THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 13,281. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UPTOWN

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

WEST SIDE, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. ON WEEK DAYS (SUNDAYS 2 TILL 9 P. M.) AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

ALICE.—SCARF WILL BE THERE.

A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE GIRL, THREE MONTHS old, for adoption; full surrender. Call for particulars at 120 West Twenty-sixth street.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ANTONE MAZZEI, AN Italian, 12 years of age; left New York 10 months ago; had a thin face and long nose; $50 reward will be paid and all expenses leading to his recovery, by his mother and father, who came from Italy to find him. Call on or address GAETONO MAZZEI, 45 Crosby street, New York.

IF H. W. C., OF PR. F., MD., WILL COMMUNICATE with his parents he will greatly relieve their distressed minds.

J. V. G.—MEET ME AT B. HOUSE TUESDAY, AT 2 P. M., or, if impossible, on Friday. I.

"LOUIS"—YES, AT 3 P. M.

MY DEAR ONE—HAPPY NEW YEAR. I AM anxious to hear from you. Address L. P. W., box 166 Herald Uptown Branch office.

ROSY—WHY DID YOU NOT COME? WILL BE Tuesday at 3 at same place; be punctual. BABY.

STRAYED FROM HOME—TWO SMALL BOYS, NAMED Stephen McMahon and Eugene Barclay; one of them is crippled in the feet. Any information as to their whereabouts will be thankfully received by their parents, THOMAS McMAHON and JAMES CLONAN, 631 Vanderbilt avenue, Brooklyn.

SEVENTH AVENUE CAR, MONDAY, 11 A. M.—LADY in black silk dress, black velvet sack, went down Warren street: gentleman in blue overcoat, standing on rear platform, desires your acquaintance. If agreeable, address FERNANDO, Herald office.

TO NEMPS SAPEY.—NOT A WORD SPOKEN. TELEgraph or return to yours, TWOPENCE.

VALEJO—MEET ME AT WRIGHT'S GRANGE, Southern Boulevard, at 8 o'clock, Wednesday evening. Splendid sleighing. Q. K. P.

WILL ADA G., OF TEXAS, PLEASE INFORM ME of her whereabouts? JIMMIE.

WANTED—FOR ADOPTION, A BOY AND GIRL from 10 to 12 years old, who speak French. Address from 10 A. M. to 12 M., 139 Bleecker street, corner of Fifth avenue, MR. FLORENT DUFFAU DE MANIGAU.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—DECEMBER 24, WALLET CONTAINING money. Address, stating contents, JOHNSON, Herald office.

FOUND—OPPOSITE THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, a Portemonnaie, containing some bills and change, which the owner may recover on applying at BRENTANO'S Literary Emporium, 33 Union square.

LOST—ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, IN A FOURTH avenue car (No. 7), a black Wallet, containing money. A suitable reward will be given for its recovery on application to the Metropolitan National Bank.

LOST—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, ON THIRD AVENUE Railroad, a Gold Watch, marked F. W. R. If the same is returned to 149 Duane street, $25 will be paid and no questions asked. F. W. ROGERS.

LOST—$25 REWARD—ON SATURDAY, THE 28TH inst., a lady's small hunting case Watch, name and date engraved on the back; also Chain, Pin, Locket and three Rings attached. The finder will receive the above reward by applying to L. HAYWARD, 80 Leonard street.

LOST—ON DECEMBER 28, BETWEEN THIRTY-SEVENTH street and Mount St. Vincent, an Alaska Sable Boa. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to 104 East Thirty-seventh street.

LOST—A SEALSKIN GLOVE (LEFT HAND), EITHER Saturday or Sunday. Return to Railroad office, 267 Broadway, and be rewarded.

LOST—DECEMBER 28, IN MADISON AVENUE, NEAR Thirty-ninth street, a female black and tan Dog. $10 reward will be given for her at 74 Park avenue.

LOST—ON SATURDAY LAST, BETWEEN 10 AND 11 A. M., between 45 William street and the Bank of New York, a plain Gold Ring, marked inside "T. C. T. B. to J. A. G., Oct. 19, 1859." The finder will receive a suitable reward and the owner's thanks by returning same to Mr. BUCKLEY, 45 William street.

LOST.—ON SATURDAY, THE 28TH INSTANT, IN Twenty-second street, near Lexington avenue, or in Nineteenth street, near Arnold's, or in Broadway, near Randolph's, a pair of Tortoise Shell Eye-glasses, attached to short gold chain with bar. A suitable reward will be paid on returning the same to 32 Washington square.

LOST—ON THURSDAY LAST, IN FORTY-SECOND street and Fourth avenue car, a Wallet, containing a sum of money. The finder will be liberally rewarded if returned to DAVID WOOD, Astor House.

LOST—YESTERDAY, A POCKETBOOK, CONTAINING $219 85, while passing from the Metropolitan Bank, Third avenue and Seventh street, to 340 East Ninth street, thence to Broadway and Twenty-eighth street. The loser, a widow lady, would liberally reward the finder. Please return to Mrs. MANNAN, 142 West Twenty-eighth street.

STOLEN OR MISLAID—TWO VALISES, WITH A number of small articles in them and valuable papers of no use to any one but the owner. A liberal reward will be paid for the papers if left at the office of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LEFT IN THE 4:15 TRAIN, 24TH, from West Philadelphia to Jersey City, a small Satchel, with papers of no use to any one but the owner. Please leave the same at 1,565 Second avenue, first floor. No questions asked.

$5 REWARD—WILL BE PAID FOR INFORMATION leading to the whereabouts of Griffin Tompkins who represented himself as living at Stapleton, Staten Island. Address WILLIAM HOOKER, 208 Broadway, room 13.

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN of Fox Robe, lined with dark gray Chinchilla, lost from sleigh last evening, near Broadway and Thirty-second street. No questions asked. R. GEORGE, 1,265 Broadway, sign of the big clock.

REWARDS.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, IN BROOKLYN, DECEMber 28, between Second place and Fulton street, Gold Neck Chain, with Medallion attached. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at 15 Second place.

50 DOLLARS REWARD, AND NO QUESTIONS asked, if the party will return the Overcoat with velvet edges, and single seal skin Hat stolen from 164 Madison avenue Saturday night. J. W. FLINT, 33 Broadway.

DETECTIVES.—RELIABLE OPERATIVES FURnished for all legitimate detective work at MOONEY'S Detective Agency, 162 Broadway. Refers to some of the leading houses of the city.

REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY, AN ENVELOPE, addressed to the Safe Deposit Company, 140 and 146 Broadway, and containing miscellaneous coupons. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving the same at above address.

SUITABLE REWARD FOR DELIVERY OF SILVER Plate, cross engraved on under side, lost on Christmas Day between West Forty-fifth street, from Eighth to Seventh avenue, and up Seventh avenue or Broadway to Fiftieth street. T. M. BROWN, 739 Seventh avenue.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—MONEY LOANED ON LIFE INSURANCE Policies and other Securities at 87 Liberty street.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF ALABAMA LOTTERY.
EXTRA CLASS NO. 109—DEC. 30, 1872.
70, 29, 32, 7, 1, 30, 66, 20, 50, 53, 73, 17.
CLASS NO. 110—DEC. 30, 1872.
6, 57, 67, 8, 18, 16, 42, 33, 44, 63, 15, 19, 3.
J. C. MOSES & CO., Managers, Montgomery, Ala.
Information furnished by A. McCLENNEN, No. 8 Boerum place, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SPLENDID A NO. 1 CANADA Mink Cape. Address MINK, Herald office.

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN VENISON.—THE SPORTSmen's Club of the City of New York, having given public notice of its intention to prosecute dealers having venison in their possession after the 1st of January, as it has been accustomed to do, is advised by its counsel that the recent amendments of the law passed by the last Legislature have taken away the penalty imposed upon the dealing in venison and that suits for that act can no longer be maintained. Regretting its inability to carry out the previous laws and the general desire of the public in this matter, it publishes this notice, together with its reasons, that its course may not be misunderstood, and that dealers in venison may not be misled by any previous notice. W. J. HAYS, Secretary.
NEW YORK, Dec. 30, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New York Safety Steam Power Company will take place at the office of the Company, 30 Cortlandt street, in the city of New York, on Thursday, the 9th day of January, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of trustees and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
A. G. NICHOLS, Secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 719—DECEMBER 30, 1872.
11, 30, 8, 15, 57, 7, 46, 34, 64, 1, 59, 23.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 720—DECEMBER 30, 1872.
29, 52, 75, 53, 31, 14, 24, 41, 20, 26, 43, 58, 18.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 173—DECEMBER 30, 1872.
37, 24, 60, 75, 13, 55, 71, 4, 43, 47, 27, 52.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 174—DECEMBER 30, 1872.
68, 36, 72, 22, 28, 3, 8, 33, 61, 66, 15, 6, 53.
SMITH & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway. Post office box 4,969.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—NEW Scheme for 1873. Now out, 30,000 Tickets; 782 prizes, $450,000, drawn each drawing; draws every 17 days; conducted by the Spanish government. No postponement. All prizes drawn every drawing. Prizes paid on demand; prizes cashed; information furnished; orders filled; highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, all kinds of Gold and Silver, &c.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall street, New York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—NEW SCHEMES FOR 1873; 30,000 tickets, 782 prizes; draws every 17 days. Prizes cashed and information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 196 Broadway, room 4.

STAMMERING.—NEW YORK STAMMERING INSTItute, established 1870, Professors Mann & Colvin, managers, 107 West Twenty-third street. No pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

THE MEETING OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE appointed by the Board of Supervisors to investigate certain charges made in relation to the leasing of Nilsson Hall as an armory will take place on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at half-past two o'clock, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall.
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, JOHN FALCONER, JOHN COCHRANE, } Special Committee.

$589.589 IS DRAWN DAILY IN THE KENtucky Lottery; $100,000 was drawn in Royal Havana Lottery, Dec. 20. Address BALEY & CO. (office established 30 years), 174 Broadway.

LOOK OUT FOR THE
NEW YEAR'S TELEGRAM
TO-DAY.
THE MOST READABLE PAPER
IN THE CITY.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic and Languages. Day and evening. Ladies' department. Reduction in telegraphy to $15; taught practically, with instruments. Demand for operators.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING MUSIC, singing, landscape painting, French, German, literature, &c., desires an engagement in a school, family or any suitable position. Address TEACHER, box 280 Post office, Tarrytown, N. Y.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMEtic, &c., for gentlemen, ladies and boys.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 875 Broadway, corner Eighteenth street, is open day and evening for private instruction. Private seats can be secured this week. Stiffness, cramping and trembling removed from the worst hand and nervousness cured.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, NEW Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to college or business; the Winter session will begin January 9, 1873.
WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

TO SCHOOLS.—A YOUNG LADY, A MINISTER'S sister, wishes to enter a boarding school where her services as teacher, &c., would be an equivalent for her scholarship to complete her education. Please address TEACHER, 204 West Thirty-sixth street, New York.

WANTED—A TUTOR IN LATIN, GREEK AND ALGEbra for a boy, one and a half hours daily. Address, with terms and full references, PUPIL, Herald Uptown Branch office.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 80 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND John streets, NEWMAN LEOPOLD continues the buying, selling or advancing on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies, for any amount.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 896 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Nineteenth and Twentieth streets—Money loaned on Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks; particularly Pianos. Private Parlor for ladies. Business strictly confidential.

AMERICAN OFFICE—$75,000—ON DIAMONDS Watches, Jewelry, India Shawls, Laces, Valuables, &c. Any amount loaned, or will buy. Utmost prices paid, J. H. BARRINGER, 735 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or advance on the same.
ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street.

D. M. JOHNSON, LOAN BROKER, 195½ BOWERY, opposite Spring street—The most elegant and extensive establishment in the country. Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Laces, Shawls and every description of Personal Property. Also for sale a large stock of Silks, Velvets, Furs, Laces, &c.

OLD ESTABLISHED AND RELIABLE.—LIBERAL advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Valuables; extraordinary prices paid for the same. ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 907 Broadway, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise; the same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room 1.

403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-FOURTH and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Goods. Same bought at full value. L. BERNARD.

685 BROADWAY, CORNER OF AMITY STREET.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Clothes, Silks and all other personal property, at the old established and reliable loan office. M. ROSENBERG.

806 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ELEVENTH STREET.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Dry Goods and personal property of every description; private entrance for ladies. J. A. JACKSON.

913 BROADWAY (OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND most responsible office).—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, &c. Same bought at full value. A. C. HERTS.

1.267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD BRANCH office, room B.—Parlors for ladies; branch 132 Fulton street, Brooklyn. Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE, during the week ending Saturday, January 4, 1873, will close at this office on Wednesday, at 5 A. M., on Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturday at 7 and 11 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM PROPELLER WM. G. Oler.—As attorney for the owner, I offer for sale the new steamer Wm. G. Oler; she is of 176 67-100 tons burden; her length, 113 9-10 feet; her breadth, 18 feet; her depth, 8 8-10 feet; the machinery is new; eighteen-inch cylinder; she has 11 berths; the outfit is also new and complete; her speed is about 10 knots per hour. For further information apply to THEO. B. HORWITZ, 25 Lexington st., opposite the Court House, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

A SEAL SKIN JACKET WANTED.—MUST BE nearly new, handsome, and cheap for cash. Address, stating price, J. P. M., Herald office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

BAZAAR TURK, 359 BROOME STREET.—A LARGE assortment of Turkish Jewelry and the latest novelties of Paris; also Oriental, India, China, Japanese and French Articles a specialty. Sold at manufacturers' prices, wholesale and retail. Branch house in Algeria.

FIREPROOF BUILDINGS.

The New Structure on Nassau, Fulton and Ann Streets.

THE MOST PERFECT AND SECURE EDIFICE IN THE COUNTRY.

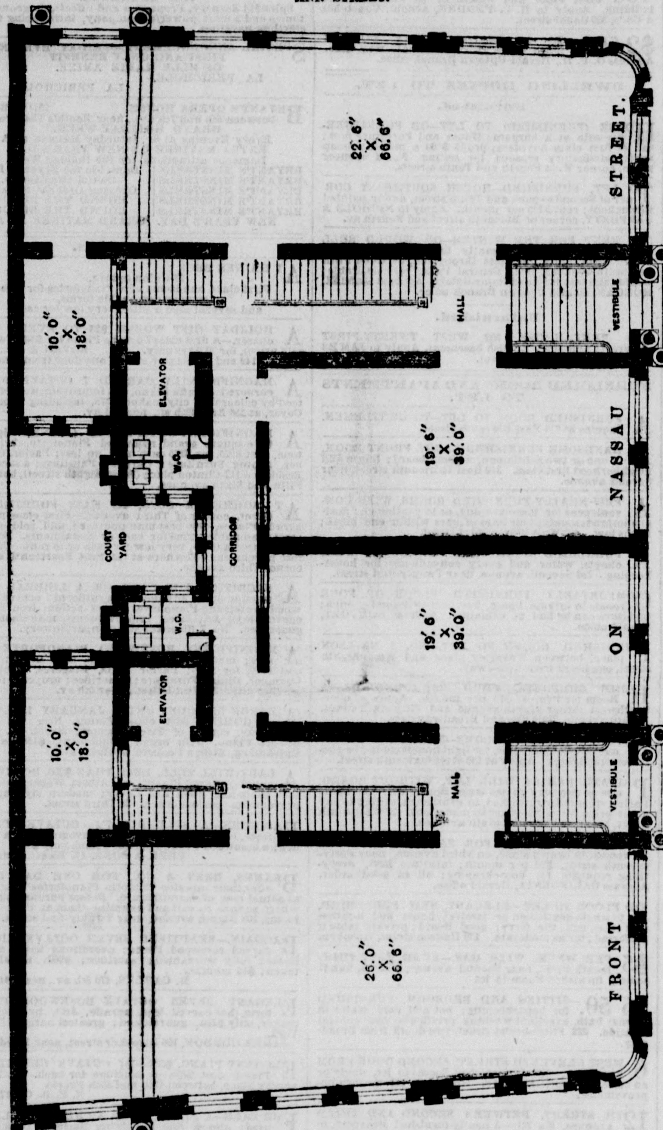
SPLENDID CHANCE FOR PEOPLE DESIRING OFFICE ROOMS.

Banks, Insurance Companies, Merchants, Lawyers and Manufacturers Attention.

APPLY TO HOMER MORGAN NO. 2 PINE STREET.

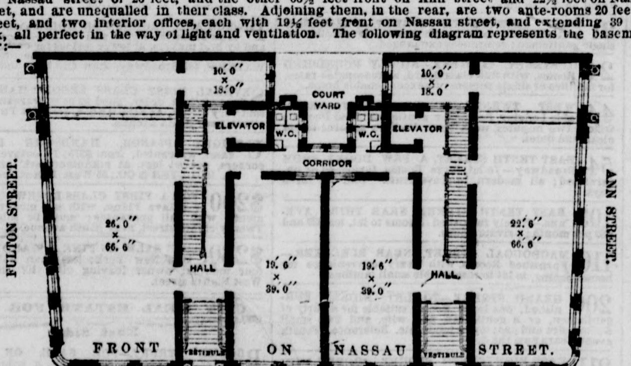
The Building, entirely fireproof, bounded by Nassau, Fulton and Ann streets, is now in course of construction, and will be finished and ready for occupation by May 1, 1873. This magnificent structure, six stories high, the handsomest and most complete building in the business portion of our city, has been erected under the personal supervision of the well-known architect, Mr. Arthur Gilman, who has, at enormous cost, made it the most elegant and commodious edifice of the kind in America. The value of the land and building is over one million dollars. The conflagrations that have laid waste the cities of Chicago and Boston have been accepted as a warning, and the Building is so constructed as to be strictly fireproof. Although of lofty height all portions of the building will be of easy access, as two of Tufts' No. 1 elevators will be run constantly during business hours, starting from the sidewalk level. The greatest possible attention has been paid to ingress and egress. The building may be entered from four different quarters—two on Nassau street, one on Fulton street and the other on Ann street—leading directly to the elevators and to a grand stairway. Perfect lighting, gas-fitting and plumbing, heating and ventilation will be found in every portion of the building. The larger rooms will be divided by the owner by FIREPROOF PARTITIONS into as many compartments as the tenant may require. The following diagram is a plan of the Banking House Floor or floor above the basement:—

ANN STREET.

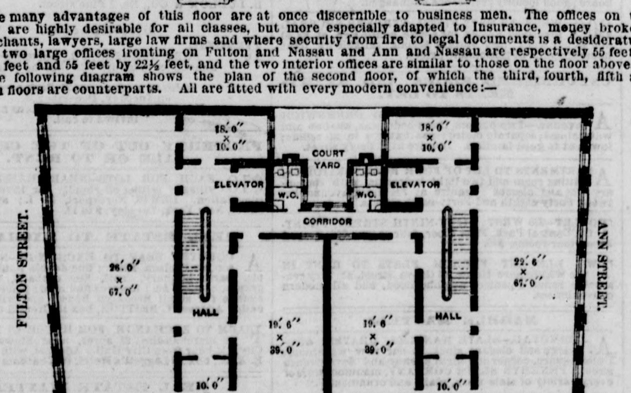


FULTON STREET.

The above floor is, without exception, the finest location for Banking and Insurance Offices in the city. The two magnificent Offices to the right and left have—one a front on Fulton street of 66½ feet and Nassau street of 26 feet, and the other 66½ feet front on Ann street and 22½ feet on Nassau street, and are unequalled in their class. Adjoining them, in the rear, are two ante-rooms 20 feet by 18 feet, and two interior offices, each with 19½ feet front on Nassau street, and extending 39 feet back, all perfect in the way of light and ventilation. The following diagram represents the basement floor:—



The many advantages of this floor are at once discernible to business men. The offices on this floor are highly desirable for all classes, but more especially adapted to Insurance, money brokers, merchants, lawyers, large law firms and where security from fire to legal documents is a desideratum. The two large offices fronting on Fulton and Nassau and Ann and Nassau are respectively 55 feet by 24½ feet and 55 feet by 22½ feet, and the two interior offices are similar to those on the floor above. The following diagram shows the plan of the second floor, of which the third, fourth, fifth and sixth floors are counterparts. All are fitted with every modern convenience:—



The above plan exhibits similar offices to those already described on the first or banking-house floor, with the addition of two ante-rooms, each 10 feet by 12½ feet, fronting on Nassau. The tariff or rent roll of this building will amount to about $125,000, graduated as follows:—

First, or banking-house floor	$40,000	Fourth floor	$12,500
Basement floor	22,500	Fifth floor	10,000
Second floor	20,000	Sixth floor	5,000
Third floor	15,000		
Total			$125,000

In addition, the sub-cellars, probably the handsomest and most extensive in the city, are particularly well adapted for the storage of wines and merchandise. The building will be heated throughout by steam, and a janitor, residing on the sixth floor, will have a watchful eye to the wants of the tenants and the safety of their property. Many inquiries have already been made for office and no objections have been made to the tariff, as the advantages of safety, location and convenience fully compensate for the outlay. All applications to rent must be made to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES

who are seeking for elegant and recherche

HOLIDAY GIFTS

to present to their gentlemen friends will find at the establishment of

R. H. MACY & CO.

a choice selection of

Slipper Patterns,
Blacking Cases,
Umbrellas,
Cigar Holders,
Sets of Standard Authors,
Ivory Combs and Brushes,
Dressing Cases,
Gold Pens,
Neckties,
Club Skates,
Bronze Statuettes,
Travelling Bags,

at our usual low prices.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

LOOK OUT FOR THE
NEW YEAR'S TELEGRAM
TO-DAY.
THE MOST READABLE PAPER
IN THE CITY.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A MAN, WITH $3,000 AND ACTIVE SERVICES, CAN secure an interest in one of the best business opportunities offered in this city.
AMES & CO., 294 Broadway.

A TRAVELLER IN FANCY GOODS, DRUG SUNdries and brushes, with five years' acquaintance through the Northwest, will make an engagement with a New York house for a reasonable salary. Address H. J. E., box 2,940 New York Post office.

A WIDOW LADY OF CULTURE AND REFINEMENT, owning a residence and superior business facilities, in one of the oldest cities of California, desires to find a family of means willing to join her in making a pleasant home in that genial climate; references exchanged. For further particulars address for one week CALIFORNIA, Herald office.

A PARTY WANTED—TO FURNISH CAPITAL, WITH or without services, in a business promising large and speedy returns without risk; liberal inducements to the right party; no competition; full investigation solicited; large amount not required if with moneyed acquaintance. E. E. ROBERTS & CO., 15 Wall street.

AN ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING AND RETAIL ladies' fine shoe business, located on Broadway, would accept $20,000 to $25,000 additional special or active capital, to increase manufacturing facilities. For further information apply to JEFFERS, 1,179 Broadway.

A FIRM IN THIS CITY, ENGAGED IN A RESPECTable, pleasant, very profitable and rapidly increasing cash business, can guarantee to a good man the control of the same in any other State. Requisites, honesty, ordinary intelligence and some capital. Personal investigation solicited. M. C. JEFFERS, office 9 Bleecker st.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES PURCHASING AN ESTablished paying business, not costing to exceed $3,000 or $4,000. Parties having such for sale that will stand investigation may apply at once to CHARLES G. DAHLGREN & CO., 112 and 114 Broadway.

ANY RESPECTABLE PERSON HAVING $1,500, WILLing to take an active part in an honorable and lucrative business in New Orleans this Winter; full explanation; reference exchanged. Call on or address H. PETRIE, 113 Bleecker street.

I WILL SELL MY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Business, worth $5,000, for $3,500; pays 75 per cent profit; cause, sickness in my family. Address for two days COLE, Herald office.

I WANT A PARTNER, TO TAKE THE PLACE OF one retiring, in a well established grocery business of over ten years' standing, now doing a good business and can be doubled the coming Summer; cash required about $2,000 to $2,500. This is an opportunity seldom offered to a young man of business and not afraid of work. Address BUSINESS, box 48 Post office, New Brighton, S. I.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $4,000 TO $5,000, IN AN Ale Brewery; capacity, 30 barrels per day; same Brewery will be sold or leased. Address F. F., box 230 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN ONE OF THE OLDEST established ladies' dress trimmings and fancy goods businesses on Broadway; capital required about $10,000. For particulars address M. A. H., box 189 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $10,000, IN A good, solid, lucrative established cash manufacturing business; references exchanged. Address BUSINESS, box 2,562 Post office.

STEEL AND FILE AGENCY.—A FIRST CLASS Sheffield house desires to meet with an old established firm, having a store in New York, to act as sole Agents for the sale of steel and files in the United States. Address, stating full particulars, box 1,631 New York Post office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR AN INTEREST IN AN ESTABlished Manufactory or other Business near the city an Improved Property worth $10,000, situate near a depot in New Jersey. Address X. Y. Z., box 140 Herald office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN, WITH $5,000 to $8,000; real estate security for money; liberal salary paid. Call to-day on Mr. BIGELOW, 77 Nassau st., room 13.

WANTED—BEFORE JANUARY 10, A PARTNER, IN the old and well established business of Kehoe's clubs and gymnastic apparatus, now paying $15,000 per annum; from $5,000 to $10,000 required. Address SIM D. KEHOE, 100 William street, New York.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, WHO CAN command a trade, to run on a royalty or otherwise several of the best English patents on bustles; sales in the United States quadruple all other bustles; reference and security required. Address B. E. S. T., Herald office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—IN A POPULAR MANUfacturing business, a man, with $2,500; profits 50 per cent on investment first six months, besides permanent salary. Apply to MOODY & CO., 183 Broadway.

$250.—BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—A VALUABLE Diamond Ring, Gold Watch and Chain and Camels' Hair Shawl, in pledge; would sell the tickets for a few dollars. This advertisement appeared the 22d in the Herald. Will all parties who have answered the same communicate with WILLIAM HOUSE, box 199 Herald office?

$1.000.—A PARTY WILLING TO ENGAGE IN A Manufacturing Business, established five years, may apply for particulars to AMES & CO., 294 Broadway, offices 16 and 17.

$15.000.—ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED IN A profitable cash business; will bear the most thorough investigation; a good chance for a gentleman to start his son in business. Address box 108 Herald office.

$100.000 TO $200,000 SPECIAL CAPITAL wanted to replace retired capital and extend business (jobbing and commission), established ten years; extremely profitable and perfectly safe; commenced on capital of $7,000; present business about $750,000 per annum, can be increased to $3,500,000 to $4,000,000; house has every facility and the trade to do it, with a monopoly on a large portion of their merchandise. With a reasonable condition of the business affairs of the country the special can be nearly if not quite trebled in a five or six years' partnership; an opportunity rarely if ever before offered and worth investigation. If investment is desired in legitimate business, combining large returns with safety beyond question, standing of house A1, references unexceptionable, address for interview, with real name, WORKERS, box 128 Herald office.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

In this City and Brooklyn.

A LADY (TEACHER) WANTS A MEDIUM SIZED, nicely furnished Room, with grate or stove fire, gas and good attendance; terms, $5 to $5 weekly. Address R. J. M., box 2,241 Post office.

A FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—WITH GAS AND fire, in a respectable neighborhood; references exchanged. Address, stating price, box 1,955 Post office.

A WELL FURNISHED FIRST OR SECOND FLOOR, in a genteel house, convenient to Sixth avenue and Forty-second street. Address LIBERAL, Herald office.

WANTED—AN UPPER PART OF A NICE AND well located house; location between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets. Address M., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WHO IS OCCUPIED through the day, a singly furnished Bedroom, with heat and gas, in a social private family of adults; must be below Bleecker street and east of Broadway. Address, stating location and terms, HOME COMFORTS, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A FIRST or Second Floor of three rooms, unfurnished, east of Sixth avenue and above Fourteenth street; rent not over $40 per month. Address J. E. T., station F.

In the Country.

WANTED—IN NEW JERSEY, WITHIN THIRTY minutes' ride of Cortlandt street ferry, four or five unfurnished Rooms, for housekeeping, in a private family and good location. Address, stating terms, C. F., 134 Washington street, New York.

DRY GOODS.

GENTLEMEN

who are seeking for elegant and recherche

HOLIDAY GIFTS

to present to their lady friends will find at the establishment of

R. H. MACY & CO.

a choice selection of

Opera Glasses,
Real Lace Fans,
Stereoscopes and Views,
Fine Portemonnaies,
French Bonbonnaires,
Work Tables,
Lace Handkerchiefs,
Sealskin Sacques,
Toilet Sets,
Canaries in Cages,
Kid Gloves,
Silver Ware,

at our usual low prices.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, December 12, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited from steel plate engravers and plate printers, and will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the tenth (10th) day of January, 1873, for furnishing Postage Stamps for a term of four years, commencing on the first (1st) day of May, 1873.

QUALITY OF STAMPS.

The stamps must be furnished, subject to the approval of the Department, from steel plates, engraved in the highest style of the art of steel engraving, and printed in such colors as may be selected by the Department, in the best and most approved manner, equal in every respect to the stamps now in use, upon paper of the best quality suitable for the purpose, thoroughly gummed with the best quality of adhesive gum, perforated in such manner that each separate stamp can be readily detached and used, the sheets to be well pressed and packed so as to prevent them from adhering to each other; the same to be furnished with all reasonable despatch, in such quantities as may be ordered by the Department to fill the separate daily requisitions of postmasters and postal agents.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several denominations of stamps, subject to the control of the Agent of the Department, in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the Department may be promptly filled; and the Department shall have the right to require the contractor, at any time during the existence of the contract, to furnish an extra quantity of stamps not exceeding a supply for three months.

PACKING.

Stamps to be transmitted by sea routes must be securely packed in hermetically sealed tin cases, wrapped in strong manilla paper; all others must either be packed in strong binders' board boxes, bound on the edges and corners with muslin, and enveloped in two thicknesses of strong Manila paper or enclosed in strong Manila envelopes, as the quantity to be transmitted may require; all packages to be so enclosed as to enable the agent of the Department to officially seal them.

BLANKS.

In addition the contractor will be required to furnish labels and direct the same for each package in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the agent of the Department, together with all other blanks required to be enclosed with the stamps; also all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly returns relating to the number and denominations of stamps furnished.

ESTIMATE OF QUANTITY REQUIRED.

The number of stamps issued and to be issued during the four years embraced by the present contract is estimated to be two billion ninety-four million, the average yearly increase being eight forty-hundredths per cent.

For the next four years it is estimated, at the same ratio of annual increase, two billion eight hundred and eighty-three million stamps will be required.

It must be understood, however, that proposals made under this advertisement shall include all the stamps needed by the Department during the contract term without reference to the above estimates, which are here given only for the information and guidance of bidders.

DELIVERY

The stamps may be required to be delivered by the contractor in separate packages, as above provided for, at the post office in the place where the same are manufactured, or in such quantities at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. (each denomination being kept separate), as the Postmaster General may direct.

DIES, ROLLS AND PLATES

The dies, rolls and plates from which postage stamps are now printed, being the property of the United States, will be placed in the keeping and custody of the contractor on the 1st day of April, 1873, the same to be held subject to the order and control of the Department, as hereinafter provided, and the contractor will be required, from said dies, rolls and plates and from such rolls and plates as may be necessary to be reproduced from the original dies, to have on hand ready for issue on the day the contract term commences a sufficient stock of stamps of the several denominations required to fill the current daily requisitions from the Department, without hindrance or delay.

The contractor will be further required to keep in repair all dies, rolls and plates from which stamps may be printed, and to renew the same whenever required; and should new designs be required at any time to take the place of the present series of stamps, or of any of them, or for denominations of stamps not now in use, the same shall be furnished and engraved, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General, upon his request, within a reasonable time; all which shall be done and executed in the best style of steel engraving by the contractor and at his own expense. All dies, rolls and plates made or used at any time in filling the contract shall be the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered, in good working order, to the Postmaster General or his authorized agent whenever demanded.

BUILDING, PLACE OF MANUFACTURE, &C.

The stamps will be required to be manufactured in a fireproof building, and in separate apartments, distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor; and when finished must be placed in a fire and burglarproof safe or vault, to be specially provided for that purpose, and said apartments and safe or vault shall at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department.

REPORTS

The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number of stamps manufactured (finished, unfinished and spoiled), the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled stamps to be destroyed by the agent of the Department in the presence of the contractor or his representative.

STAMP AGENT.

An agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage and issue of the stamps, who shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes and vaults where the stamps are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room for the transaction of the business of his agency without cost to the government.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if in his judgment the interests of the government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a wilful attempt to impose upon the Department stamps inferior to those now in use.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for stamps actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AGREEMENT—BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000), as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Department and officers of the government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any Court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfil every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the government require this contract may be extended beyond the time named not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand stamps, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Postage Stamps" and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

A.—FOR SALE, ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, Birds, &c. Medicines for all diseases; prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, near Canal.

A BEAUTIFUL KING CHARLES DOG, 11 WEEKS old, entirely clean, for sale, at 267 Third avenue, near Twenty-first street, above the store.

GAME AND FANCY CHICKENS, DOGS OF ALL kinds, Pigeons, Lop Eared Rabbits, Maltese Cats, Guinea Pigs, &c.
HALE & CONKLIN, 209 Fulton street, New York.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.

HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART,
112 AND 114 EAST THIRTEENTH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.,

REGULAR SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Twenty-four to forty-eight hours given purchasers to test warranties.
CATALOGUE OF THIS DAY'S (TUESDAY'S) SALE, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
ELEGANT PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT CROSS-matched team gray and black Horses, 16 hands high, 8 and 9 years old; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; fast travellers; have fine style and action; are one of the finest carriage teams in the city and warranted sound.
Also set Harness and
FOUR SEAT FAMILY SLEIGH.
THOROUGHBRED CHESTNUT SORREL HORSE, 15¾ hands high, 9 years old; kind and true in all harness and under saddle; free from vice; fast traveller; an excellent coupe or family carriage horse, and warranted sound.
SHIFTING SEAT SLEIGH, NEARLY NEW.
BLACK HORSE, 15 HANDS HIGH, 6 YEARS OLD; kind and true in all harness and under saddle; free from vice; good traveller; very stylish and handsome; can be driven by a lady, and warranted sound.
SIX SEAT FAMILY SLEIGH.
BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, 8 YEARS OLD; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; an excellent coupe or carriage horse
FOUR SEAT FAMILY SLEIGH.
BAY HORSE, 16½ HANDS HIGH, 8 YEARS OLD; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; good traveller, and a free and stylish driver.
COUPE, IN GOOD ORDER.
SET BOB RUNNERS.
CHESTNUT MARE, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, 9 YEARS old; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; and a good worker.
BAY RACING MARE, 15¼ HANDS HIGH, 9 YEARS old; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; excellent under saddle; very speedy, and a free and pleasant driver.
Several other Horses, description time of sale.
Fine second hand Sleighs.
Three family Sleighs.
Set double Harness, made by Wood Gibson.
Three Top Wagons, nearly new.
Depot and Express Wagons.
Double and single Harness, Robes, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF THREE FINE HORSES—THE property of a private gentleman who is compelled to retire abroad on account of ill health—on Tuesday (this day), December 31, at stable of George Murry, Esq., 25 East Thirteenth street, at 10½ prompt.
Elegant brown trotting Horse, 15¾ high, 6 years old, Hambletonian stock; extra stylish, rapid and fine, safe, free, easy and pleasant driver, without vice or trick; was raised by A. B. Conger, and has frequently been timed from 2:41 to 2:43; can beat 2:45 any day, and is very promising. Warranted sound and kind.
Handsome bay Ethan Allen Horse, 15½ high, 7 years old; a perfect model of a trotting horse, stylish, safe, free and pleasant driver; no vice or tricks, honest and safe for any person to drive; was driven a mile to road wagon by John Murphy, on Fleetwood, in 2:42; can show it any day; is warranted sound and kind.
Also the handsome and fast trotting Mare, Lotta, 15¾ high, 7 years old, sired by Young Morrell; has record of 2:36; an elegant road mare for any gentleman's private use; is stylish, handsome, safe and an elegant and prompt driver; can trot game to end of the road, and can speed a 2:30 gait on road; is an every day trotter and is always reliable to beat 2:40. Warranted sound and kind.
All three of these horses will drive together and either make a rapid team and second to none.
Also an elegant Portland Sleigh, fine Brewster Wagon, Harness, &c. Full particulars at sale.
Sale positive, without reservation, limits or restriction of any sort whatsoever, and responsible guarantee given.
J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

A PEREMPTORY SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, OF HIGH-BRED TROTTING AND ROAD HORSES, THIS DAY (TUESDAY) DEC. 31, AT 10½ O'CLOCK SHARP, AT NEW YORK BOARDING STABLES, 15 AND 17 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN MADISON AND FIFTH AVENUES.
JAMES JENKINS, AUCTIONEER.
Including the fast and elegant road Horses of Major D. E. Logan, who will sell, without limits or reservation, to the highest bidder. These are some of the finest ever offered at public sale in this city, and are worthy the attention of gentlemen wishing to purchase.
No. 1.—An elegant and very fast brown Kentucky bred Mare 15¾ hands and 8 years old; known on the road as the Stephen's Mare; is nearly three-quarter bred and one of the fastest roadsters driven out of the city; she is very bloodlike in appearance, is one of the purest gaited in the country; can trot to the end of the road; has any amount of courage and bottom; trotted to wagon last summer in 2:37; has never been trained on track; has no public record, and can speed a 2:30 gait, and can show 2:40 on day of sale; warranted good and true and free from spot or blemish.
No. 2.—A large and stylish brown Hambletonian Gelding, nearly 16 hands, 8 years old; is very fast and goes in fine style; is a superior pole horse and has been used on road and to carriage and is a No. 1 family road animal; warranted good and true and free from blemish.
No. 3.—The fast and beautiful bay Ethan Allen Mare Constance, 15 hands, 7 years old; one of the most superb animals to be found; is a perfect pet and is a beauty; can trot in 2:45 and be handled by a child; has no vices or tricks; is well behaved in company; good in all harness and is perfect in every respect; warranted sound and kind.
Also a fine black Mare, the property of Charles Colwell, Esq.; is a fast and fine driver, 15¾ hands and 7 years old; sired by Young Wofull, dam full bred Messenger; can trot close to three minutes; is finely formed and strongly made, good and true in all harness, and warranted sound.
Also 1 fine Cutter, 1 two-seat Sleigh, by Winnie, of Albany, single and double Harness, Robes, Bells and Blankets. Gentlemen wishing to examine stock can see them any time previous to sale, which will take place punctually, rain or shine.

A SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE of an elegant private gentleman's Turnout, at 229 West Fortieth street, on Wednesday (New Year's Day), at 10 o'clock sharp.
By JOHN D. HAMLIN, Auctioneer,
consisting of a superb, stylish and fast pair of chestnut geldings, Tippoo and mate, sired by Tippoo Saib, dam a very fast and fine Virginia Mare, formerly owned by Colonel McDaniel; they are extra stylish and beautiful drivers, 6 and 7 years old, 15¾ high, very lofty steppers, long tails and manes, high knee action; have trotted together repeatedly in 2:48, and much faster single; are even gaited, either of them superior in single harness, and can be driven by a lady at speed; are without spot or blemish, and are warranted in every particular sound and kind in either single or double harness.
Also Albany Sleigh, with one shifting seat, pole and shafts; light double road Harness, city made; Wolf Robes, Kersey Blankets, Bells, &c.
Also a fine bright bay Messenger Mare, 15¾ high, 7 years old; Kentucky bred; is a free and fine driver, having been used by ladies; is afraid of nothing; can step close to 3 minutes, and warranted sound and kind.
Together with single Portland style Sleigh, single Harness, Bells, Robes, Blankets, &c.
Also top C spring Pony Phaeton. Stock on exhibition to time of sale. No postponement, as the gentleman leaves for New Orleans.

A.—FOR SALE, THE FAST TROTTING BAY HORSE Young Ethan Allen; very handsome; 14¾ hands high, sound and kind; 7 years old last Spring; warranted to trot in 2:50, single or to the pole; very gentle; stands without tying. Call for three days at 146 and 148 West Thirty-ninth street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

A BLACK HORSE FOR SALE—SOUND AND KIND, 15¾ hands, perfectly gentle; fit for any work or fine family horse; also Sleigh, Robe and Bells. Inquire at 150 East Fifty-fifth street.

A.—MINER & STEVENS HAVE AN ASSORTMENT of fine Sleighs at their warerooms 115 to 121 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

A.—ELEGANT LANDAU, ONE CLARENCE, ONE Coupe and one Victoria. Apply to M. CURLEY, 111 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

A.—100 SLEIGHS, BEST MAKERS, TWO, FOUR AND six seat, consisting of the balance of my large stock; will sell at bargains.
HAM'S, 10 East Fourth street.

A.—SLEIGHS, BELLS, ROBES,
cheap for cash.
Fine lot of light first class Harness at cost.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty street.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, Sleighs, Harness, Sleigh Bells, Robes, Blankets, new and second hand; reduced prices; Coupes, Coupe Rockaways and other seasonable family Carriages and Light Wagons. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

A FIRST CLASS COUPE TO LET ON NEW YEAR'S Day. Apply at 169 Christopher street, after 2 P. M.

AT 231 ELIZABETH STREET.—A VERY FINE styled and good acting, 15¾ hands, 8 year old pony built bay Horse, suitable for any business; will be sold at a bargain.

B.—AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, BY
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street.
SPLENDID FAMILY ESTABLISHMENT, ELEGANT cross matched Team, 16 hands high, 8 and 9 years; warranted sound, kind and true.
THREE FAMILY SLEIGHS.
FIVE FIRST CLASS ROAD AND CARRIAGE HORSES.
FIVE SINGLE SLEIGHS.
SEVEN GOOD WORK HORSES.
Coupe, in good order.
Top, No Top and Depot Wagons.
Double and single Harness.
Robes, Bells, &c., &c.

BLANKETS, ROBES AND HARNESS.—A GOOD Blanket, full trimmed, and with two straps, for $2 50; a good hand made Harness, covered or silver-trimming, $22; Canvas Covers, Waterproof Blankets, Rubber Covers and Robes, a full assortment.
E. S. OSBORN, Harness Warerooms, 43 Murray street.

DEXTER SLEIGH BELLS.—SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.—All other styles Sleigh Bells; largest assortment in this market at reasonable prices; Family Sleighs in great variety. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TEN HEAVY CANADIAN DRAUGHT Horses, from 17 to 18 hands high, from 5 to 7 years old. Apply at 13 Lewis street, between Grand and Broome streets.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST HAMBLETONIAN Morgan bay Mares in the State; 15½ hands high, 6 years old, sound, kind and can show a 2:35 gait; property of a private gentleman having no use for her. Address TURNBULL, Herald office.

FOR SALE—A PRIVATE OUTFIT; FINE CARRIAGE Team (black), double Sleigh, Clarence (new), Barouche, Harness, Robes, &c., all in good order; will be sold cheap. Address box 182 Herald Uptown Branch office.

FOR SALE.—A FINE TURNOUT DAPPLE GRAY Horse, 15½ hands high, 6 years old; warranted sound and kind; can trot in 3 minutes; good Sleigh and Harness; price $550. No. 5 West Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—HALF PRICE—PRIVATE GENTLEMAN'S light four-seated Sleigh, pole and shafts; two Robes and double Bells; all nearly new. Call on and after Monday. J. GOWAN, 26 and 27 East Twenty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—COUPE, IN PERFECT ORDER, BUT little used, at CASSIN'S stables, 115 East Fifteenth st.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, 15 HANDS HIGH; price $30; the owner has no further use for him. Inquire at 142 Spring street, basement.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FINE HORSE FOR SLEIGHING; YOUNG, SOUND and kind; fine stylish driver; sharp traveller. For sale cheap, at 103 and 105 West Thirty-seventh street.

HORSES, SLEIGHS, HARNESS, &C.
Marshal's sale, this day, at 11 o'clock, at 59 Great Jones street. The celebrated trotting gelding Silver Tail, raised by Dr. Heard, of Kentucky; sired by Alexander, Abdallah dam, by old American Star; has a record of 2:30¼, and can beat 2:35 to-day; fears nothing and can be driven by a lady; for style and beauty cannot be excelled; warranted sound and kind; 8 years old, 15.1 high. Brown Horse, 15.3 high, 8 years old; sound; brown Mare, 15.1 high, 9 years old. Sleigh, Harness, &c. By order of C. V. Lyons, City Marshal.
J. P. TRAVER, Auctioneer.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADDLES AND ALL kinds of Saddlery Goods extensively manufactured; a full line of Blankets for street and stable; plush and other Carriage Robes of every quality.
C. B. SMITH & CO., 40 Warren street.

HELMBOLD'S FAMOUS SLEIGH FOR SALE.—CAN be seen at the warerooms of B. P. FAIRCHILD, No. 9 Beach street, New York. By order of the assignee.

JUST ARRIVED FROM THE WEST, AT J. H. DAHLman's new branch stable, 838 and 840 Greenwich street, between Gansevoort and Horatio, 30 head of first class draught and driving Horses. Mr. DAHLMAN solicits his friends and customers to call.

PART OF STABLE TO LET—NINETEENTH STREET, Third and Fourth avenues, two or three stalls, with carriage and coachman's rooms. Inquire of G. PALEN, 44 Frankfort street.

SPEED.—FOR SALE, A BAY HORSE, 8 YEARS OLD, 15 hands high, and warranted to beat 2:45; has trotted this season in 2:39; sold cheap. Inquire at 208 East Fortieth street, near Third avenue.

SPLENDID SORREL HORSE, 6 YEARS OLD, 16 hands high, to be sold at 332 and 341 West Twenty-first street, near Ninth avenue; price $700.

SPLENDID CHESTNUT HORSE, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, to be sold at 332 and 341 West Twenty-first street, near Ninth avenue; can trot in 2:40; price $500.

SLEIGH BELLS AND HORSE BLANKETS, AT HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, 72 Beekman street.

SLEIGH FOR SALE—A DOUBLE RUNNER, BUT little used, about 14 feet in length; suitable for city or country. Apply at grain store No. 1 Broome street.

SLEIGH FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ONE SEAT, very light, rep lined. Apply at 128 West Thirty-second street. Ask for BERNARD.

SLEIGHS.—A SPLENDID STOCK OF MY OWN celebrated make Eureka and Dexter Cutters and four passenger Sleighs, the finest I have ever produced; also all styles out-of-town make, large and small, at prices as low as any.
R. M. STIVERS, 144 to 152 East Thirty-first street.

SLEIGHS—SLEIGHS—SLEIGH BELLS.—SLEIGHS every style; single and double Sleighs; 1,100 Straps Sleigh Bells; several second hand Sleighs and Carriages. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS.—LOT OF SECOND HAND SLEIGHS, ONE two and three seat; also several Business Sleighs, suitable for all purposes. All cheap, at 54 Grove street, near Bleecker.

SLEIGHS AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE—COMPRISing 100 Sleighs, from last Winter, slightly soiled, selling cheap, making room for new stock.
H. B. WITTY & CO.'S Manufactory,
Nevins and Fulton streets, Brooklyn.

SLEIGHS.—VERY HANDSOME ONE AND TWO SEAT Albany Cutters, our own make, at manufactory, 33 De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn.

SLEIGHS TO LET—DAY OR SEASON—ALL STYLES new and second hand for sale at reasonable prices; 1,000 strings Sleigh Bells, at MANUFATURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway, near Bleecker.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF SLEIGH BELLS IN NEW York selling off regardless of cost. Robes, Affghans, Rugs, Horse Blankets, &c., to be cleared out to make room for Spring Goods.
E. BARTLETT, 62 Warren street,
and 21 and 23 College place.

TRUCKING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—HORSE, TRUCK and Harness, all first class, with plenty of good paying work. For particulars inquire for GEORGE TILYOU, at 73 Murray street.

WANTED—EXTRA FINE STYLED, GENTEELLY and finely made dark sorrel Horse for saddle and coupe, 4 to 5 years old, full 16 hands and about 1,200 pounds. Address, with price and full description, H. H., Herald office.

WANTED—AN UPHOLSTERED CUTTER. ADDRESS Dr. VAN WYCK, 270 West Thirty-eighth street.

$160 WILL BUY A GOOD WORK HORSE, 8 years old, sound; Butcher Cart and Harness; must be sold soon. Address MARTIN, 282 West Twenty-fifth street, corner of Eighth avenue.

$300.—A.—FOR SALE, THE CELEBRATED trotting Horse Tormentor; has a record of 2:32, has trotted in 2:21 on the ice; 15¾ high, 11 years old, and warranted to trot in 2:35. Inquire at 146 and 148 West Thirty-ninth street, near Seventh avenue.

$475.—A BLACK MARE, CAN TROT IN 2:50; Portland Cutter, new, and Set Harness, for $475. Apply at 637 and 639 West Forty-sixth street.

513.—SLEIGHS, Bells, Robes, SLEIGHS, Bells, Robes, SLEIGHS, Bells, Robes.
Blankets, Harness, Whips, and the largest assortment in the city, at very low prices.
WILLIAM H GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster street.

1.100 STRAPS SLEIGH BELLS, INCLUDING THE elegant light Dexter Sleigh Bell; Sleighs all styles; lowest popular prices; several second hand. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 638 Broadway, near Bleecker street.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1.—SEVERAL HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTments, with Board, may be had at 48 Eleventh street, between University place and Fifth avenue; among them a large front and adjoining hall Room.

1 SUIT OF APARTMENTS ON PARLOR FLOOR; private table only, in a private French family, 18 East Seventeenth street, between Union square and Fifth avenue. References exchanged. Also one single Room.

6 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Three or four Jewish young men can be accommodated with Board and all the comforts of a home.

15 EAST FORTY-SIXTH STREET.—A LARGE front, also back Room, with unexceptionable Board, can now be had in the above first class house; unquestionable references exchanged.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—An elegant Suit of Rooms to let, with or without Board, to a party of gentlemen; also single Rooms.

22 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—MME. M. B. SUMNER; English basement; second Floor to offer, with private table.

27 WAVERLEY PLACE.—A SECOND STORY FRONT Room, with private bath; also a very pleasant Room for two gentlemen; location and table first class.

34TH STREET, WEST, 325.—NICELY FURNISHED second story front Room, with alcove; also third story front hall Room, with first class Board; references.

48 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—HANDSOMEly and comfortably furnished large and small Rooms, with all modern improvements, to let, with good Board; gentlemen preferred. Near Broadway.

109 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—FURNISHed Rooms, singly or en suite, with or without Board; house newly furnished; in fine order; Board first class; large Reception Room for doctor's office.

112 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—To let, well furnished front Rooms on first floor; good French Board.

140 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, without board, or with private table if desired.

143 WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—A very pleasant back Parlor, handsomely fitted up; Plympton bed, pantries, hot and cold water, to let, with Board; house first class.

152 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate to permanent parties; references exchanged.

156 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife, or two young ladies, with Board for the ladies only.

206 NINTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD street.—A gentleman can be accommodated with good Rooms, gas and bath, with or without Board; terms from $6 to $8.

208 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR Broadway and Sixth avenue.—Two Rooms, second floor, all conveniences, good table, private family, to gentleman or gentleman and wife; terms reasonable; comfortable, quiet home.

230 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—TO LET, with Board, a second story front Room; also a third story Hall Room; house first class; references.

391 HUDSON STREET.—TWO YOUNG MEN WISHing Board and Lodging, with home comforts, in a private English family; terms, $6 to $7.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH UNEXceptionable table, in private family. Particulars obtained at Everett Library, 588 Sixth avenue.

IF YOU WISH TO AVOID THE TROUBLE OF LOOKING after Rooms and be immediately suited call on or address JOHN S. EWEN, House Agent, 39 Nassau street.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, ATTENDING SCHOOL, WISHES Board from Monday until Friday, in a private family, neighborhood of Cooper Institute; terms must be moderate. Address R., Mountain View, N. J.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SINGLE ROOM, WITH full or partial Board; one on Fifth avenue preferred. Address, stating terms and other particulars, P. F. M., box 1,867 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A married couple. Address, stating terms and accommodations, GAMMA, box 174 Herald office.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, HIS WIFE, NURSE and child, a well furnished Floor, in a good locality; Board, fire and gas included; price not to exceed $50 or $60 a week. Address J. C., box 137 Herald Uptown Branch office.

HOTELS.

FRANKFORT HOUSE, ONE BLOCK EAST OF THE City Hall, corner Frankfort and William streets.—250 warm Rooms, 50c., $1 to $2, gentlemen and families. House open all night.

LIBBY HOTEL, ONE BLOCK FROM CITY HALL, 56 Warren street.—Rooms, 50c. a day, $2 50 to $4 a week; family Rooms, $1 and $1 50 a day.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, NO. 30 BOWERY, CORNER of Bayard street; 200 light rooms, neatly furnished; 50c. or 60c. per night; $3 to $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

PARK HOTEL (EUROPEAN PLAN), CORNER BEEKman and Nassau streets, near new Post office.—Rooms at reasonable prices for families and transient guests. ALBERT A. DURAND, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, MONTROSE Station, N. J.—This favorite first class hotel is open for the Winter season; it combines all the conveniences of a city hotel, with a good table and moderate prices; 60 minutes from foot of Barclay street, via Morris and Essex Railroad; 34 trains daily.
C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

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NEW YEAR'S TELEGRAM
TO-DAY.
THE MOST READABLE PAPER
IN THE CITY.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

AN EXTRA WIDE PROPERTY, WITH DWELLING, on Fifth avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, to lease for a term of years for business purposes; tenant to make alterations; possession in March. For terms, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

A.—FOUR LARGE LOFTS, WELL LIGHTED FROM three sides, situated at 25 Park row, and running through to Theatre alley; suitable for any kind of business; will be rented at a low rent. Inquire of T. J. DOELGER, 25 Park row.

A SIXTH AVENUE STORE TO LET—NEAR TWENty-third street, west side, 94 feet deep, with basement same size; possession immediately; one of the best business blocks in the city.
C. S. PECK & CO., 951 Broadway.

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HALL AND OTHER ACCOMMODATIONS TO LET, suitable for a Sunday school, club, literary society, &c. 336 West Twenty-ninth street.

STORE TO LET—WITH FIXTURES, 433 EIGHTH avenue, west side, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets; immediate possession; rent low. Apply to S. EMBERSON, 659 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED SMALL FRONT office, heated and lighted, with two desks, up one flight; very convenient; no jewellers wanted. COLLINS' Metal Watch Factory, 335 Broadway, corner Worth st.

TO LET CHEAP—AN ENTIRE FIVE-STORY BUILDING and Basement, No. 125 Mott street, with or without power; will be divided to suit tenant; also Lofts adjoining. Apply to engineer on premises, or to S. T. & A. T. MEYER, 85 Walker street.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT BROWN STONE HOUSE, with carriage way and stable, on Forty-ninth street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; or will be sold cheap. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, 5½ Pine street.

464 BROOME STREET.—TO LET, FOUR LOTS; terms reasonable. Apply to H. C. PEDDER, Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, 309 Canal street.

466 AND 468 BROOME STREET.—TO LET, THE First Floor and Basement in this desirable building. Apply to H. C. PEDDER, Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, 309 Canal street.

$2.500.—TO LEASE, BROADWAY CORNER Store, below Thirtieth street, west side. Address O. P. H., Herald Uptown Branch office.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

HOUSE (FURNISHED) TO LET—OR FURNITUREfor sale at a bargain; House and Furniture new; full of first class boarders; profit $200 a month; cheap rent; satisfactory reasons for selling. No. 2 Spencer place, corner West Fourth and Tenth streets.

TO LET, FURNISHED—HOUSE SOUTHEAST CORner of Second avenue and Tenth street, newly painted throughout; rent $125 per month. Apply to NICHOLS & CAFFERTY, corner of Eleventh street and Fourth av.

TO RENT FOR THE WINTER—OR WOULD SELL the Lease of an elegantly furnished high stoop brown stone House, complete throughout, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, near Central Park; very desirable; would take less if rented immediately. Address DANIEL MORGAN, Herald Uptown Branch office.

Unfurnished.

TO RENT—HOUSE 232 WEST TWENTY-FIRST street; four story English basement. Apply to JAMES N. MORGAN, 159 Nassau street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN. Inquire at 212 East Eleventh street.

A HANDSOME FURNISHED LARGE FRONT ROOM, to one or two gentlemen, without board; house and neighborhood first class. 319 East Thirteenth street, near Second avenue.

A FEW NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH CONveniences for housekeeping, or to gentlemen; modern improvements; four lines of cars within one block; terms low. 409 West Thirty-third street.

A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM, WITH closets, water and every convenience for housekeeping. 192 Seventh avenue, near Twenty-first street.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED FLOOR OF FOUR rooms in private house, best part of Second avenue; furniture can be had at valuation. Address COMFORT, Herald office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—NO. 2 NEILSON place, between Waverley place and West Eighth street, one block from Broadway.

HOME COMFORTS, GOOD SURROUNDINGS.—A Room for two, at $15 per month. Apply at once. Southwest corner Eighth avenue and Fifty-sixth street. Eighth avenue, Belt line and Broadway cars.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS—REAR PARLOR AND one or two Bedrooms, for light housekeeping or gentlemen's lodgings. Apply at 133 West Sixteenth street.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITHOUT BOARD, one or two very choice large Rooms and handsome Parlor, splendidly furnished, to gentlemen willing to pay a fair price for superior accommodations. 21 West Ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

TO LET—FURNITURE FOR SALE—A FLAT (SIX rooms) in brown stone, on Third avenue, near Forty-seventh street, $30 per month; furniture $250; everything requisite for housekeeping; all in good order. Address CALIFORNIA, Herald office.

2D FLOOR TO LET.—ELEGANT, NEW FURNISHED, to single gentlemen or family; house and location first class, near the ferry; good Board; private table if preferred; terms moderate. 139 Hudson street, Hoboken.

$5 PER WEEK, WITH GAS.—AT 332 EAST THIRteenth street, near Second avenue, a large, handsomely furnished Room to let.

$5 50.—SITTING AND BEDROOM, FURNISHED for housekeeping; hot and cold water in rooms; bath, excellent washing privileges; good central location. 222 Fifty-second street, two doors from Broadway.

6 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, SECOND DOOR FROM Broadway.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, singly or en suite, for gentlemen only. House has all modern improvements.

12TH STREET, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD avenues, No. 221.—A neatly furnished Bedroom, to a gentleman, without board; gas, use of good bath, &c.; house heated.

15 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—TWO DEsirable Suits of connecting Rooms, on second floor, to let, separately or together, with Board; also large Room on fourth floor.

21 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—DESIRABLE Suit of Rooms to let, with Board, to families or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

24TH STREET, 42 WEST.—NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, with first class Board, at reasonable rates, for families or single persons; unexceptionable home.

44 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—DESIRable Lodging Rooms for gentlemen; also Doctor's Office; two minutes' walk from Madison square; house clean and quiet.

54 EAST TENTH STREET, A FEW DOORS FROM Broadway.—To let, large Rooms, furnished or unfurnished; all modern improvements. Call for three days.

103 EAST TENTH STREET, NEAR THIRD AVEnue.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, for $20 and $30 per month; private house.

110 MACDOUGAL STREET, NEAR BLEECKER.—Furnished Rooms, with every convenience for housekeeping, to let to respectable small families.

200 GRAND STREET.—TO LET, NICELY FURnished, one large Room, suitable for a party of gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, and two small Rooms; fire and gas; terms moderate. Reference. Fourth avenue cars pass the door.

211 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—NICELY FURnished small Rooms to let, to gentlemen, without board; good locality; reference exchanged.

300 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—SEVERAL furnished Rooms, for single gentlemen, at $2 50 and $3 per week; also Suits of Rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, at reasonable prices.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A HANDSOME FIRST FLOOR, 54 GREENWICH avenue.—Two parlors, three bedrooms, kitchen and watercloset; separate metre; gas fixtures in all rooms; low rent to good families. Inquire at 18 Perry street.

APARTMENTS TO LET OF FOUR ROOMS—KITCHEN, sitting room and two light bedrooms, with stationary tubs and closets. Inquire at 708 Ninth avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets.

TO LET—230 WEST FIFTY-NINTH STREET, FRONTing Central Park, First Floor, four rooms, $12; Second Floor, four rooms, $16.

TWO ELEGANT FRENCH FLATS TO RENT IN the Whittemore House, 45 Grove street, at very reasonable rents; a genteel neighborhood, and all modern conveniences.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A.—REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTLES, GRATES, &C.—Large and elegant stock at our new warerooms Union square, corner of Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street. PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY, manufacturers of every variety of slate work, plain and ornamental.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble Turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTLES.—RICH AND ELEgant designs; Slate Work of every description; Marble and Wood Mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., 220 and 222 West Twenty-third street, near Seventh avenue, N. Y.

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NATURAL FLOWERS.
Persons wishing
BOUQUETS AND BASKETS OF FLOWERS
for the
Holidays,
can be supplied in the best manner by
W. FITZPATRICK,
Florist, 1,313 Broadway.
Established 1849.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING
until further notice,
MR.
SOTHERN
will appear in his extraordinary impersonation of
BROTHER SAM.
SAM.
SAM.
SAM.
BEAUTIFUL NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
Garden Scene, decorated by Mr. Wilson, of Fourteenth street.
The cast includes Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. GILBERT, Mr. POLK, Miss EFFIE GERMON and Miss ROSE COGHLAN.
BROTHER SAM
MATINEE
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EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON
until further notice at 1:30.
Box plan open one month in advance.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WM. B. FRELIGH..........................Manager
MONDAY, December 30, 1872,
AND DURING THE WEEK,
REVIVAL OF CHARLES FOSTER'S
best Drama, founded on recent events lately published in the New York Herald, entitled the
SWAMP ANGELS;
or, the
OUTLAWS OF CAROLINA,
presented with all the original effects and a powerful cast, preceded by the Drama of the
HERO OF POLAND.
SWAMP ANGELS. SWAMP ANGELS.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.
SACRED CONCERT EVERY SUNDAY EVENING.
In rehearsal the TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—AIMEE, AIMEE.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
AND POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
OF LES CENT VIERGES.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, LAST NIGHT.
THE ONE HUNDRED VIRGINS.
AIMEE, BONELLI, JUTEAU, DUCHESNE.
WEDNESDAY, only time, } LE PETIT FAUST.
THURSDAY, only time. } GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 3,
BENEFIT
OF MLLE. MARIE AIMEE,
LA PERICHOLE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1½
(LAST MATINEE BUT ONE),
LA BELLE HELENE.
SATURDAY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK
LA GRAND DUCHESSE.
MONDAY (FIRST TIME THIS SEASON),
LES BRIGANDS. LES BRIGANDS.
SATURDAY, ONLY BELLE HELENE MATINEE.
Admission (with reserved seats), $1.
Seats secured at the theatre, 114 and 701 Broadway.
In active preparation a grand Spectacular Legend, from a comic point of view, founded upon Washington Irving's celebrated "Three Princesses," entitled
THE ALHAMBRA.
Splendid Scenery, Properties and Effects, gorgeous Costumes and a most powerful company, introducing many startling novelties.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—FRIDAY EVENING,
FIRST AND ONLY BENEFIT
OF MLLE MARIE AMIEE.
LA PERICHOLE. LA PERICHOLE.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D STREET,
between 6th and 7th avs., near Booth's Theatre.
GRAND HOLIDAY WEEK.
Every Evening at 8. Saturday Matinee at 2.
EXTRA MATINEE ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.
Immense attractions for the Holiday Week.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS	Daniel in the Bryant's Den.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS	De Old Gray Goose.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS	Obeying Orders. Shakers.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS	ROUND THE BLOCK.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS	ROUND THE BLOCK.

NEW YEAR'S DAY. GRAND MATINEE AT 2.

PIANOFORTES.

AT HAINES BROS.',
27 Union square,
First class handsome new Pianofortes for sale on very reasonable terms,
and several used a little, very low for cash.

A HOLIDAY GIFT WORTH $25 TO EVERY PURchaser.—A first class 7 octave Piano for $300 (wholesale price), for 30 days only. RAVEN & CO.,
149 and 151 Baxter street, one door from Grand.

A MAGNIFICENTLY CARVED 7 OCTAVE ROUND cornered agraffe Piano, all improvements, guaranteed by celebrated city maker, $275, including Stool and Cover, at 256 East 49th st., near 2d av.

A MAGNIFICENT FOUR ROUND CORNER 7¼ OCtave square grand rosewood Pianoforte, brilliant tone, cost $925, for $275 cash and no less; Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture; Carpets, Paintings; a sacrifice. Residence 113 Clinton place (West Eighth street), between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

AT SOHMER & CO.'S, 149 EAST FOURTEENTH street, corner of Third avenue.—First class patent agraffe Pianos, the best manufactured, and sold on the most reasonable terms for cash or instalments. Several Pianos used a little, very low for cash or to rent. Call before purchasing elsewhere at 149 East Fourteenth street, corner Third avenue.

A SACRIFICE FOR CASH OR A LIBERAL COMmission on an advance.—Magnificent 7 octave rosewood overstrung Pianoforte, grand action, iron frame, carved legs, &c., latest improvements, manufacturer's guarantee. No. 7 Bleecker street, near Bowery.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR sale; made order, city maker, used five months, cost $900, for $275; Parlor Suits, Etageres, Bookcase, Chamber, Dining Furniture; a sacrifice; property family leaving city. 36 West 15th st., near 5th av.

A LARGE DISCOUNT UNTIL JANUARY 1.—LYNCH & GOMIEN first class Pianos, Nos. 932 to 938 Broadway, corner of Twenty-second street. N. B.—A Gilbert Piano, with organ attachment, $150; a good Chickering, $140; a 7 octave Upright, $100.

A LADY WILL SELL, LESS THAN $200, ROSEWOOD round cornered Pianoforte, Albert Weber manufacture, including Stool and Cover; modern style and improvements perfect order. 28 Third street.

BARGAINS.—A SPLENDID 7¼ OCTAVE PIANOforte, carved legs, and all improvements, at a sacrifice; a rosewood 4-round corner Piano, only $150.
PEEK & SONS, 127 Bleecker street.

BEAMES, BENT & CO., FOR ONE DAY ONLY, offer their superior "Ridotto Pianofortes" for cash, at actual cost of manufacture. Before purchasing elsewhere be sure to call and examine them at their warerooms, 208 Eighth avenue, near Twenty-first street.

BARGAIN.—BEAUTIFUL SEVEN OCTAVE RICHLY carved rosewood Piano; overstrung bass; agraffe treble; fully warranted; sacrifice; $260; instalments taken; $12 monthly.
R. CABLES, 470 8th av., near 34th st.

ELEGANT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte (has carved legs, agraffe, &c.), by celebrated maker, only $110; guaranteed; greatest bargain in New York.
JAMES GORDON, 196 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

ELEGANT PIANO, $200.—7¼ OCTAVE CHICKERING Piano, cost $750, a sacrifice for cash. At 70 University place, between 12th and 13th streets.
N. P. B. CURTISS.

FOR SALE—A PIANO, GOOD AS NEW, BUT LITTLE used; also a fine Revolving Business Desk; both reasonable. Apply to J. N. MORGAN, 150 Nassau street.

FIRST PRIZE—GOLD MEDAL—HAS BEEN AWARDed to DECKER & BARNES by the American Institute for the best Pianos. Splendid assortment; offered very low for cash. Factory and warerooms 127 Third avenue, corner Fourteenth street.

PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR HOLIDAYS.—NEW AND most beautiful styles and perfect tones ever made, and by best makers, at lower prices for cash, or monthly instalments, or for rent, during the holidays, at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

SEVERAL FIRST CLASS SECOND HAND PIANOS, in excellent order, good as new, warranted; will be sold very cheap. At FISCHER'S, 425 West Twenty-eighth street, near Ninth avenue.

UPRIGHT PIANOS, HANDSOME ROSEWOOD cases, warranted, from $275; 7¼ octave, four round corners, carved legs, at manufacturers' prices.
A. HOLLYER & CO., 55 West 16th st., near 6th av.

$200 FOR A FIRST CLASS ROSEWOOD CARVED 7 octave Piano, with all modern improvements, with full guarantee; must be sold. 425 West Twenty-eighth street, near Ninth avenue.

$230.—FOR SALE, AS FINE A PIANO AS THERE is in New York; less than half cost; used four months; owner leaving city. 107 Clinton place, West Eighth street.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

BROOME STREET.—FOR SALE, ON BROOME street, just east of Broadway, a valuable Corner Property, 26x117 feet. For price and terms apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

Miscellaneous.

REMOVAL.
JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer,
announces to his friends that he will be at home
in his new office, No. 21 Park row,
on Tuesday, December 31.
Members of the press and patrons are invited to call.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

$10 EACH FOR LOTS—NEAR RAILROAD AND village; selling off rapidly for investment and speculation. LEWIS, Northport, L. I.; at 207 Front street, New York, Tuesday, 9 to 12.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A COUNTRY SEAT TO EXCHANGE—NEAR HUDson, on Hudson River; fine double house, good stable, barn, hennery, fruit, fine orchard, very choice grapes, berries, &c.; 10 acres fine land; price $20,000; exchange for small Brooklyn houses and will pay some cash. Address V. BRITTON, box 136 Herald office.

FARM TO EXCHANGE FOR HOUSE IN NEW YORK or merchandise; 93 acres, near Stewart's Garden City, 1½ hour from City Hall. Address, with particulars, E. A. D., box 66 Leggett's Hotel, 44 Chatham street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A THREE STORY brown stone front House; for which a very beautiful and highly productive Fruit Farm, situated in the town of St. Joseph, Mich., on the shore of Lake Michigan, 60 miles from Chicago, with railroad and steamboat communication daily, will be offered in part payment. For particulars address W. P. C., Herald office.

WANTED—FROM 6 TO 8 CITY LOTS, ON CENTRAL avenue, between Woodlawn and Arcularius' Hotel. Address J. P. O., Mount Vernon (N. Y.) Post office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAINT DEALERS WISHING TO INCREASE THEIR sales will please address SALESMAN, box 2,562 Post office.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS AND Blank Book Manufacturers, 93 Fulton street. Blank Books made to pattern.
HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor.........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager............................Mr. A. W. PALMER
Doors open at 7:15; begins at 8. Saturday Matinee begins at 1½.
THIS EVENING, FOR THE LAST TIME,
MONEY.
Characters by Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Mary Griswold, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. F. F. Mackay, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Edward Lamb, Mr. J. P. Burnett, Mr. George Parkes, Mr. H. Montgomery and others.
TO-MORROW (NEW YEAR'S NIGHT)
the charming comedietta, by J. P. Woolner, in one act, entitled
ORANGE BLOSSOMS,
in which Miss Jennie Lee will make her first appearance since her recent severe illness.
And a new romantic drama in three acts, recently played with great success at the Court Theatre in London, and entitled
SON OF THE SOIL.
MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 6,
Mr. John Brougham's new drama, in five acts, written expressly for this theatre, and entitled
ATHERLEY COURT.
The box office is open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats for either the day or evening performances may be secured six days in advance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. EXTRA ATTRACTIONS.
Every Afternoon at 2. Every Evening at 8.
THE GREAT BURLESQUE TROUPE,
DELEHANTY and HENGLER,
SHERIDAN and MACK,
JACOB SHOWLES and his Comic Trick Mules.
All of these specialities will appear
BOTH AFTERNOON and EVENING
in the new Burlesque Extravaganza entitled
JACK THE GIANT KILLER.
JANUARY 1, 1873, NEW YEAR'S DAY,
THREE PERFORMANCES IN THE LECTURE ROOM.
MORNING at 11. AFTERNOON at 2. EVENING at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers.........JARRETT & PALMER
EVERY EVENING,
MAGNIFICENT BALLET SPECTACLE,
LEO AND LOTOS,
THE MOST GORGEOUS PAGEANT
ever produced on
ANY STAGE IN THE WORLD.
MUSIC, DANCING, SCENERY, VARIETIES,
in the highest degree of perfection.
Curtain rises at 7:45; carriages may be ordered at 11 o'clock.
HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-MORROW, NEW YEAR'S DAY.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT HALF-PAST ONE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN GABEL.
Mons. GABEL,
THE CELEBRATED FRENCH BUFFO ARTIST,
with
Mr. M. W. LEFFINGWELL,
in the Gendarme Duet every evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. AMERICUS,
the coming Mozart,
only eight years of age, in his
WONDERFUL VIOLIN SOLOS
EVERY EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. DAVIES.
E. D. DAVIES,
THE PREMIER VENTRILOQUIST OF THE WORLD,
in his great entertainment
EVERY EVENING.

NIBLO'S. NEW YEAR'S MATINEE.
NEW YEAR'S MATINEE. NIBLO.
Admission (Reserved Seat), $1.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 AND 47 BOWERY.
Twelfth performance in celebration of New Year's day, by
LOUISE LICHTMAY'S GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 1, 1873, at 8 o'clock,
DER FREISCHUTZ.
Seats can be secured at the New Yorker Stadt Theatre office, also corner Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue, and at Koch Brothers, 285 Broadway.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Every evening and Matinee.
DIVORCE!
Saturday evening, great bill,
PIZARRO AND JACK AND JACK'S BROTHER.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 BOWERY.

TO-DAY	THE GREAT COMIC PANTOMIME.
TO-DAY	HUMPTY DUMPTY IN THE BOWERY.
TO-DAY	THE DUTCH SKIRMISHERS.
TO-DAY	GEO. MOORE AND KITTY HENDERSON.
TO-DAY	THE GREAT LE VERDE CHILDREN.
TO-DAY	CHAMPION ZOUAVE DRILL.
TO-DAY	MINNIE RAINFORTH and WILL C. BURTON.
MATINEE	TONY PASTOR'S NEW YEAR SONGS.
MATINEE	McKEE AND ROGERS
MATINEE	as the Somnambulists.
MATINEE	BILLY CARTER'S BANJO SOLOS.
MATINEE	BOB BUTLER AS THE CLOWN.
MATINEE	COMIC PANTALOON, JOHN FOSTER.
MATINEE	JENNIE ENGEL, HEN MASON, &C.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
corner of Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD AND BACKUS.
AN IMMENSE BILL FOR THIS WEEK.
DR. COLTON'S LAUGHING GAS.
DR. COLTON'S LAUGHING GAS.
LET ME BE.
QUIET FAMILY.
QUIET FAMILY.
WHAR YOU GWINE?
BURLESQUE OPERA.
New Songs, fresh Jokes and Comic Dances.
Seats secured six days in advance.

CANTERBURY VARIETIES THEATRE,
632 Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston.
Messrs. HUGHES & GREGORY.....................Managers
FIRST APPEARANCE OF MR. BILLY WILD.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
FIRST WEEK OF REVOLVING STATUARY.
J. QUIN, J. CHILDS, IN NEW SPECIALTIES.
A TRAVELLER'S REST. A TRAVELLER'S REST.
MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY, AT 2 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents. Orchestra chairs, 50 cents.

THE STAGE AND PRIVATE THEATRICALS.—PROfessor PHILIP LAWRENCE, author of the "Lawrence Speaker," "Model Speaker," &c., will instruct ladies and gentlemen at their own residences, or southwest corner Fifty-sixth street and Eighth avenue. A young lady of talent (widow) instructed free.

BE ON HAND TO-DAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.	A GENERAL TURNOUT IN HONOR of the departing year. Grand Matinee at Tony Pastor's Opera House. Only matinee in New York.

A NATION MOURNS HER HONORED SON. Song and Quartet, to the memory of Horace Greeley; music by Henry Tucker. Published, with Vignette likeness and autograph of the "good man gone." Price 40c. mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., 547 Broadway and 39 Union square, New York.

A.—A.—MAGICAL BAZAAR,
1,182 Broadway, two doors above Twenty-eighth st.
HARTZ & LEVY, PROPRIETORS.
.....................JUST RECEIVED.....................
.....................NEW TRICKS, &C.....................
.............FOR NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS,.............
.............FROM 50 CENTS TO $150.............
BOXES OF TRICKS (Improved), FROM $5.
SURPRISES FOR THE GERMAN, FROM 75 CENTS.
PRICE LIST UPON APPLICATION.

CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.
ANNUAL MASKED AND
FANCY DRESS BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Jan. 13, 1873.

LAST MATINEE OF THE PRESENT YEAR.	EVERYBODY SHOULD ATTEND it. Wind up the old year gloriously. Go to the Matinee to-day at Tony Pastor's Opera House.

THE STAGE.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF means, education and respectability can obtain a course of lessons, and public appearance when qualified, from a well-known member of the profession. Address ARION, Herald office.

GOODBY, OLD 1872, 1873 COMES.	YOUTH, BEAUTY, FASHION AND intelligence will meet to-day at the Grand Matinee at Tony Pastor's Opera House. Last matinee this year.

LOOK OUT FOR THE
NEW YEAR'S TELEGRAM
TO-DAY.
THE MOST READABLE PAPER
IN THE CITY.

MUSICAL.

HERR KARL GOFFRIE,
for many years Professor of singing to their Royal Highnesses,
the Duchess of Hamilton, the Countess of Paris,
the Princess Francoise d'Orleans,
the Princess Marguerite de Nemours,
&c., informs the musical public that ladies desirous of having their voices improved, and receiving instruction in singing on a new and successful method, will please apply for terms to Professor KARL GOFFRIE, Whitney House, Twelfth street.

WANTED—FOR A MALE QUARTETTE, A FIRST tenor; object, mutual improvement and probable profit. Address G. P. W., box 3,561 Post office.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, AT 212 Fifth avenue. For days and terms send for circular.

A. J. SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES.—CLASSES at Masonic Hall, 114 and 116 East Thirteenth street, and Brevoort Hall, 154 and 156 East Fifty-fourth street. PRIVATE LESSONS at any hour, day and evening. CIRCULARS at Private Academy, 212 East Eleventh st

THE LECTURE SEASON.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES NO. VII.
STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 6.
The "Pearl of the Platform,"
MISS LILLIAN EDGARTON.
Subject—Gossip.
Tickets 50c. and 75c., at the Library desk and Schirmer's.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY TAUGHT WITH PRACTIcal experiments.—Commencement of lectures January 6, 1873. Evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. By CURT W. MEYER, Mechanical Engineer and Manufacturer of Philosophical Instruments.
Applications received at his store, No. 9 Cooper Institute, Third avenue, near Seventh street.

THE BALL SEASON.

FIREMEN'S BALL.
The FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL BALL
(and positively the last)
in aid of the WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late VOLUNTEER FIRE
DEPARTMENT, at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
on MONDAY EVENING, January 27, 1873.
Tickets, admitting a gentleman and ladies, $5,
can be procured from any of the managers.
JAMES F. WENMAN, President,
146 Pearl street.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, 120 Fulton street.
JAMES CAMERON, Secretary pro tem., 351 Broadway.
Proscenium and Dress Circle Boxes can be obtained on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

FIRST GRAND RUSSIAN WINTER NIGHT BALL, New Year's Eve, December 31, 1872, at Columbia Garden Hall, corner of West Twelfth street and Greenwich avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Begins at ¾ to 8. Admission $1; Family Circle 50c.; Reserved Seats 50c. and $1 extra.
Sole Lessee and Manager.....................Mr AUGUSTIN DALY
LAST NIGHTS of the great local "Folly."
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK
(Last Week but One),
will be acted Mr. Augustin Daly's immensely popular and intensely amusing local and dramatic "Folly," in four acts, entitled
ROUND THE CLOCK.

LAST NIGHTS	of Mrs. JOHN WOOD as Juliana Tartar of Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM as the Irish "cometherer" and the billposter. of the famous MAJILTONS in their wonderful dances and unique CANCAN. of the LAURI troupe of pantomimists. of "Five Minutes with Humpty Dumpty." of the Fireworks Exhibition at Lion Park. of the famous sensation "Behind the Scenes at Niblo's" and the rear view of the "Black Crook."
LAST NIGHTS	of the great sporting scene at Harry Hill's of the great realistic scenes, the real horse cars and the Erie Stereopticon. of the thrilling tableau of the Burning Rookery on the Five Points. of the magnificent Dissolving Spectacle at the Leiderkranz Masque.

LAST MATINEES
of
ROUND THE CLOCK.
SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.
In active preparation for brilliant reproduction the magnificent Oriental Spectacle,
THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE. (BEGINS AT 8.)
Sole Lessee and Manager......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EVERY EVENING,
Mr. FRANK MARSHALL'S BRILLIANT COMEDY,
NEW YEAR'S EVE;
or,
FALSE SHAME.
Characters by Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. W. DAVIDGE, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. OWEN FAWCETT, Mr. J. H. BURNETT, Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, Miss NELLIE MORTIMER.
NEW YEAR'S DAY,
SPECIAL MATINEE
AT 1½ O'CLOCK OF
NEW YEAR'S EVE.
MATINEE SATURDAY, at half-past one, of "NEW YEAR'S EVE." Seats secured for any evening. Box office open from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.
IN REHEARSAL,
for speedy production, a new and original Parisian Comedy of SINGULAR EMOTIONAL POWER, rearranged and rewritten expressly for this company by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, and entitled
"ALIXE!"

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOSH HART.............................Lessee and Manager
Grand attraction for New Year week. First week of the Character Protean Artists, the
FIELDINGS.
Miss MAGGIE FIELDING, Mr. JOHN FIELDING,
in their original Vocal Act, entitled
BLARNEY.
HARRIGAN and HART,
Mr. JOHN HART and Mr. JOHN WILD,
Mlle. CERITO and Miss PATTIE ROSA,
Mr. G. H. ADAMS,
Mr. JAMES H. M'KEE,
Professor BUSHNELL,
Miss JENNIE HUGHES,
Miss ADA WRAY, Miss KITTY O'NEIL,
and the very successful Pantomime,
DING DONG BELL.
GRAND MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.
Annual engagement of
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
RICHARD III.,
in Shakspeare's great Tragedy,
which will be presented with the same grandeur of mise en scene and appointments that marked its former production.
At the MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 2,
EDWIN BOOTH
as
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
Seats secured six days in advance at the Theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s music store, 741 Broadway.

GERMANIA THEATRE.
Fourteenth street, near Third avenue.
AD. NEUNDORFF...............................Director
TUESDAY, December 31,
DER HAN DES GLUECKS,
Comedy in five acts, by Wichert.
Box office open daily from 9 till 4 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.—RUBINSTEIN—THEO. THOMAS.
GRAND COMBINATION OF THE
RUBINSTEIN and THEODORE THOMAS COMPANIES.
The audience are respectfully requested to be seated at five minutes before eight. Persons entering the Hall after eight o'clock will not be shown to their seats during the performance of any of the pieces.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Dec. 31, at 8 precisely,
First joint appearance of
RUBINSTEIN, WIENIAWSKI, THEO. THOMAS,
in conjunction with
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA.
PROGRAMME—TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 31.
Overture, "The Water Carrier"..................Cherubini
ORCHESTRA, under direction of THEODORE THOMAS.
Concerto, No. 3, G major............................Rubinstein
Mr. ANTON RUBINSTEIN, with orchestral accompaniment.
Concerto, for violin (Cadenza by Henri Wieniawski)............................Beethoven
Mr. HENRI WIENIAWSKI.
Symphonic Poem, "Tasso"..............................Liszt
ORCHESTRA.
Kreisleriana..Schumann
Mr. ANTON RUBINSTEIN.
a Adagio, } for violin. }............................Rubinstein
b Polonaise, }..Wieniawski
Mr. HENRI WIENIAWSKI.
Ballade, Scherzo, Nocturne...............................Chopin
Mr. ANTON RUBINSTEIN.
Huldigung's March..Wagner
ORCHESTRA.
FRIDAY EVENING, Second and Last Concert by the RUBINSTEIN-WIENIAWSKI-THOMAS Combination.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 4, ONLY
RUBINSTEIN-WIENIAWSKI-THOMAS MATINEE.
Admission, $1 50; Reserved Seats, $2 and $3, according to location; Second Balcony Admission, $1. Matinee Seats, $2. Seats at Steinway's, 701 and 114 Broadway.
THURSDAY EVENING, January 2, at Brooklyn Academy, first and only appearance of RUBINSTEIN, WIENIAWSKI and THEODORE THOMAS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY. THURSDAY.
GRAND COMBINATION OF THE
RUBINSTEIN AND THEO. THOMAS COMPANIES.
First and only joint appearance of RUBINSTEIN, WIENIAWSKI and THEODORE THOMAS, in conjunction with THEODORE THOMAS' Unrivalled Orchestra,
THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 2.
Reserved Seats, $2 and $2 50, can now be had at the Brooklyn Academy and 114 Broadway.

ATHENEUM THEATRE.
585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden.
ROBERT W. BUTLER..............................Manager
IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS FOR HOLIDAY WEEK.
ALL OTHERS ECLIPSED.
THE ACME ATTAINED.
GRAND ARRAY OF NOVELTY.
Fist appearance of the world-famed Ventriloquist,

ATHENEUM	HARRY BRYANT.
ATHENEUM	HARRY BRYANT.
ATHENEUM	The great Abbott Pantomime Troupe.
585	JAMES TAYLOR,
5	The famous London Mimic.
8	MISS ALEXANDRE,
5	In her beautiful Serio-Comic Songs.
585	LUKE SCHOOLCRAFT, J. C. CAMPBELL.
BROADWAY	GEORGE W. COES, JOE LANG,
BROADWAY	E. W. PRESCOTT, BELLE WALLACE.
BROADWAY	Special Matinee New Year's Day. Con-
ATHENEUM	stant change of programme every evening.

GRAND DRAMATIC FESTIVAL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, Jan. 2
FINAL CLOSING OF ST. ANN'S FAIR.
Matinee 2 P. M.; Evening 8 o'clock.
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM as O'CALLAGHAN.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD as JENNY LEATHERLUNGS.
Laughable Farce,
FORTY AND FIFTY.
The most distinguished and popular artists will appear at both performances; extra fine Orchestra; Seventh Regiment Band; the finest bill of attractions offered during the Holidays. For full programme see paper, "Voice of the Fair."
Admission to all parts of the house $1, except the private Boxes, which are $5. Tickets can be had at the Academy this evening and at the box office to-morrow morning, from 9 to 12 o'clock. Ladies are particularly invited to the Matinee. The greatest attention will be paid to their comfort.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 BROADway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—Every one should visit this wonderful Museum. It is full of everything people should see and understand. Lectures daily on "The Philosophy of Marriage." Those parties unable to attend these important lectures can have them forwarded, post free, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing SECRETARY NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, New York.

I HAVE ENDEAVORED TO INDUCE CERTAIN managers of theatres to respect my property in the plays entitled "The Colleen Bawn," "The Octoroon," "The Life of an Actress," "Dot," "The Streets of New York," "Arrah na Pogue," and others well known by them to be American Copyrights. As they are unwilling to do so I find myself obliged to take legal steps to assert my rights.
There are some two or three hundred dramas of mine, English Copyrights, of which they have had the free use during the last thirty years. The public will surely agree with me that the harvest managers have reaped on my pieces since "London Assurance" in 1842 to the present day might have prompted them to respect my property in those few American copyrights I possess.
DION BOUCICAULT.

THEATRICAL.—A YOUNG LADY, BETWEEN 17 AND and 24, perfectly independent of all control, who is ambitious to become a first rate actress, may address, for two weeks, MANAGER, box 3,039 New York Post office. The successful applicant will have the leading part in the new drama, "Under the Rose," adapted from the French of MM. Vieuve and Gillette. A thorough stage education will be given and severe and rigid study exacted. First appearance will not be in New York. Young ladies wanted for other parts in same drama. Give full personal particulars and enclose stamps for correspondence. All communications strictly confidential.

FENCING AND BOXING ACADEMY, 18 CLINTON place, near Broadway.—Boxing taught in one month. A fine assortment of Fencing Apparatus and Boxing Gloves on hand and for sale. Colonel MONSTERY.

TAMMANY HALL ASSEMBLY ROOMS ARE NOW ready to let, for balls, concerts, fairs and lectures, by the night or longer, at reasonable terms. Apply to D. McGONEGAL, Superintendent, in the building.

CARD.—PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, PIANO, VIOLIN, Organ, Guitar, Singing, Harmony, day and evening. 92 Clinton place (Eighth Street); established 1854; circulars mailed free. J. JAY WATSON, Musical Director.

METROPOLITAN
THEATRICAL AND
SHOW PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT,
HERALD BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THEATRICAL,
MINSTREL AND VARIETY CUTS CONSTANTLY
ON HAND

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Boutwell Not to Resign Until March.

A New Phase of the Credit Mobilier Affair.

Combined Efforts to Concoct a Nice Little Story for the Marines.

THE GOAT ISLAND JOB AGAIN.

Gloom in the House of Blair---Frank's Fading Hopes of Return to the Senate.

Contemplated Change in the Whiskey Regulations.

Army and Navy Cadets—Proposed Increase of the Medical Army Staff—Powell's Painting of Perry's Victory—Nevada's Electoral Vote in Danger.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1872.

Mr. Boutwell Not to Resign Until March 4—The Massachusetts Senatorship.

Secretary Boutwell does not intend to resign until March 4, when he, along with the whole Cabinet, will tender his resignation to the President. In the meantime Mr. Boutwell says he will pursue the even tenor of his way as if there was no such thing as a prospective Senatorial election in Massachusetts. There is, however, little doubt here that he will be the successor of the Vice President elect, as Dawes' chances are said to look very slim. Mr. Boutwell observes a modest reticence on the subject, although he does not conceal that he would be only too glad to be relieved from his present exacting duties by election to the Senate.

A New Departure by the Credit Mobiliers—A Plain Unvarnished Tale to be Told to the Marines.

Letters have been received here to-day announcing a complete change in the Crédit Mobilier investigation. Instead of endeavoring to prevent a disclosure of the damaging facts which are sure to be made known, the parties implicated will change front and demand an opportunity to tell their little stories, which have meanwhile been carefully concocted and made to tally with each other. The letters which Dawes, Garfield and other recipients of the enriching stock wrote last Summer denying all knowledge of it will be kept out of sight, and there will be a general confession in the style of an old-fashioned Methodist love feast. When this has gone abroad the committee will begin short sessions with open doors, and witnesses will be examined, who will each occupy a day or two, but who will know nothing, or, rather, tell nothing not already told and known. All this time the end of the session will be drawing nearer and nearer, and the whole thing will fizzle out ingloriously. The next Congress cannot investigate the conduct of Ames, as he will not be a member thereof; indeed, he has in reserve the plea that he has done nothing during the present Congress that is wrong, and that the transactions of himself and other members of past Congresses cannot now be overhauled. Not only will the Crédit Mobilier stock owners come back into the House in an aggressive spirit, "pride in their port, defiance in their eye," but they will say to those Representatives who own stock in national banks, "Stand by us, or we will aid in destroying you." It is well known that scores of Congressmen are the fortunate holders of stock in national banks, which yields them enormous rates of interest, thanks to defective legislation, by which it is easy for a bank to extort usurious interest from borrowers. This is well known to the Crédit Mobilier men, who mean that the national bank men shall help them out of their scrape. Should the ayes and noes be called it will be curious to watch the votes of those who thus have a common cause to defend.

Consternation in the Blair Family—Schurz Opposing Frank's Return to the Senate.

The Blair family are in great sorrow. The holiday season has brought with it lamentations, and the Blairs will not be comforted. The report has reached Silver Spring that Senator Schurz is opposed to Frank Blair's re-election to the United States Senate, his term expiring on the 3d of March next. All day telegrams have sped in every direction to the friends of Schurz to know why this opposition on the part of a confederate in the liberal movement. Schurz's address is not known, and so the Blairs were compelled to retire to-night with the cold comfort that it was because Frank is a democrat, and Carl wants a republican, probably Finkelnburg, as his colleague, until 1875.

The Goat Island Job

is to be revived—that is, the Pacific Railroad lobbyists want the subject referred to a committee, in the hope that it will be favorably reported to the Senate. Senator Stewart, the poor Congressman's friend, is a disinterested Pacific sloper, and whether the Military Committee or the Pacific Railroad Committee get it he does not care. It is the Senate calendar, and, speaking after the manner of Calhoun, he says something must be done, and he don't care what.

Mr. Wheeler and the Speakership.

Mr. Wheeler, of New York, has again been heard from. He would not only not be Speaker of the House if every member voted for him, but he wants Blaine re-elected. Blaine has a remarkable faculty for making engagements and promises which are always remembered, &c. However, Mr. Wheeler is satisfied with the Chairmanship of the Pacific Railroad Committee.

The President's State Dinners.

The President will give his first State dinner on the 8th of January, the guests being members of the Cabinet and their wives, Vice President and Mrs. Colfax, General and Mrs. Sherman and Admiral and Mrs. Porter. State dinners will be given at the White House every alternate Thursday during the season.

Embarrassing Increase of Army and Navy Cadets—Proposed Reduction of the Number of Officers.

The House Committee on Appropriations will meet to-morrow to hear the Secretaries of War and the Navy with regard to the increase of the next House by fifty members and the consequent increase of appointments to cadetships in West Point and Annapolis, as the fifty new Congressional districts will add fifty cadets to each of the two colleges. While the army and navy remain at their present peace footing such an increase of officers is unwarranted and positively burdensome. Even at present more officers are turned out in West Point and Annapolis than can conveniently placed in the two branches of the service. This is particularly the case with regard to the navy. The Appropriations Committee proposes to reduce the increased number of cadets by some means which will not deprive Congressmen of their present privilege. The Secretary of War is opposed to any reduction, saying that employment could be found in the army for additional fifty officers. He says more officers are required in the army than in the navy, and that the present number of officers in the former is proportionately smaller than in the latter. The Secretary of the Navy is in favor of reduction, of lengthening the period of study from four to five years. This would be tantamount to a reduction of twenty-five per cent, as the cadets of the class could graduate after five instead of four years. Considering that boys of fourteen are admitted into the Naval Academy, they would after five years of preparatory study still be very young for the position of commissioned officers. Five members of the Appropriations Committee—Messrs. Garfield, Hale, Sargent, Marshall and Palmer—will be in attendance to-morrow. Of these Messrs. Hale and Garfield are known to be in favor of a reduction.

Army Surgeons Asking for Reinforcements For Their Corps—More Doctors Than Soldiers.

The army surgeons are urging an increase of their corps, and they invite attention of Congressmen to the fact that 150 civilian doctors have to be employed to care for the sick at the hospitals of the different forts and posts. It is also true, however, that there are more surgeons in this city than enlisted men on duty, and that if some of them could be sent from their cosy quarters to attend to the post hospitals on the frontiers, there would not be such a number of civilian doctors needed. The medical "ring" here, of the navy as well as the army, should be looked into and razeed at once.

Powell's Picture of Perry's Victory.

Powell, the artist, has arrived here, with his palette, paints and brushes, anxious to complete his painting of Perry's victory, so Moran's great picture of the canyon of the Yellowstone, for which Congress paid $10,000 last Summer, was taken down down from the blank space at the back of the northeast grand staircase, Senate wing, and Powell's canvas is to be unrolled in its place. It remains to be seen whether Powell will persuade Congress to increase the sum of $25,000 voted for this picture, the greater portion of which he has already received.

Nevada's Electoral Vote in Danger.

Mr. J. H. Mills, of Nevada, arrived here to-day with the Electoral vote of that State for Grant and Wilson. The envelope was addressed to Vice President Colfax, but that functionary was not here to receive it. The State Department, in the person of the Secretary, was unwell, and not able to relieve Mr. Mills of his burden. To-morrow is the last day of grace, and unle s the State Department is able to attend to this duty Nevada will have no voice in the Electoral College. Mr. Colfax has shown but little desire to receive the envelopes which contain his political and official death warrant.

Contemplated Change in the Whiskey Regulations.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue contemplates a change in the whiskey regulations on the 1st of January, under which alteration an allowance of one fermenting period, but in no case more than forty-eight hours, will be made upon the opening of additional tubs before those additional tubs are included in arriving at the producing capacity. Heretofore additional tubs have been included from the moment they were opened. This new ruling will be prospective from the 1st of January, but in no case will be retroactive, or, in other words, will relate entirely and only to the products of January and future periods.

No Legacy or Succession Tax—S'cat!

In case of a devise of property left in trust to provide for the support of domestic animals the Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that there is no legacy or succession tax. This question was raised on the will of a lady in Boston who left property for the maintenance of a cat.

Ingredients in Native Wines.

The new circular of the Internal Revenue Department about native sparkling wines, the substance of which was telegraphed hence last night, states that any ingredient may be added to those wines which is used in foreign countries in the production of what is accepted as pure wines.

Purchase of Land for a Government Building.

The Secretary of the Treasury has accepted the proposition of Messrs. Edward Cadwalader and Samuel Poorman to sell the property at the corner of Fourth and L streets, in Sacramento, Cal., for the sum of $30,000. A new government building is to be erected on this property, which fronts 180 feet on L street and 160 feet on Fourth street.

District Attorney Bliss' Commission.

The commission of George Bliss, Sr., as United States Attorney for the Southern district of New York was forwarded to him to-day by the Attorney General; also the commission of William Patrick as United States Attorney for the Eastern district of Missouri.

The Condition of the Banks.

The Comptroller of the Currency has called for reports of the condition of the national banks at the close of business on Friday last, the 27th inst.

A New National Bank.

The Northfield National Bank, of Northfield, Minn., has been organized, with a capital of $50,000.

Treasury Balances.

The following were the balances at the close of business to-day at the Treasury Department:—

Currency	$5,194,715
Coin	73,985,425
Including coin certificates	22,832,500
Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit	25,145,000

RUSSIA.

A Foreign Prince of Royal Blood Indicted for Forgery—His Crime and Lineage—Conviction and Sentence.

[From the Exchange Gazette, of St. Petersburg, Dec. 6.]

A few days since the public of St. Petersburg saw standing before the bar of a St. Petersburg Court of Justice Prince Michael Lusignan, a descendant of the former Kings of Cyprus, Jerusalem and Armenia. The family of the Lusignans is one of the oldest of royal origin, and goes back to the twelfth century. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that when Prince Lusignan appeared before the Court to answer a charge of forgery a large audience had gathered together to witness the event.

Among those present in the Court was the father of the accused, Prince Louis Lusignan, bent down with age and sorrow. It was sad to look upon the old man, reduced from great wealth to extreme penury, and condemned to witness the disgrace of his family in the person of his only son.

THE PERSONAL HISTORY OF THIS OLD MAN

is so full of interest that we cannot refrain from giving a few of its main incidents. Prince Louis Lusignan was born in Cyprus, April 19, 1808, and received from his father an inheritance which amounted to about six million pounds, mostly in money. This fortune had been placed for safe keeping in the hands of his uncle on the mother's side, Athanasius, Metripolitan of Nicomedia. On Easter Sunday, 1821, Athanasius was arrested by the Turkish Governor, and, together with the Patriarch of Constantinople, put to death. The entire fortune of Prince Louis was confiscated and he himself barely escaped with his life, owing to the exertions of the Spanish Minister in Constantinople and the good offices of some members of the British Bible Society then in Turkey. After wandering about for nearly a year Prince Lusignan went to Athens and entered the Greek service.

In the year 1823 he came to St. Petersburg and offered his services to the Russian government on the following conditions:—

First.—To receive no pay nor mark of distinction for his services.

Second.—Not to become a Russian subject.

The conditions were accepted, and Prince Lusignan was assigned to service in one of the regiments with the rank of Captain. Since entering service the Prince took part in nearly every campaign made by the Russian army. By degrees his means of living became well nigh exhausted, and his efforts for recovering his lost fortune from the Turkish government met with continual obstacles till a few weeks before the war between France and Germany, when Napoleon III., through one of his ministers, offered to use all his influence to recover the property of Lusignan on condition of receiving 10,000,000 francs for his services in case of success. Prince Lusignan on this occasion received an autograph letter from Napoleon, in which the above-mentioned conditions are referred to. The war with Prussia, however, gave the hero of Sedan something else to think of besides saving the property of the Lusignans.

Failing fortune and money embarrassments prompted his son to commit the crime of forgery. He has been found guilty and condemned to exile in the Ural country. The decision of the Court will be submitted to His Majesty the Czar, and some mitigation of the punishment is hoped for.

RAILROAD CRASH IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, Dec. 30, 1872.

The half-past three P. M. train from Montreal ran into the up train, which was awaiting its arrival here in the railroad yard. The upright rod on a switch broke, being full of frost, when the engine struck the rail and threw the train on to the track where the other train was standing. The baggage car struck the engine and demolished it. The baggage car and the two cars following were somewhat smashed.

THE NEW SYNDICATE.

Secretary Boutwell's Present Position.

WILL THE SYNDICATE BE RENEWED?

Senator Sherman to Have Mr. Cameron's Chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee to Make Room for Mr. Boutwell to Head the Committee on Finance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

"I am very decidedly of the opinion, though I do not wish to be quoted as saying it, that Mr. Secretary Boutwell has pretty sharply violated the law in his operations with the Syndicate." Thus said a distinguished chairman of one of the most important House committees of the present Congress.

It will be remembered that an effort was made during the last session to legalize the Syndicate job, and that it utterly failed. A resolution giving it a thin coat of whitewash was, indeed, reported from the Ways and Means Committee and rushed through the House under the previous question gag rule, but the Senate refused to touch it. In short, the scheme was barely tolerated. It was not in any sense legalized or even endorsed. It was utterly repudiated and condemned by the people and press, and barely tolerated by the Secretary's political friends in the lower House of Congress. The Senate has not thus far investigated it.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S PRESENT POSITION.

In view of these well known facts Mr. Boutwell's present position becomes a matter of great public interest. Is he preparing to repeat the Syndicate operation? If the scheme was such a great benefit to the country as he pretends, why is the repetition so long delayed? What is the real cause of the delay? Why has the funding of the new loan by the Syndicate plan been suspended for one whole year if the plan itself was honest and fair all round?

Fourteen months ago Secretary Boutwell was about the worst frightened man to be found in or about the national capital. The HERALD had given his Syndicate scheme a thorough exposure; republican members of Congress talked about impeachment for violations of law, though they knew party rules would not permit such an act of justice. At all events the Syndicate transactions were abruptly terminated and the corps of Treasury officials stationed in London was recalled.

Though the Syndicate managers were perfectly willing to keep up the profitable operation of exchanging their certificates of deposits of gold in banks where no such amounts of coin existed for interest-bearing bonds, Mr. Boutwell was too badly frightened to prolong the profitable pastime. It was thought best to hold up until public opinion could have time to cool off, and until the Presidential election was over with. The ring managers were temporarily shut out of the national Treasury, and an attempt was made to pacify an outraged people. A resolution giving the job a thin coat of whitewash was rushed through the lower House of Congress, but the Senate refused to sanction it in any way, either directly or indirectly; and there the matter now stands.

OBSTACLES TO A RENEWAL.

Though the Presidential election is over and past, and the House of Representatives has given Mr. Boutwell's Syndicate scheme a thin coat of white wash, there are yet several obstacles in the way of its renewal. Public opinion has not yet cooled down to the proper point where such a job would be safe. The Senate Finance Committee has not yet been heard upon the subject, and investigating committees abound. But the principal obstacle is nothing more or less than the Massachusetts Senatorial election. Secretary Boutwell is a candidate for the Senate, and does not dare to start another Syndicate job until after the Senatorial election. His friends expect to caucus him into the position of chairman of the Senate Finance Committee in place of Senator Sherman, who is to be compensated with the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee, that Senator Cameron says he does not care to keep. For these and other reasons to be given hereafter the proposed job is delayed; but meantime the parties interested are engaged in manipulating public opinion, or, rather, "popularizing" the old Syndicate, by sending out manufactured "news items" and in a hundred different ways known to experienced and well paid lobbyists. Here is one of their items:—

> Secretary Boutwell, in his statement before the Ways and Means Committee, gave a history of the arrangements which he made in this country and Europe to negotiate the funded loan. He also stated in reference to his future plans that he had a verbal proposition from Jay Cooke & Co. to negotiate the loan in precisely the same manner as they negotiated the other. They had also informed him that the Rothschilds had agreed to go into the negotiation and strengthen it by their influence. He understood that they had an idea that when they shall have disposed of the five per cent bonds they can go on and dispose of four and one-third per cents in the same way. He thought the government had already lost by the delay in negotiating the new bonds, and, in his judgment, it would be better to dispose of the remaining five per cent bonds now than to wait.

WHAT IT IS FOR.

The substance of the above was given out at the Treasury Department immediately after Assistant Secretary Richardson's return from Europe, nearly a year ago, and it has been semi-officially promulgated, with a tolerable degree of regularity, nearly every month since. Its object is to humbug the people into the belief that the Syndicate funding job of 1871 was a fair and honest business transaction, beneficial alike to the taxpayer and bondholder, though rather hard on the poor Syndicate brokers, who were compelled to perform the laborious and responsible task of handing one set of bonds over their counter and taking back another for the mere song of some three million dollars commission.

The long and short of the whole story is that Mr. Boutwell's proposal to renew the Syndicate looks remarkably like a job. By the plan proposed it will actually cost more to convert sixes into the new fives than we shall save in interest in four years; besides, it creates a great financial crushing machine, to be worked at the pleasure of the ring, quite regardless of the business interests of the country. It is a mistake to think of engaging in any great financial transactions at this time, when so much uneasiness is felt as to the future on the other side of the Atlantic. The Bank of England notes have been unusually high for some months past. In France everything is uncertainty and alarm, and in Germany it is not much better.

OPEN COMPETITION AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

If it is thought best, however, to attempt a further conversion of bonds at the present time let the Secretary of the Treasury throw the business open to public competition, and award it to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders.

There are several thousand responsible bankers in the United States. Let us have, therefore, "a competitive examination," and ascertain who will transact the business the best and cheapest. At all events, no repetition of a mere pretence of throwing it open to the public will be tolerated. It will be remembered that Secretary Boutwell, previous to his arrangement with the Syndicate, offered the loan to bankers in general, or to a large number, at one-quarter of one cent commission; but before many bonds were disposed of he put the whole business exclusively into the hands of his friends, the Syndicate operators, at terms that are understood to have netted them a commission of one and one-half per cent, besides incidental profits, or about six times more than he offered when he threw the business open to public competition.

It will also be remembered that Secretary Boutwell advertised his first offer of one-quarter of one cent commission far and wide; but that the Syndicate arrangement, about six times better for the operators, was conducted with the most profound secrecy, and it was not until the terms were published in the HERALD that the people had any idea of their nature. In fact, the nature and extent of the Syndicate encroachment upon the taxpayers' treasury would be to this day a profound secret had it not been for the HERALD's explorations of the Fifteenth street financial labyrinth.

As we are to have a new Finance Minister some nine weeks hence, whether Mr. Boutwell goes to the Senate or not, it would seem to be the part of wisdom for the present Secretary to let his successor commence the business. Let the job be postponed.

X.

CONFLAGRATION IN OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1872.

A fire broke out in the block occupied by Hamilton, Coe & Co., booksellers, on the east side, at two o'clock this morning, and destroyed the block, with nearly all its contents, including the jewelry store of H. W. Paal and the drug store of H. C. Whitney. The loss on stock is $30,000; insurance $21,800. The loss on building is $13,000; insurance $11,000.

FIRE IN FULTON, N. Y.

FULTON, Dec. 30, 1872.

The knitting factory of H. S. Conde & Son was burned this afternoon, about five o'clock, causing a total loss. The fire originated in the picker. The loss on the building is $12,000; insured for $7,000. The loss on stock and machinery is $60,000; insured for $40,000 by policies in the Royal Lancashire, Ætna, Hartford, North America, Franklin, Pennsylvania and North Missouri Companies.

AMUSEMENTS.

Edwin Booth as "Richard III."

The production of "Richard III" at Booth's Theatre last night, with Mr. Edwin Booth in the title part, was the occasion of a large gathering of the tragedian's friends. We have not seen a better house at any of the theatres this season, which is saying much, for some of them have been very great, both in numbers and quality. The first thing to be said of the performance, though the least gracious, is that Richard cannot be numbered among Mr. Booth's greatest parts, great as it is in comparison with what it would be in the hands of any other actor. This is especially true of the first act; but the thorough lack of support is perhaps as much the cause of this apparent weakness as his own lack of sympathy with the brutal instincts of the violent and deformed creature the English once called King. Never was actor so feebly supported, and with a sort of poetic justice the feebleness of the others returned upon him to mar his work. The Lady Anne of Miss Ellen Morant was not simply bad—it was so bad that there was nothing to the part except words. Nor was Miss Bella Pateman's Queen Elizabeth sufficiently dignified to lift Mr. Booth out of his extreme necessity of playing to automata. The Duchess of Miss Mary Wells was better than either of the others—so much better, indeed, that had those been equal to this there would be little reason to complain. The other parts were fairly done, Messrs. Bangs, Becks, Fenno and the rest playing their indefinite noblemen with sufficient ability to satisfy the necessities of the tragedy. Of Mr. Booth's playing, as a whole, we do not wish to speak on this first representation this season of a part in which he is so well known. It was full of his peculiar art, clear, finished and concise. His elocution was never at fault, and his stage business was equally faultless. After the first act he sometimes rose to the highest exhibitions of passion, and we do not think we should have been impelled to find fault with his acting in the early scenes if it had not been for the unfortunate character of the cast. His love-making was made to a woman the like of whom no man ever courted before, and whom no murdering king would care to woo, even were he intent on crimes and schemes such as those of this hunchbacked Englishman. It is certainly a grave error to so cast a piece, and if it were necessary to criticise Mr. Booth's acting, which is always great enough to provoke the highest encomiums for his many fine points, we should do it independently of every other part of the picture. At the matinee, on Saturday, Mr. Booth plays Don Cæsar de Bazan and Richard every evening during the week. There can be no doubt that he will continue to fill the house while he remains at his own theatre, for the fine touch of his genius is such that people will see him over and over again.

Bowery Theatre—The "Swamp Angels."

Last evening the thrilling four-act drama of the "Swamp Angels," evolved principally from the letters of the daring HERALD Special Commissioner, Mr. A. B. Henderson, and the inner consciousness of Mr. Charles Foster, a well-known playwright, was reproduced at the Bowery Theatre to a very large and highly excited audience. The drama is generally descriptive of the adventures hair-breadth escapes and daring doings of the HERALD Commissioner among the lawless Lowery gang of the swamps of North Carolina. The drama is well written, and the dialogue is of a physically humorous character throughout. The shooting of the murderer who slew old Pop Strong, in the first act, is all that the heart of the Bowery could desire in the way of speedy justice, and the advent of the HERALD Commissioner at Low Neck station is intensely graphic. The Boston Dumas is very humorous and very fat, and the young lady who delineates the eccentric Yankee girl from Cape Ann or Penn Yan—it was difficult to discover which—were both artists in their way. The author of the play, Mr. Foster, played the part of old Allan Lowery and did it justice in every detail, and Henry Berry Lowery (Mr. W. L. Street), the chief of the outlaws, was as bold and revengeful looking a ruffian in appearance as ever strode the Bowery boards. The beauty of this drama is that for the long length of four acts—the second act closed at half-past ten o'clock—it always appeals to the higher emotions of mankind and womankind. Vice is either clubbed on the back of the neck or shot through the brain throughout, and in almost every instance virtue shrieks triumphantly and discovers its lost kindred in a series of tableaux. This is as it should be. The HERALD, the mighty journal of civilization and truth, was enthusiastically cheered in every act, beginning with the second, and full and overflowing houses are certainly guaranteed to this thrilling drama.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

How Southern People Feel Concerning the Louisiana and Alabama Troubles.

WATER VALLEY, Miss., Dec. 20, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

For the article "The Treatment of the South—Are the Southern People to Have Peace?" please accept the thanks of every law-abiding citizen of the country. The writer of it sees through the same spectacles that every honest man of the South does. With nothing to lose and all to gain, the defeated rascals, with the hope of federal interference, "pitch in" to get the places of the honest and dishonest elected. Between the two scramblings the people suffer.

The New York "journal of civilization" (?) made bold some time since to say that the "devilment in the South kicked up since the war was in those States where the Southern whites had the supremacy." While it is patent to the whole world that they have had less power in South Carolina, Arkansas and Louisiana, in those very States has there been most disorder. In Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, Texas and others, as fast as that very same rebel element has gotten control disturbances have ceased; nor has it been at the expen[illegible] of the new civil and political rights of the blacks [illegible] the minority whites. These are facts, ventil[illegible] by the HERALD. We are glad to see it. We [illegible] really getting anxious to know if the federa[illegible] ernment, now rendered supreme b[illegible] changes in the constitution—whether [illegible] to occupy in the future the relative [illegible] of Ireland to England, or whether the [illegible] our section are ever to be considered a[illegible] equal members with the others of the [illegible] public? If the former, send us hone[illegible] who will relieve us of our dishonestly [illegible] dens of debts and annual taxes; if th[illegible] us alone in our elections to work o[illegible] vation under the new order of thi[illegible] federal powers interfere in domes[illegible] prevent violations of federal law [illegible] get rid of our Ameses, who mis[illegible] National Legislature; our Kello[illegible] and Lewises at home, and p[illegible] representative white men i[illegible] might throw out a few Pools [illegible] would be be[illegible] [illegible] ance. [illegible] eir in[illegible] issuance [illegible] ion—we [illegible] ge ta[illegible] of two [illegible] entire assessed [illegible] to three and a [illegible] is and villages. Humphries turned [illegible] to Ames out of debt, and two or more hundred thousand dollars in the Treasury. Estimated expenses last year, $900,000; taxes collected, $2,000,000. All gone and debt increased $450,000. Internal improvements! Where are they? In North Carolina, for her $20,000,000 increase, where are they? In Alabama one railroad, the only instance in the entire South, and the debt for that represents double its actual cost. Is it disloyal to complain or not? we ask the great North. Were we dogs it would be allowable to bark.

W. A. HERRING.

THE FRENCH REPUBLICAN MANIFESTO.

The republican members of the French Assembly have issued a manifesto, of which the following is a translation:—

DEAR FELLOW CITIZENS—For the last three weeks France has been agitated, work has slackened, business has been checked, anxiety has taken possession of the public mind, the national existence has been, so to speak, suspended. This uneasiness is caused by the divided state, from which the Assembly appears unable to issue, which renders the government of the Republic powerless, and destroys in its germ all hope of stability. Honest but timid minds have hitherto believed that circumspection, prudence, temporizing, would suffice to put an end to this situation. Illusion is no longer allowable. The recent votes in the Assembly show that a majority can neither establish itself there nor even be formed there. Thus the government, so far from being able to govern, seems sometimes as though it were not sure even of existence. Crises are incessantly recurring which are fatal to every interest. Hence the conviction in the minds of all clear-sighted patriots that it is time for the country to resume the exercise of its sovereignty, in order to put an end to a contention which the country alone can settle. In the month of August, 1871, at the very sitting in which the Assembly assumed constituent powers, the party of the Union Republicaine brought forward a motion proposing the integral dissolution of the Assembly and a fresh appeal to the electors. The adoption of this measure would have put an end to the difficulties which were beginning; it would have spared the country the trials to which it has been subjected since that period. At the present moment a large fraction of the Assembly recognizes that a dissolution is the sole issue for those who desire to avoid fresh perils. On all sides the electors are adopting this view. A dissolution obtained by legal means, such is our object, such the avowed desire of the nation. We openly reject all means of violent pressure; we repudiate force wherever it may proceed from; we are enemies of disorder. We have, during the last two years, given numberless proofs of this, for we have been found united around the government of M. Thiers whenever it has been threatened. We ask the country to continue our work; to form by fresh elections a powerful majority capable of giving to the government of the Republic an effective support and of ensuring the pacific triumph of the national will and the stability of the republican institutions.

Dear fellow citizens, your patriotism has come to our assistance. You will ensure by your zeal the victory of public opinion. Above all things take note and remember that the right of petition is an inviolable right, the exercise of which is guaranteed by the laws of the country. It is indissolubly linked with the principle of the national sovereignty. To violate it would be to violate universal suffrage itself.

Edmond Adam, Allemand, Ancelon, Arrazat, Barni, Berlet, Martin Bernard, Paul Bert, Louis Blanc, Melvil Bloncourt, Boucau, Bouchet, Charles Boysset, Emile Brelay, Brillier, Henri Brisson, Brousses, Armand Caduc, Carion, Albert Castelnau, Jules Cazot, Challemel-Lacour, Colas, Corbon, Cotte, Adolphe Cremieux, Daumas, Deregnaucourt, Dorian, Dreo, Dubois, Ducuing, Pascal Duprat, Dupuy, Paulin Durieu, Escarguel, Esquiros, Farcy, Ferrouillat, Gambetta, Ganault, Gaudy, Alphonse Gent, René Goblet, Godin, Grandpierre, Greppo, Joigneaux, Henri de Lacretelle, Lafize, Lafont de Fongaufier, Laget, Alexis Lambert, Langlois, Amedée Larrieu, Laurent Pichat, Henri Lefevre, Lepère, Lepouze, Lherminier, Loustalot, Mercier, Millaud, Henri Monier, Moreau, Naquet, Ordinaire, Parent, Peyrat, Edgar Quinet, Rathier, Michel Renaud, Rouvier, Salneuve, Sansas, Scheurer-Kestner, Schœlcher, Simiott, Taberlet, Tardieu, Testelin, Tiersot, Tirard, Tolain, Edmond Turquet, Viox.

PARIS, Dec. 10, 1872.

THE TAMMANY PRIMARIES.

Elections Last Evening—The New General Committee—A Quiet Time.

The Tammany primaries were held last night, and the following candidates from each Assembly district were elected members of the General Committee:—

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

John Fox, William Shine, Jeremiah Kennefick, John Egan, Matthew T. Byrne, Thomas McCormack, Richard Enright, Michael Meehan, Morris Jacobs, Henry Opp, Patrick A. Gillen, Claus F. Hawk, James Sullivan, William B. Pugh, James Healey, Dennis Quinn, John F. Berrigan, William Heddendorf, Hugh Kelly, Thomas E. Smith, William B. Burns, James P. Wilson, John Tubbs.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Timothy Brennan, William Walsh, William P. Kirk, Patrick Lysaght, William Hughes, Andrew J. White, John Fitzpatrick, Maurice O'Connell, Hugh Keane, Denis Burns, Thomas D. Conroy, Edward Henry, John Powers, Martin J. Keese, Maurice Scanlan, Frank Murray, Jeremiah Murphy, William Kennedy, Thomas J. Nealis, Jacob Koehler, John Kennedy, Timothy Darcey, M. H. Kearney.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

James Hayes, Ambrose O'Neil, Joseph Shannon, Diedrich Knabe, Francis McKenna, Michael Feeney, John Lee, Charles M. Clancy, James Conlon, John A. O'Brien, Michael Brophy, Thomas Casey, John O'Neil, Patrick Campbell, James McGuire, Patrick M. White, James Dougherty, Daniel O'Reilley.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Edward J. Shandley, Thomas Sheils, Edward T. Fitzpatrick, James Ryan, John J. Blair, Daniel O'Brien, Roday S. Brassell, William Colligan, Michael H. Whalen, John Smith, Julius Stitch, John C. Keating, Edward Clarkson, Bernard C. Ryan, George J. Brown, Peter Maher, Michael Reynolds, Charles Lindeman, Owen O'Rourke, George Linda, Edward Dargan, James Heffernan, Patrick McNamara, John Glass, Philip Collins, John Simken.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Nelson W. Young, John Kelly, Edwin R. Meade, James Boyle, Jacob Mohrman, Joseph F. Rogers, Charles Suess, Maurice Hart, James Fay, George W. Van Voorst, Louis C. Bruns, John Purcell, Bernard Neis, Adrian J. Roberts, Philip Ketterer, Henry A. Gumbleton, Henry Hughes, Ralph Bogert, Thomas C. Knox, Joseph Jennings, James H. Roome, John H. Statlander, John Garrie, Thomas Nelligan, John McGinn, J. Charles Koch, Henry Warner, Edmund M. Plum.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Timothy J. Campbell, James Carraher, William Clancey, Jeremiah F. Delaney, Michael Healy, Thomas Brady, John Hughes, Albert G. Bearuss, Peter McAleer, Michael Moloney, Jacob King, Patrick J. McLaughlin, Matthew Patten, John Byrns, John Brown, Jacob Scherding, Frederick Zimmer, Thomas Dowd.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Morris S. Miller, Martin T. McMahon, John T. Tully, James W. Fowler, Algernon S. Sullivan, Joseph Strauss, James W. Collier, Charles W. Upham, Elliott Sandford, Charles Golden, John W. Greene, Patrick Reid, John McCauley, Michael Wilson, George S. Walsh, Peter B. Olney, H. H. Porter, John C. Williams, Patrick McCabe, John Hampson, Michael F. Dougherty.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Seth C. Douglass, Edward D. Gale, Albert Allenspack, Daniel W. Gruber, Alburtis Wood, Hulett Odell, James Carr, Martin Neidig, Philip Goldman, Jacob Morton, August Braun, John Kintz, Charles Morris, William Campbell, Matthew McSherry, Henry Seigel, Rudolph Kraushold, George Kinzer, Julius Folk, Robert De Lacey, Thomas J. Carleton, James Durning, Stephen Mott, A. Stauff, Thomas Kerrigan, George Smith, Jr., Thomas Dolan, John F. Gerdes, Peter Wiegenroth, J. W. Reppenhagen.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

William G. Bergen, Ignatius Flynn, Daniel Williams, William J. Van Arsdale, John Oakford, John Mack, John J. Levy, Thomas Moore, William H. Dongan, Thomas Coonan, James D. McClelland, Ramson Parker, Jr., Michael J. Cahill, William Dodge, Thomas Simmons, Lawrence McDermott, William H. Gray, Robert Culkin, James Bogert, John Richardson, William Carroll, Andrew J. Mathewson, Joseph O'Neil, William Schneider, David P. McBrien, Charles O'Rourke, John Houghtalin.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Anthony Eickhoff, Colonel John Guth, William B. Maclay, J. William [illegible], Owen Murphy, Dr. Philip Merkle, John J. Dymond, George Steinbrecher, Chris. Be[illegible] Connon, F. V. Euring, G. A. Helm[illegible] [illegible]Nulty, Jacob W. Moore, Charles [illegible] John Zahn, John N. Reyno[illegible] Joseph M. Ohmels, Jose[illegible]

ELEVE[illegible]

John Morrissey [illegible] Clark, Louis Lorll[illegible] Ford, William S[illegible] nola, William J. [illegible] W. Baker, W[illegible] George Law, [illegible] d, Thomas Dunlap, James Wall, [illegible] er, Michael Dougherty, Patri[illegible] Peter Trainer, McAdam, [illegible] ssy, Peter Her[illegible] Terence [illegible] her, F. H. Hamilton, Thomas [illegible] rphy.

[illegible]BLY DISTRICT.

Henr[illegible] Koch, William W. Cook, Owen [illegible] F. Daly, James Donohue, Jame[illegible] ob Fleischhauer, Patrick Kee[illegible] e, Samuel S. Acker, Albert Kr[illegible] Daniel Hanley, Frank Murra[illegible] Aaron Aarons, John Keenan, M[illegible] on Mayer.

[illegible]TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

[illegible] elly, Jacob Links, Patrick Campbell, [illegible] Fine, Sidney P. Nichols, Thomas [illegible] Looney, Philip McDowell, James [illegible] Berrian, Alexander J. Shields, [illegible] Thomas Smith, William Brennan, [illegible] Charles Cowan, William Lamb, [illegible] Hugh Lavelle, Peter Young, Edward [illegible] ard Flanagan.

[illegible]URTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

[illegible] Chanler, Bernard Reilly, Peter Gillespie, [illegible] Westervelt, John T. Kelly, Jacob A. Gross, [illegible] Hahn, Philip Weber, George Caulfield, John [illegible] Sebastian Michel, John A. Foley, John [illegible]y, Thomas Sullivan, Michael Lestrange.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

[illegible]omas A. Ledwith, Oliver Charlick, William [illegible]non, Peter Radley, Charles Conley, John H. [illegible]tzen, James P. Rogers, Edward Fitzpatrick, John Morris, James J. Deery, Peter Sanger, Thomas [illegible]ostigan, Joseph Blumental, Rufus Hatch, Michael Fitzsimons, Edward Brucks, Robert Power, William S. O'Brien, Edward Lodore, Francis Morgan, Leonard Gatman, Patrick Brady, Thomas Baw, Patrick Mackey.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Abram S. Hewitt, Samuel J. Tilden, Edward Cooper, John T. McGowan, Peter Woods, John Julian, John Mullane, James Maher, Thomas Brogan, Michael Dolan, Abram Hummel, Thomas Reilly, John Kelly, John B. Dolan, Alfred T. Ackert, George Kelly, Michael G. Fagan, Marx Crowley, Jacob Seitz, Bryan McMahon, Cornelius Dugan, William Kelly, Edward Duffy, John Nesbitt, John Carr, John Malone.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

James E. Coulter, Thomas Ryan, Nicholas Seagrist, Robert J. Brown, Thomas Roach, Hiram Calkins, John Duggan, Jr., John G. Tietgen, Chas. H. Haswell, Thomas Kerrigan, George W. Plunkitt, Thomas Higgins, James Hamblin, Adam Heid, Michael Whelan, Francis Blessing, Michael Harrington, Patrick H. Power, Chas. McIntyre, John Makewen, Charles Feitner, Jerome Buck, John G. Carey, Leon C. Dessar, James O'Brien, John M. Calhoun, Lawrence McIntee, Frederick Smyth, Arthur Flynn, Frederick Meyer.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

John Kelly, Josiah Sutherland, Richard Croker, Michael Kane, Henry R. David, Nicholas Killien, Joseph Garry, George W. Gaffit, Nicholas Hoffman, J. A. Hallanan, William J. Shields, Hugh F. Farrell, Matthew Nugent, Abraham R. Lawrence, William H. Wickham, Michael Gavin, Henry McCabe, Michael Gehegan, Judson Jarvis, Michael O'Connell, Farrell Dorrity, Jeremiah Murphy, Edward Kelly, Robert Hall, Jacob C. Wand, William Sinclair, Sr.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Daniel F. Tiemann, Andrew Smith, Wm. L. Wiley, David L. Baker, John J. Marrin, B. W. Van Voorhis, James T. King, Thomas Fenton, John G. Schull, J. F. Maginn, Bartholomew McDonald, Patrick Shields, Peter Masterson, John Jasper, John McCormack.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Wm. C. Conner, James A. Flack, Julius Johnson, Feodore Mierson, Wm. H. Quincey, Charles H. Lyons, Thomas Duffy, George J. Wood, S. Goldenberg, O. Sackersdorff, Owen Moran, John Kavanagh, Franz Koehler, Wm. Henry, Henry New, Wm. Dunham, John Butler, John Eagan, Robert McCafferty, John Russell, John D. Coughlin, James L. Miller, Matthew Murray, Patrick Donahue, Peter Rush, Charles E. Hartshorn, Wm. H. Leonard, Joseph Rosenthal, Joseph Meeks, Patrick Anthony, Wm. Gallagher, Henry E. Barton, Wm. Carberry, Al. Bedell, Abraham Dowdney, James Thornton, Isaac Sommers.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

J. J. Kelly, C. Jones, W. McManus, A. Thain, E. C. Sheehy, J. Stein, T. McGinniss, J. McGuire, W. H. Johnson, J. Balmor, W. Z. Wood, M. Cogan, M. Braun, J. McCurker, J. Drew, T. Owens, J. H. Sullivan, W. H. Kipp, P. Dunnican, J. T. Brown, T. B. Feely, G. Stewart, E. W. Hinman, J. S. Turner, M. J. A. McCaffery, J. McGuire, M. J. Bannon, J. F. Miller, P. McMannus.

CARL SCHURZ'S LECTURE ON GERMANY AND FRANCE.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 30, 1872.

Senator Carl Schurz delivered his lecture on Germany and France to-night, in Allyn Hall, to a large audience, who listened with evident pleasure and interest to his rapid sketching of the characteristics of the two nations and of their leading men, past and present.

AFRICA.

Progress of the Territorial Secession Movement at the Cape of Good Hope.

First Ministry Under Responsible Government—Treasury Income and Outlay—The Diamond Fields—Religious and Industrial Progress—Death of a Veteran Soldier and Settler.

By mail from Africa we have our files of Cape of Good Hope journals, dated at Port Elizabeth on the 1st of November.

Citizen Agitation for Colonial Territorial Secession.

The Port Elizabeth *Herald* of November 1 has an editorial on the progress of the citizen agitation for colonial, territorial and governmental separation. It says:—

The monster petition to Queen Victoria from the Eastern Province, praying for separation of the provinces, has already attached to it upwards of twelve thousand names, and many more signatures will yet be obtained. At the last election of member of the Legislative Council, about a year ago, the number of registered electors in the Eastern Province was 14,573, and 12,000 signatures to a petition is a very large number to obtain out of such a population.

THE FIRST MINISTRY UNDER RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

The only subject of general political interest which occupied attention during the fortnight after the despatch of the previous mail was the formation of the first Ministry under responsible government. The *Cape Argus*, which is the Cape Town organ of the liberal or responsible government party, stated, apparently with authority, that Mr. Molteno had been "sent for" to form a Ministry, and that the following gentlemen were asked to take office:—Mr. Advocate de Villiers, Attorney General; Mr. Vintcent, Treasurer General; Mr. Glanville, Native Affairs, and Mr. C. A. Smith, Public Works. The formation of the first Ministry is a difficult task, all the more difficult from the fact that the Colonial Parliament will be dissolved after next session, and few South Africans care to take office for a year with a general election in prospect.

TREASURY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The Port Elizabeth *Herald* of November 1 says:—

"The comparative statements of the revenue and expenditure of the colony in the quarters and years ending June 30, 1871 and 1872, have just been published. The returns are very satisfactory, showing, as they do, an increase of revenue and a decrease of expenditure both for the quarter and the year. The total ordinary revenue for the quarter and years ended June 30 last was £275,187 against £172,739, showing a net increase of £102,448. The increase under the head of customs alone is £63,006; land sales, £15,201; special receipts, £12,783, and land revenue, £8,015."

THE DIAMOND FIELDS.

[From the Diamond Field (newspaper), Oct. 24.]

A white diamond of twenty odd carats was found at Waldek's Plant on Monday last. Upwards of two hundred claims were marked out at Niekerk's Folly and licenses issued on Friday last by Mr. Inspector Boyes. Larkin's Flat, however, a short distance down the river, is more in favor with and is being worked by a large number of diggers.

CHURCH PROGRESS.

Special religious services in connection with the opening of a new Wesleyan chapel in Russell road, Port Elizabeth, were held. In the morning the Rev. William Impey, General Superintendent of Wesleyan Missions, formally opened the building for Divine service and dedicated it to the worship of God. The evening service was conducted by the Rev. J. Fish. The collections at the three services amounted to £66.

COLONIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

A Cape Town journal says:—We are much pleased to report that while the Cape Colony has taken no formal official step to occupy a place in the Vienna Exhibition, thanks to the liberality of Mr. N. Adler, Consul for Austria at Port Elizabeth, that it will nevertheless be represented in this grand gathering of nations. South African produce in its raw and manufactured state will be presented. Diamonds in the so-called matrix, rough and cut; copper ore, iron ore and other minerals; ostrich feathers, ivory, skins in great variety, in their rough state and properly dressed; wool of every kind, and in its various stages, from grease to snow white; mohair, wine, wood of all kinds, argol, buchu, tortoiseshell, silk, cotton, coffee, sugar, gold and gold-bearing quartz, and indeed everything which will show the productive powers of this country will appear to the best advantage at the Exhibition.

DEATH OF A VETERAN SOLDIER AND COLONIST.

The death of William Denton, a British Kaffrarian settler of 1820 and a Waterloo hero, is recorded. Mr. Denton belonged to the Second regiment of Life Guards, and was severely wounded at the battle of Waterloo. He died at Mount Pleasant, Lower Bushman's River, Cape Colony, at the age of eighty years.

OUR HARBOR DEFENCES.

One Who Does Not Agree with "Defence"—How the Country Might Be Soon in a Condition to Resist John Bull's Iron-clad Fleet.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I [illegible] communication in your invaluable [illegible] writer shows how easy a s[illegible] enter the port of New [illegible] has prepared some iron-c[illegible] Yankee vessels, all backed [illegible] bor. Selah! how he writes? [illegible] fence of our harbor is so much from [illegible] below? Imagine the English fleet comin[illegible] torpedoes would be so laid upon the bar and entrance that, by a system only known to our Naval Torpedo Corps, when every vessel of the English fleet occupied its position over a triple row of torpedoes, each and every vessel of the English fleet would in spite of itself signalize its position over the particular torpedo to a corresponding number in the battery on shore, and even sound a bell to hurry up the officer to apply the wires and blow up not one, but the entire fleet, no matter whether the fleet came by *night* or *day*. Again, does he think our naval commander would risk all *his* monitors outside when he commands such a few? Oh, no. Should Mr. Johnny Bull ever get over the bar with his huge iron-clads he would find the monitors with their light draught lying where the Bulls could not get at them—to wit, in shoal water, there to calmly and deliberately plant fifteen-inch steel shot just where these wall-sided foreign monsters soon get their pangs of death. Besides, fast wooden vessels would, before these Englishmen could awake to the reality that they were on our coast, find some of Lay's torpedoes plunging under their bottoms at two or three miles' distance at sea and urging them heavenward with from 300 to 500 pounds of nitro-glycerine as the motor. Also, does he think any fleet in the world could get into New York harbor, with this nation given thirty or sixty days to prepare? Why, we would not only defend New York, but every harbor of importance on the coast. Let me enumerate what could be done by the navy alone, and let the Army speak for itself—and the Lord knows it can do that.

The Navy could have ready the Roanoke, three 15-inch, three 250-pounder rifles, all in three turrets; the Dictator, two 15-inch guns; the Saugus, two 15-inch; the Puritan, two 20-inch; the Ajax, two 15-inch; the Canonicus, two 15-inch; the Mahopac, two 15-inch; the Manhattan, two 15-inch; the frigate Minnesota, fifty 9-inch guns; the Mediterranean squadron, consisting of the Wabash, 45 guns; Brooklyn, 20; Congress, 16; Plymouth, 12; Shenandoah, 11; Wachusett, 6; the North Atlantic squadron, consisting of the Worcester, 15 guns; Canandaigua, 10; Shaumut, 3; Wyoming, 6; Nipsic, 3; South Atlantic—Lancaster, 22; Ticonderoga, 10; the Monongahela, 10; Juniata, 8; the Franklin, 45; the Florida, 24; the Tennessee, 24; the Richmond, 14; Ossipee, 8; Santee, 50; Constellation, 10, and some few others. This would be no mean force to meet, 8 monitors of 20 guns, nearly all 15-inch calibre, and 422 9-inch and 11-inch guns. Give the command of these to an intelligent Admiral who knows how to handle such a fleet, say Admiral David D. Porter, and I will venture to say with these and the torpedo corps of the navy, a gun need not be fired from any fort or battery that could be placed at Sandy Hook. John Bull, John Crapeau, John German or Johnny Russia, either one or all, would never get inside Sandy Hook point, or even over the bar.

If our Legislators want to do something for the navy why don't they put our monitor system in order, provide at least twenty of them, to be kept ready for a week's call at the furthest; also build twenty fast sloops of war, as you suggest, with not less than ten guns, fitted with every torpedo appliance and at least one of Lay's torpedoes to each? Besides, have on hand fifty of those wonderful torpedoes, also some at each naval station. When they wish to concentrate them, say at New York, a train of platform cars can bring them all here in eighteen hours, and they can be launched and soon be at the desired point for use; and so effective are they that you can single out the enemy's most formidable ship and destroy her in the midst of the fleet.

PLUCK.

DEATH OF A GOVERNMENT EMPLOYE.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 30, 1872.

Colonel Edward Loraine, Chief Engineer of the James River and Kanawa Canal, and recently in charge, under Colonel Craighill, of the United States Government Survey of the Central Water Line, died to-day, aged fifty-five years. He was a native of New Orleans.

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

"Ring Out the Old, Ring in the New; Ring Out the False, Ring in the True."

PREPARING FOR THE ADVENT OF 1873

Observances of the Anniversary at Home and Abroad.

Old and Curious Customs of New York's Great Day of Conviviality.

"TIME'S TIDE A-TURNING IS."

Trinity's Traditional Chimes—"Goodby, Old Year," and Welcome to the New.

The end of the old year has arrived, and with the chimes of old Trinity at midnight we shall be launched into the unexplored future of 1873.

It is the fashion on this particular day to indulge in a good deal of self-examination and retrospection—to cast a look back over the pages in the ledger of life and turn over a clean leaf, to begin the entries for the time ahead. This is a great day for making holy and praiseworthy vows, especially among young men between the ages of twenty and thirty, and, it might be added, young women between the ages of sweet sixteen and adolescent twenty-five. All the follies and scrapes, the lost opportunities, the thoughtless mistakes are conjured up by the wand of memory, and "we won't do it again" is about the way the general resolution to amend is expressed. It is also a great day with

THE ARMY OF OLD BUMMERS

who go on sinning from one calendar year to another, but are always prepared to cry "halt" on this momentous occasion. Launching into another year has something in it suggestive of jumping the life to come, and people pause to think if the time be not opportune for switching off from old habits and starting on a fresh and improved track for the future. Convivalists, with a mental reservation that New Year's Day is to be excepted, take their final drinks to-night and vow to patronize cold water for the rest of their lives. Seven-eighths of these vows may withstand the cold of the winter, but as a rule they yield to the seductive allurements of the thirsty Summer months. With the world of young ladydom New Year's Eve (in New York particularly) is one of uncommon excitement, for on the morrow they must perforce show themselves in their best bib and tucker to multitudes of marriageable young men. Doubtless there is little sleep for the ladies this blessed night. To-morrow (for them) rolls in no petty pace, for it is

THE GRAND LOTTERY DAY

whereon many prizes for life may be drawn, and just as inevitably many, very many, blanks. That so interesting an occasion should be distinguished by some observance or ceremony appears but natural, and we accordingly find various customs prevail—some sportive, others serious, and others in which both the mirthful and pensive moods are intermingled. One of the best known and most general of these customs is that of sitting up till twelve o'clock on this night and then, when the eventful hour has struck, proceeding to the front door and unbarring it with great formality to "let out the Old and let in the New Year." The evening is a favorite occasion for social gatherings in Scotland and the north of England, the assembled friends thus welcoming together the birth of another of Father Time's ever-increasing though short-lived progeny.

IN THE ISLAND OF GUERNSEY

it used to be the practice of children to dress up a figure in the shape of a man, and after parading it through the parish to bury it on the sea shore or in some retired spot. This ceremony was styled "*Enterrer le vieux bout de l'an.*" In Philadelphia the old year is fired out and the new year fired in by a discharge of every description of firearm—musket, fowling piece and revolver.

A custom prevails, more especially among English Dissenters, of having a midnight service in the various places of worship on the last night of the year, the occasion being deemed peculiarly adapted both for pious meditation and thankfulness, and also for the reception and retention of religious impressions. And to the community at large the passing away of the Old Year and the arrival of his successor is heralded by the peals of bells, which, after twelve o'clock has struck, burst forth from every steeple, warning us that another year has commenced.

THE TENNYSONIAN JINGLE.

Tennyson has been ringing out the old and ringing in the new for many years, and we purpose to give a couple of his verses with the old ring in them:—

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky!
The flying cloud, the frosty light;
The year is dying in the night—
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die!

Ring out the old, ring in the new;
Ring, happy bells! across the snow
The year is going—let him go.
Ring out the false, ring in the true!

The

DEATH OF THE OLD YEAR

is marked with appropriate religious services among many of the churches. The Methodists have their watch-night services, which are celebrated with considerable unction. The congregations assemble an hour or so before midnight, and with fervent prayer, addresses and hymns of thanksgiving for past mercies fill up the fleeting moments of the dying hour of the year. Every effort is made to convince the unrepentant of sin, the natural depravity of man, and the constant transgressions even of the most perfect are painted in the most vivid colors.

MANY CONVERSIONS

are made on these occasions; indeed it is rare that they pass away without any visible fruits. Sometimes, it is true, the extravagant excitement which marks these exercises has brought them into ridicule, but still they have done their share of good in the past and should be able to do the same in the future. In the early days of Methodism in England "watch-nights" once a month were observed among the societies on the night preceding the full moon. As a religious service it originated among the colliers of Kingswood, who had their regular Saturday night bacchanalian carousals; but under the preaching of the Wesleys and their coadjutors those miners became Christians; they could never, however, be prevailed upon to give up their gin and water. In the "old country" the church members frequently, and as many as possible, stand round the alter rails, and, clasping each other's hands, sing hymns lustily, and then, kneeling down, continue in solemn silent prayer for five or more minutes while the hand of time counts the minutes which separate the old year from the new, and passing rapidly by indicates that the new year has begun. Americans do not give such rigid attention to this

ANCIENT RELIGIOUS CUSTOM

as do their Wesleyan brethren of Great Britain and Ireland. At nine to-night the services will begin in most of the Methodist churches and all the sinners, enough of whom are around New York to make a pretty considerable congregation, are cordially invited to attend. At the old John street church a great crowd and many conversions of the hard cases in the Fourth ward may be anticipated.

OLD-TIME OBSERVANCES.

Memories are still preserved by tradition of the imposing manner in which New Year's Eve was observed at the monasteries when England was still a dependency of the Roman Catholic Church. The Abbot sat in his chair of state at the head of the refectory table, and as the year trembled on the verge of death the serving brother filled a mighty cup styled Poculum Caritatis, and the Superior and all the brethren drank in succession to each other. The merry monks of old then held high festival through the night, making the monastery walls ring with their revelry. In France New Year's is the great social festival of the year. It is honored chiefly by the mutual interchange of gifts, and has even come to be known as "*Le Jour des Etrennes.*" Each male member of the family makes a present of some kind to all the other members. No matter though the *étrenne* be but worth a sou's worth of bonbons or comfits, it must be rendered. Ladies, however, are exempted from giving; it is simply their privilege to receive what may be offered, and as all of their friends give something,

A FASCINATING YOUNG LADY,

with a respectable number of admirers and friends, generally makes a very pretty little rake. In order to keep alive a spirit of emulation among the gentlemen the gifts are sometimes spread out on a table in the drawing room, and each donor enjoys the proportionate amount of credit to which his measure of generosity has entitled him.

A PRIMITIVE PEOPLE.

In the primitive parish of Deerness, in Orkney, Scotland, it was customary in the beginning of the present century for old and young of the common class of people to assemble in a great band on the evening of the last day of the year and commence a round of visits throughout the district. At every house they knocked at the door, and, on being admitted, commenced singing to a tune of its own a song appropriate to the occasion. The following is an extract from what may be termed a restored version of this chant. The Queen Mary alluded to is evidently the Virgin:—

This night it is guid New'r E'en's night—
We're a' here Queen Mary's men;
And we're come here to crave our right,
And that's before our lady.

The very first thing which we do crave—
We're a' here Queen Mary's men;
A bonny white candle we must have,
And that's before our lady.

Good wife, gae to your butter ark
And weigh us here ten mark.
We houp your ale is stark and stout,
For men to drink the old year out.

The inner door being opened,

A TREMENDOUS RUSH

was made for "the ben" of the house. The inmates furnished a long table with all sorts of homely fare, and a hearty feast took place, followed by copious libations of ale, charged with all sorts of good wishes. The party would then proceed to the next house, where a similar scene would be enacted. How they contrived to take so many suppers in one evening Heaven knows. No slight could be more keenly felt by a Deerness farmer than to have his house passed over unvisited by the New Year singers.

ADVICE TO NEW YEAR'S CALLERS.

Coming down to the manner in which New Year's will be observed to-morrow among ourselves, we have some advice to give the young men who will go out aroving and adrinking. Take heed, young men, that you do not fall into the fatal error of Sir Lucius O'Dowd, and destroy your happiness and your lives by confusion of drinks. If you imbibe whiskey straight, keep straight on whiskey, but if you want to have an early interment under the sod of Greenwood mix up claret with pale brandy, then fall back upon sherry and fetch up again on old rye. In this way you will throw some business in the way of the undertaker and disappoint your creditors. Young men will drink to-morrow in spite of anything we may say, so that it is but right and proper that they should be guided in the way that will bring upon them the least evil. Our New Year's

CUSTOM OF VISITING

would be a mighty slim affair without the grog. That everybody will freely concede. It is a libel on humanity that this should be so—that friendship itself depends for its vitality on the wine cup or the whiskey bottle. Unfortunately it is too true that very many young men hail New Year's Day as a day of carousal when they may get drunk as old Silenus under the suspension of the rules, and get drunk at other people's expense. Then there is a host of old topers who are always ready for a drink, provided somebody treats. Now to-morrow these chaps see an endless series of free drinks before them through the day, and the very prospect is in itself intoxicating. They almost get drunk by anticipation. It is a pity the beautiful custom of renewing acquaintances and friendly relations should of late years have fallen so much from its former high estate through means of the sottish, soulless, vulgar rabble of deadbeats, who insist on making it, in place of a genial, kindly occasion for friends to meet and be decently sociable, a day of drunken,

SLOBBERING REVELRY.

Of course, in every home to-morrow excitement will begin with the very dawn. To-night the tables will be spread with a bounteous store of good cheer—boned turkey and sandwiches, cakes, bonbons, kisses and a thousand other palatable things. The sideboards will be laden with glittering legions of glasses, commanded by well filled decanters of variously tinted "pizen."

The last preparations are at length completed, a final and anxious glance is thrown at the *tout ensemble* of the display, and then the family sit down to a hasty and not very hearty breakfast. Scarcely has the last morsel been swallowed than the gentlemen light their cigars and stroll off to the livery stable to find carriages to carry them around on their journey of liquid joy. As for the ladies they are all in a tremendous flutter. They put a few finishing touches to their toilets, proceed to the drawing room, and await with the most pleasurable sort of anxiety the

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST VISITOR.

Some intimate acquaintance is the one most likely to put in a first appearance. The strangers come along in the afternoon, when the ice has been broken and there is no bother in mixing in with the people who may happen to be present. Of course there is much drinking of healths, much chaffing, some flirtation, and once in awhile a case of love at first sight of the most incurable stripe. To the ladies it is very pleasant up to three or four o'clock. After that time hiccupy chaps come along with their nice silk hats at an angle, their gloves stained with cigar stumps, and their manners decidedly brusque and ungentle. Then it is that a cloud of silent disgust and weariness steals over the ladies, and though [illegible] gh and look gracious to the last, [illegible] in their inward hearts the appea[illegible] apless young men who toyed with [illegible] my until he stole their brains away

EVERYB[illegible] VE" TO-MORROW.

It is to be [illegible] sal conviviality, and hundreds of [illegible] to make at least one hundred [illegible] being the case, let them take he[illegible] twenty-fourth call fall back upo[illegible] ee.

All else here is [illegible] is to wish a happy New Year and en[illegible] the day to the readers of the HE[illegible]

OLD [illegible] ES.

As is the usual [illegible] es Ayliffe will ring the old year out [illegible] r in, in the belfry of old Trinity, com[illegible] inutes before twelve P. M. Mr. A[illegible] ged for the bells two separate [illegible] ing the following melodies:—

"Hail, Columbia!"
"God Save the Queen."
"Yankee Doodle."
"We're A' Nodding."
"Champagne Charley."
"Annie Laurie."
"Shoo, Fly."
"Red, White and Blue."
"Put Me in My Little Bed."
"Captain Jinks."
"Flying Trapeze."
"Gypsy's Warning."
"Mabel Waltz."
"Little Maggie May."
"Oh, Would I Were a Bird!"

Also several other melodies.

FESTIVAL IN THE FIVE POINTS.

Christmas Festivities of th[illegible] the Italian School at the [illegible] House of Industry.

The little ones of the Children's [illegible] Italian school, of 44 Franklin stre[illegible] night made happy at a festival in the [illegible] Five Points House of Industry. Abo[illegible] dred persons were present. The chapel [illegible] decorated with evergreens, and a Chris[illegible] ee, twenty feet in height, was loaded with elaborately-dressed dolls, and with bells, tin whistles, squeaking cats and other trinkets, valuable in the eyes of those who are of the unsuspecting age of four and a half. Tables were covered with gifts of a more substantial and useful character, donated by ladies interested in the purposes of the school.

THE FLAG OF ITALY,

surmounted by a golden crown and garlanded with evergreens, had a conspicuous place over the centre aisle, and on every side little banners bordered with stars announced a "merry Christmas" to the world. The brilliantly lighted room, with its crowds of happy children, afforded a strange contrast to the wretched buildings without, whose dilapidated roofs and toppling fronts were half covered with snowdrifts, and concealed the squalid rags and famished form of many a suffering, starving wretch.

THE DISTRIBUTION

of gifts was made by a number of ladies and gentlemen, and they consisted of calico dresses and dolls for the girls and stout shoes and worsted comforters for the boys, with toys for the smallest ones. These outfits were only given to about two hundred and fifty of the children, though there were altogether 400 present. Those not regular in attendance received as their share of the good things only oranges, cakes, sweetmeats and worsted nightcaps or mittens.

AN ADDRESS

was delivered in English, and afterwards in Italian, by Professor Botta. Some beautiful and many elegantly dressed ladies came in carriages, and those of the poor in the vicinity who could make themselves presentable congregated about the entrance and in the lobby. These were particularly delighted with the children's singing. The Consul General of the Italian government, the Messrs. Fabri and several other well-known Italians were also present.

SUNDAY SCHOOL FESTIVAL.

The annual Sunday school festival of the Twenty-fourth street Dutch Reformed church was held in the basement of that edifice last night. The exercises consisted of singing, speech-making and present giving and taking. The room was tastefully draped with evergreens, and two Christmas trees, which were lighted with wax tapers, softened its hard outlines. About 400 gifts were distributed to the same number of children. They consisted of boxes of candy, books, toys and other little odds and ends which delight children. The children were not the only recipients of presents, for the pastor and Sunday school superintendent each received a handsome arm-chair, elegantly upholstered, which were the gifts of the teachers. Miss Knight, the teacher of the infant class, received an elegant chromo lithograph and a subscription for one year to the *Intelligencer*. A large work basket was presented to Miss Trainor, the teacher of the Bible class. Short addresses were made by the pastor, Mr. Reilley, and Superintendent Pitcher, who referred to the many benefits of the year now drawing to its close, and expressed a hope for a continuation and a multiplication of the same in the year to come.

After the festival the teachers held a private meeting.

DEATH OF A NUN.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 30, 1872.

Sister Mary Louise, one of the Nuns of the Visitation, died last evening at Monte Maria, in this city, of pneumonia, aged thirty-nine years. She was a daughter of the late David Williamson, of Baltimore county, Maryland, and had been a *religieuse* for nineteen years.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Social Life in the Capital During the Holidays.

THE PROGRAMME FOR NEW YEAR'S DAY.

What Will Be Done at the White House.

LIST OF THE PRESIDENT'S VISITORS.

Private Receptions, Dinners, Parties and Literary Reunions.

MARRIAGES TO TAKE PLACE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1872.

Christmas this year was chiefly a day of indoor observance, icy winds and snow being in possession of the outer walls. The children's parties so common to the time were nearly, if not all, broken up by the severe weather, fond parents declining to expose their darlings, spite of warm wrappers, carriages and short distances, and stout hearts in the youngsters themselves. On Christmas Eve, though, a great gathering of the little folks took place in the apartments of Mme. Schiblé, a German lady of acknowledged beauty and brilliant talents, for whose pleasant acquaintance our society is under obligation to Mrs. Dahlgren, widow of the renowned Admiral. A large tree, loaded with gifts for her young guests and lit by a brilliant Bengal light, was the centre of attraction for the children, while the hostess herself proved no less attractive to the many children of larger growth who had their juniors in charge. To borrow the language of the concert and lecture room, the audience was of a most select description.

Last week little Miss Niles, of I street, assisted by the nieces of General David Hunter, the pioneer of emancipation as a "war measure," got up a Christmas Fair for the benefit of the orphans, which they managed with as much ability, and far less jealousy, than the elder sisters who now and then venture into such little enterprises of mingled vanity, flirtation and charity. The tables were attended by several little girls, dressed in pretty, coquettish-looking caps, which gave the wearers a decidedly Frenchified look. All

OUR "BEST PEOPLE"

patronized the Orphans' Fair, which was one of the most pleasant and substantial events of the holiday season.

The little children of St. Rose's Industrial Home were gladdened by a generously laden tree, the gift of Mrs. Bingham, wife of General Grant's Chief Quartermaster at Vicksburg, now an assistant of Quartermaster General Meigs; and at all the charitable institutions there were ample gifts and glorious dinners.

The Dutch Minister Resident, Mr. Bernhard de Westenberg, gave a gentleman's dinner party at Welcker's on last Monday evening, at which the Ministers of France, Spain, Turkey, Portugal and Peru, and other diplomats, were the guests, with Mr. Assistant Secretary Hale representing the State Department. The dinner was an elegant affair. But one more interesting was that given by Mr. Charlton, of the British Legation, a few nights before, in honor of Miss Mary Campbell, to whom, as already mentioned in these letters, he is engaged to be married. The party numbered twelve, and comprised of course only the relatives and intimate friends of the "happy pair."

Mr. Carlisle, one of Washington's great advocates and at present counsel for Great Britain and for Spain before the British and Spanish Commissions on claims now sitting here, entertains the Ministers of those two countries, together with Lady Thornton and other members of the diplomatic corps this evening. On next Friday Attorney General Williams will follow with a diplomatic dinner, his guests being the leading members of the corps.

CHURCH SERVICES

were well attended on Christmas morning, such as did not go upon constraint of conscience being called out by the "extraordinary holiday attractions" which the temples of religion, as of the drama, had prepared and announced beforehand. The Metropolitan Methodist, where the President, Vice President and other dignitaries of state hold sittings, opened with an ambitious programme on the chime bells at early dawn. The rustic Episcopal church of St. John, directly across Lafayette square from the President's house, held out the triple temptation of a new chancel, an elaborate evergreen decoration, and a choral choir of twelve boy sopranos, three boy altos, three adult tenors and three bassos in English Cathedral music. The Epiphany church, where Sir Edward Thornton has his pew, offered the best church quartet in the city, and an adornment of post, pillar and roof surpassing all former efforts. The ritualists of St. Paul's were treated to a midnight mass, if such an advanced term may be used without offence to Anglicanism. The Catholic churches all made extra provision of music of course. At St. Aloysius' about thirty masses were celebrated in all during the morning. This church was very beautifully decorated.

GENERAL THADDEUS P. MOTT,

of the Egyptian army, and son of the late Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, is here, with his wife, awaiting the arrival of Prince Hassan, third son of the Khedive, whom he is to accompany in a tour of the United States. Mrs. Mott, a lady of Greek parentage, is a beauty of the Southern type, a good speaker of English and very lively and engaging in conversation.

Representative Tyner, of Indiana, was married on Christmas Eve, at the Metropolitan church, to Miss Hinds, of this city, the ceremony calling out almost

A QUORUM OF BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

West End gossip connects the name of Mr. George W. Riggs, a banker, whose sober shirt front disdains to sparkle with the emblems of mushroom national banks and crédits mobilier, with the charming widow of an old-time editor of the days of Gales and Seaton. The same authority has it that the daughter of Senator Schurz, after her return from Europe, is to marry Mr. Boker, a wealthy New York merchant. One of Senator Frelinghuysen's daughters is also reported engaged, Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., formerly of the State Department, and now a law student at New York, being the reputed winner of the fair maid of Jersey.

Mr. J. F. D. Lanier, the New York banker, has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Dunn, wife of the Assistant Judge Advocate General, and has now gone on a business journey to New Orleans.

THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME

of the President's New Year receptions is out, and is in all respects the same as those of former years. At eleven o'clock the ceremony is to begin with the reception of the Cabinet Ministers and their families, who will then remain and assist in the reception of the diplomatic corps. The receptions take place in the blue parlor, which is handsomely decorated and illuminated for the purpose. Supporting the President and Mrs. Grant will be Generals Babcock and Dent, the military secretaries; Marshal Sharpe, the Yankee "lord chamberlain;" Secretaries Fish, Boutwell, Belknap and Robeson, with Attorney General Williams and Postmaster General Creswell; Mrs. Frederick and Mrs. Louis Dent, the sisters-in-law of Mrs. Grant; Mrs. Sharpe, her sister, and Mrs. Babcock, wife of the President's chief secretary. Several of the Cabinet ladies will also be present, including Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Boutwell, Mrs. Creswell and Mrs. Williams. Miss Nellie Grant, her cousin, Miss Dent, and possibly other young lady friends will also assist. All these ladies have

SPECIAL TOILETS IN PREPARATION

for the event. As usual, the Marine band, in full uniform, will be stationed in the spacious vestibule of the Mansion to furnish the reception music. The diplomatic corps, in court dress—with army and navy uniforms upon such members as are entitled to wear them—will be headed by Blacque Bey, the Doyen or senior member of the corps; but Secretary Fish will present the members to the President, while General Babcock will perform the same office for Mrs. Grant. The Ministers making their first New Year's call will be the Chevalier de Souza Lobo, of Portugal, probably accompanied by Madame Lobo; Admiral Don José Polo de Bernabé, of Spain; Baron Henri d'Offenberg, of Russia; the Marquis de Noailles, of France, probably attended by the Marquise, his wife; Señor Don Carlos Martin, of Colombia, with Señora Martin and his daughter, the Señorita; and, finally, Señor Don Vincente Dardon, of Guatemala and Salvador. The other Ministers, to whom the ceremony will not be new, though still interesting for its opportunities of friendship and reunion, are, besides Blacque Bey, already mentioned, Sir Edward Thornton, Baron Lederer, of Austria and Hungary; Colonel Freyre, of Peru; Señor Mariscal, of Mexico; Count Co[illegible], of Italy; Mr. Stenerson, of Sweden and Norway; Mr. Schlozer, of Germany; Counsellor Borges, of Brazil (who on account of the death of his wife's brother will be unattended); Mr. Delfosse, of Belgium; Senator Flores, of Ecuador; Mr. Preston, of Hayti; Mr. Westenberg, of Holland; Jugoi Mori, of Japan, and Consul General Hitz, of Switzerland.

LITTLE STARS OF FASHION.

Several of the envoys and ministers will be brilliantly attended. Minister Thornton will have four secretaries, Admiral Polo, five secretaries and attachés, with one lady; Baron Offenberg, four secretaries and attachés, with two ladies, and the Marquis de Noailles, six secretaries and attachés, with the Marquise. Señor Garcia, of the Argentine Confederation, and his lovely wife will be missed, as will Señor Roberts and his beautiful Cuban wife. The successor of Mr. Roberts—Admiral Polo—has left his family, with the exception of one son, a student of the Georgetown College, in Spain. The Admiral, who came here with a reputation rightfully belonging to

A POLITICAL DEMAGOGUE

of the same terminal name, has lived down the unpleasant mistake, and is one of the best-liked members of his corps. He is genial, frank and affable in manner; fifty in years, but with the appearance of forty; is of low stature and slender in figure, with light hair and side-whiskers sprinkled with gray, a hale and ruddy complexion and a prepossessing face. Long and intimate association with Anglo-Saxon men and manners has engrafted many traits upon his native character familiar to Americans; and, so far from being hostile, he is extremely partial to Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-American "ideas."

AN IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC QUESTION

connected with New Year's Day is the weather, which has really been bad enough for the past few days to try all the nationalities, except the Cossacks and Scandinavians and that stalwart Patagonian whom posterity may yet see, in savage regalia, presenting his credentials from the Court of Terre del Fuego at the White House. Sir Edward Thornton has been kept indoors from his suburban walks for two or three days by the snow, and is more disturbed and downcast than in the anxious time when he and Minister Schenck were being nightly called from their beds to decipher and answer puzzling despatches from their querulous chiefs of the State Department and Downing street. But the present meteoric indications give promise of two or three good long stretches about town, if not in the country, between this and Wednesday, and it is hoped that Sir Edward will be bright and cheerful again by New Year's morning.

THE RECEPTION—PART TWO.

After a half hour with the foreign Legations, the Supreme Court Judges, Senators and Representatives, Judges of the Court of Claims and Judges and officers of the District of Columbia will be admitted to see the President. This miscellaneous and black-coated delegation will not excite much interest, and will be speedily swept out through the East Room to admit the army and navy officers, the former in the elegant new uniform that the predilection of the good-looking War Secretary, for a handsome man well dressed, has bestowed upon the military service. General Sherman will head the army officers, and Secretary Belknap will present them. Admiral Porter will lead the navy into action, and Secretary Robeson will stand by to pilot the gallant tars past the shoals and quicksands of the Blue Room. There is a friendly competition between the army and navy officers here as to which branch of the service will make the finest display on New Year's Day. The navy is to be reinforced from Annapolis, and the marines will be gorgeous to behold. The heads of bureaus of the several departments, the soldiers of the War of 1812 and the association of oldest inhabitants will follow the army and navy in swift succession, and then for an hour the President and the White House, the Marine band and the ushers will be given up to all who choose to enter, and in any costumes they please to wear. During

THE CITIZENS' RECEPTION,

so called, there is a great crush, some confusion and a good deal of amusement.

After calling upon the President the diplomats will next call upon the Secretary of State, the army officers upon the Secretary of War, the navy upon Secretary Robeson, the judiciary upon the Attorney General, the heads of bureaus upon their respective chiefs, the Senators, in the absence of the Vice President, upon whom they please, and Representatives upon the Speaker of the House. The calls of official duty being thus out of the way those of social obligation and pleasure will be continued by the gentlemen all day, except between the hours when the subordinate government officers stay at home to receive those employed under their direction.

THE SOCIAL RECEPTIONS

of New Year's Day will be numerous and splendid, particularly in the army and navy circle. The families of Generals Delafield, formerly chief of the Engineer corps; Ramsay and Dyer, former and present chiefs of the Ordnance corps; Hunter, Commander of the Department of the South in the early part of the war; Dunn, Assistant Judge Advocate General; Humphreys, present chief of engineers and successor to Hancock as commander of the Second Army corps; Thomas, former Assistant Quartermaster General; Bingham, of the Quartermaster corps; Barnes, the Surgeon General, and Meigs, the Quartermaster General; of Admirals Porter, Goldsborough, Powell, Radford and Sands, Commodores Reynolds, Wise, Boyle and Patterson, General Zeilin, of the Marine corps, and Drs. Maxwell and Pinkney will all hold receptions. The families of Senators Frelinghuysen and Stockton, both of New Jersey, will also receive.

GOVERNOR COOKE'S FAMILY

receives on Georgetown Heights; Mrs. Woodhull, mother of General Max, late Secretary of Legation at London; Mrs. Ross Ray, Mrs. Turnbull, Mrs. Marshall Brown, Mrs. Niles, of I street, assisted by Mrs. General Hardie, of New York, and Mrs. Judge Fisher, are among the prominent ladies in private life who hold receptions.

Mr. Horatio King, formerly Postmaster General, has issued cards for the customary Saturday literary reunions at his house during the season, and others in society are preparing to do the same. This style of entertainment has become very popular here, affording the means of at least oral publication before select audiences to many light essays and poems, with sufficient merit to be entertaining, but not profound enough to go into print.

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary Celebrated Last Night—Medicine: Its Past, Present and Future.

The twenty-fifth anniversary meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine was held last night at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. Dr. E. R. Peaslee presided. Dr. E. S. Dunster delivered the principal address of the evening. He said, in looking back in the career of medicine it becomes clear that grave faults have been committed. One of the principal causes of the stagnation of medicine for fifteen centuries was the slavish respect for authority. Garaulsus did more than any other one man to usher in a spirit of free inquiry. To-day it has become impossible for us to be spell-bound by the assertions of authority. Another error was the misconception of the causes of disease. We can trace in all the ancient notions about disease the idea that disease is something added to the body; now the general idea is that disease is

A PERVERTED HEALTHY PROCESS,

that is, something less than life, but still a part of life. It were an easy task to prolong the list of errors which have been committed in the past. Perhaps our successors, a few centuries hence, will regard us just as we regard our predecessors of a few centuries ago. But this is certain: We are in advance of all our predecessors in regard to two essential points—First, actual knowledge, and, second, in greater certainty in our methods and processes. In proportion as we adopt scientific methods in our investigations we shall attain more absolute and perfect results. I think that the assertion that while the science of medicine has been steadily advancing the art of disease has not advanced at all, is not founded in truth. In anatomy the advance which has been made is marvellous. We have also more positive and certain results in diagnosis.

THE ORIGIN OF TYPHUS FEVER

has been traced to imperfect sewerage and the impregnations of drinking water with fæcal matter. The bearing of soil moisture upon the prevalence of consumption has been made an especial study in our own land, and a steady diminution in the number of cases has followed the removal of the cause. The modes of the communication of contagious diseases are ascertained, and the prevention of the spread is entirely within control, provided only that sufficient power be delegated by the State authorities. But I must here cease, for assuredly the assertion that the medicine of to-day is immeasurably superior to that of the past has already been made good. Turning to the future of medicine, it is evident that her progress will be proportioned exactly to the degree with which she adopts, in all her work, the logical methods which already have been productive of such brilliant results in the physical sciences. In medical education studies must be taken up in their logical and progressive order, and a knowledge of at least the rudiments of the physical sciences must be demanded before taking up the medical studies proper.

BERGMANN, A BREMEN BUTCHER, BAGGED.

Yesterday afternoon Louis Bergmann, a butcher, employed on the steamer Bremen, was arrested by Officer Kaiser on board said vessel, on a charge of being concerned in the smuggling of a large quantity of gold leaf from Germany into this country. The prisoner professed a profound ignorance of the English language when interrogated as to his alleged implication in the illegal importation of the leaf. One of the Custom House officers and an officer of the steamship prefer the charge, and Bergmann is held to await examination.

A FLORIDA COMMISSIONER MISSING.

Yesterday morning information was lodged with the Jersey City police authorities to the effect that J. S. Adams, the Immigration Commissioner for the State of Florida, had left his apartments at Taylor's Hotel on Saturday, since which he has not been heard of. Hon. W. H. Gleason, Lieutenant Governor of Florida, has employed detectives to search for the lost Commissioner.

OCEAN TRAFFIC.

The Atlantic Steamship Lines of 1872.

PASSENGERS AND CARGOES CARRIED

The Enormous and Profitable Business of the Year—The Vessels Employed and Voyages Made Between New York and Europe—The New Steamships Building and the Lines for Which They Are Intended.

The ocean traffic in steamships carried on between the United States and Europe, it is hardly necessary to advise, is vast and important. Though for years of the greatest magnitude, it is constantly increasing, and the profits therefrom go into the huge pockets of foreign companies, who recognize with glee that so long as our national Legislators are blind to the interests of the American people just so long will they be on the topmost wave of prosperity. During the year 1872 ten regular steamship lines, all owned by European capitalists, have semi-weekly and weekly plied their vessels between the ports of New York and those of that country. From the smallest to the largest of these, ranging from about one thousand tons to over five thousand tons, they are fine specimens of naval architecture and mechanical skill, many of them being such magnificent and complete productions in respect to strength, capacity and comfort that it would seem improvement, in the face of perfection, must now halt. These lines, representing 125 steamships, all close the year with great profit, and so enticing is the trade that the owners and directors of each have within the twelve months contracted for almost a score of additional vessels, and measures are now being adopted to form new companies for the purpose of starting other lines on an extensive scale to New York and lesser Atlantic ports, which projects, it is unnecessary to say, will likely prove an almost insurmountable obstacle in the way of conducting successfully an American line, wholly under the control of citizens of the Union, should one in the future be inaugurated.

The particulars of this vast European trade for the year 1872 are of much interest to the mercantile community, showing as they do what capital and enterprise, when no obstacles interpose, can accomplish, and possibly the narration may open the eyes of intelligent representative men to that point of conviction that will urge them to use the influence they possess in the direction of aiding and promoting the interests of American citizens. The details submitted below are accurate and can be fully relied upon. They embrace the vessels employed in each line, their tonnage, the number of passages from and to New York, the cargoes carried either way and their character; the number of passengers, both cabin and steerage, from and to European ports, with other items of interest that will command earnest attention. It has been a year of many severe storms and consequent disasters. Gallant steamships with long lists of passengers, happy in the prospect of pleasant voyages across the broad ocean, have recorded the unpleasant tidings of hurricanes and hairbreadth escapes from total destruction; and one stanch vessel, with a commander congratulating himself on his full freight and general good luck, looking to his happy English home, left this port, never again to be heard from. Her fate is but a matter of speculation; yet one can imagine how, in the shadows of the night or the mists of the morning, ship and crew, without, perhaps, the chance for the latter to pray, were buried in the deep. Still, with these sad remembrances, the several lines have been greatly prosperous, and the inference is exceedingly well managed.

NATIONAL LINE—NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Although but nine years in existence, this line has been extremely successful and has annually so increased its business and constructed so many new ships that it stands to-day among the more prominent who do the carrying trade between Europe and New York. Its vessels are grand specimens of naval architecture, all of iron, of full power, and at present among the largest in the trade. The profits of this line speak well for the ability displayed in its management, a fact generally known among shipping men and those whose business it is to become acquainted with such details. Twelve vessels in all were employed during the year, the names and net tonnage in the Liverpool via Queenstown service being as follows:—Spain, 4,871 tons; Egypt, 5,089 tons; Canada, 4,276 tons; Greece, 4,310 tons; England, 4,600 tons; Italy, 4,310 tons; France, 3,676 tons; making a total tonnage of 31,132 tons. These vessels during the past year made fifty-five weekly trips from Liverpool to this port and fifty-four from here to Liverpool, the quickest of which are accredited to the Spain in April last, in running from Queenstown to Sandy Hook in eight days and thirteen hours; and the Egypt in making the passage eastward in eight days and fourteen hours. The cargoes carried between the points of sailing reach the enormous quantity of 323,000 tons, being divided from Liverpool to New York in steel rails, tin plates, manufactured steel and iron in bundles and sheets, soda, skins, rice, earthenware, hops, Dundee goods, silks, prunes and sardines from Bordeaux, wines from Rotterdam, &c., to the amount of 108,300 tons; and from this port to Liverpool, 214,700 tons, consisting of grain, cotton, tobacco, cheese, lard, bacon, pork, beef, flour, &c. In the twelve months the line has brought to New York 33,690 cabin and steerage passengers, and taken from here 5,393 persons in the cabin and steerage. The management in this city advises that the cabin trade has greatly increased during the year, and that the new ships Canada and Greece, by being constructed with spar decks, similar to the other vessels, have become quite popular, insuring comfort and safety in wet and heavy weather. The England is now undergoing extensive alterations, and will be spar-decked. She will also have new engines. The National line, during 1872, has been running vessels direct to London and return. On the trips to the westward they call at Havre for goods and passengers. It is proposed to forward a steamer weekly either way, so soon as the trade will warrant, which time the agent here looks forward to hopefully. The vessels employed in this service are:—The Queen, 4,471 tons; Erin, 4,040 tons; Holland, 3,847 tons; Helvetia, 3,976 tons; Denmark, 3,724 tons; aggregating a tonnage of 20,058 tons. These have made twenty-one trips from London to New York via Havre, and twenty trips to London direct. The cargoes amounted to 40,500 tons, consisting of pig iron, lead, wool, paper, soda, rice, ale, pickles, burlaps, &c.; and from Havre, champagne, brandies, chinaware, fancy goods, leather and dry goods. To London the cargoes have been chiefly grain, cheese, provisions, sewing machines, hops, apples, &c. The cabin and steerage passengers leaving here numbered 1,121, and arriving at this port 13,800. The Queen, Erin and Helvetia are having new engines of the compound principle built for them, an improvement which will put them in the front ranks among the modern Atlantic fleet.

ANCHOR LINE—NEW YORK TO GLASGOW.

This line of transatlantic packets has been unprecedently prosperous during the few years of its existence. During the twelve months passed twenty-nine vessels have been engaged in their New York trade. Of these belonging to the company were the Alexandria, Anglia, Assyria, Australia, Britannia, Caledonia, California, Columbia, Dorian, Europa, India, Iowa, Ismalia, Napoli, Olympia, Sidonian, Trinacria, Tyrian, Venetia and Victoria; and in the same time they chartered or freighted the following:—Andes, Alps, Violet, Fenella, Nemesis, St. David, Northumbria, Miranda and Mazeppa. These are from 1,000 to 3,500 tons burden. The New York and Glasgow vessels call at Londonderry to land and embark passengers. In connection with this traffic there are branch lines to various ports in Europe. By one, the Northern Scandinavian, there are despatched three or four steamers monthly, connecting on arrivals from New York with the ports of Granton, Christiansand, Christiana and Gottenburg. Another branch of the company's service is from Glasgow to ports in the Mediterranean, which maintains during the busy season a weekly communication. The above vessels during 1871 made 110 trips each way, being from Glasgow, via Londonderry, 76; and from Mediterranean ports, 34. Many of these, notwithstanding the stormy weather experienced, were in excellent time. The cargoes brought from Glasgow to New York consisted principally of pig iron, machinery, granite, iron rails, dry goods, clay pipes, &c., amounting to 120,000 tons; and from the Mediterranean ports green fruits, dried fruits, railroad iron, wines, sumac, dry goods, statuary, &c., to the figures of 30,000 tons. The outward cargoes, footing up a total of 179,500 tons, were made up of grain, flour, provisions, lard, oilcake, staves, sewing machines, cheese, apples, &c. The year's business in passengers consisted of 2,655 cabin and 27,200 steerage—in all 29,855, from Glasgow and Londonderry, and from the Mediterranean 388—all cabin. There sailed from here in their vessels to Glasgow and Londonderry 3,225 cabin and 5,710 steerage passengers, footing up the grand total of 39,178. The fine steamers Anglia and Australia have each crossed the Atlantic eighteen times during the year. The new vessels are the California, Victoria, Italia and Olympia. The first and second of these are magnificent productions, and fully equal in strength and appointments to any vessels afloat. The Caledonia and Napoli, though not new, st[illegible]ictly speaking, were lengthened fifty feet and fitted anew throughout. There are building for the Anchor line and rapidly approaching completion, to be in readiness for the Spring trade, to complete the fleet of "weekly express passenger steamers," the Bolivia, Castalia, Elysia, Ethiopia and Utopia. These will be of nearly four thousand tons burden, and in every particular, in matter of construction and appointments, of the first order.

CUNARD LINE—NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

This well-known and substantial line of steamships still holds its former great prosperity. There have been employed during the year the Abyssinia, Calabria, Java, Olympus, Samaria, Algeria, China, Kedar, Palmyra, Morocco, Aleppo, Cuba, Malta, Parthia, Tarifa, Batavia, Hecla, Marathon, Sidon, Siberia, Russia and Scotia—in all twenty-two vessels, aggregating 60,000 tons. The character of this fleet need not be commented upon. The steamships are built of first class materials, in the best possible manner, and their appointments are of the highest order. They made the extraordinary number of 137 trips each way in the twelve months, the quickest passages being from New York in eight days and two hours, and from Queenstown, eight days and six hours. The cargoes brought from Liverpool consisted of dry goods, iron, tin, machinery, &c., to the amount of 210,000 tons, and to Liverpool grain, cotton, provisions, &c., about 274,000 tons—in all, the enormous quantity of 484,000 tons. The number of passengers carried by the above steamships was 72,363, divided in the following manner:—From Liverpool, cabin, 9,770; steerage, 46,452—total, 56,222; from New York, cabin, 8,540; steerage, 7,601—total, 16,141. This company have in course of construction the Bothnia and Scythia, steamships which when completed will surpass in tonnage and appointments the finest of the present superior fleet.

WHITE STAR LINE—NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Though comparatively in its infancy, the White Star line has made for itself a name in the Atlantic carrying trade. Its vessels are among the largest and most complete in their fittings afloat. Their construction introduced for the first time many of the improvements that have so conduced to make an ocean voyage, in the absence of terrific storms, one of comfort and pleasure. The vessels employed during the year were the Atlantic, Oceanic, Baltic, Republic, Celtic and Adriatic, each of the enormous burden of about three thousand five hundred tons. These made during the year thirty-seven trips to New York and thirty-five to Liverpool, the average time westward being nine days, eleven hours and eleven minutes, and eastward, eight days, nineteen hours and fifty-eight minutes. The quickest trip on record, or so reported, was made by the Adriatic of this line. She left Queenstown May 16, and arrived off Sandy Hook in the remarkable time (apparent) of seven days, eighteen hours and fifty-five minutes. The passengers carried in the several trips from Liverpool will number somewhere about twenty thousand and from New York about twelve thousand. These figures are not accurate, but approximate to correctness. The cargoes brought to this port consist of coarse and fine dry goods, in bales and cases, and, in season, oranges, lemons and grapes, sardines, steel, tin plates, bleach powder, soda ash, potash, hardware of all kinds, iron rails, porter in casks, wines and liquors, dried fruit, earthenware, wool and hops, about two thousand tons each trip. From New York they have averaged every sailing about 45,000 bushels of grain, 1,750 bales of cotton, 400 tons of provisions, and during the season 30,000 boxes of cheese, aggregating about two thousand tons. The vessels building are the Germanic and Britannic, and if possible they will surpass the ocean palaces now owned by the company. The United States mails are carried by these steamers.

INMAN LINE—NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The long established and popular Inman line employed during the year fourteen vessels, being the City of Brussels, 3,069 tons; City of Montreal, 4,459 tons; City of Paris, 3,081 tons; City of Brooklyn, 2,911 tons; City of London, 2,965 tons; City of Limerick, 2,535 tons; City of Halifax, 1,000 tons; City of Antwerp, 2,391 tons; City of Baltimore, 2,367 tons; City of Washington, 2,806 tons; City of New York, 3,500 tons; City of Dublin, 1,998 tons; City of Bristol, 2,800 tons, and City of Durham, 1,000 tons. These made eighty-six trips each way, averaging about one thousand tons of cargo, that to New York consisting of dry goods, steel, iron, tin plates, wire, machinery, and to Liverpool made up of cheese, flour, bacon, pork, beef, lard, corn, wheat, apples, potatoes, &c. The passengers carried in the several voyages number 63,670, being of cabin and steerage that arrived here, 54,500, and sailed from here, 9,170. Several very quick trips have been made by these vessels, the more noteworthy that of the City of Brussels, which left New York November 9, arriving at Queenstown in eight days, six hours and thirty minutes. The same vessel sailed from Queenstown September 20 and arrived off Sandy Hook in eight days, four hours and sixteen minutes. The Inman line has in course of construction two vessels, the City of Chester and City of Richmond. They will be important additions to its enormous and justly popular fleet.

WILLIAMS & GUION'S LINE—NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

This line is among the most promising in the Atlantic trade, and deservedly so, as its vessels are large, stanchly constructed and well appointed. There were employed during the year six steamships—the Manhattan, 2,965 tons; Minnesota, 2,965 tons; Wisconsin, 3,225 tons; Wyoming, 3,430 tons; Nevada, 3,125 tons, and Idaho, 3,152 tons. The trips made each way number fifty-two, bringing to this port 1,251 cabin and 24,992 steerage passengers, and taking to Europe 1,540 cabin and 3,531 steerage passengers, the working of the twelve months footing up a total of 31,314. The cargoes carried averaged, each way, 2,000 tons, consisting of dry goods, and metals from Liverpool and grain, provisions and cotton from New York. The Montana was launched in November, and will be ready to take her place on the line in February next. The Dakota will be launched in a few weeks and be ready for business early in the Spring. These new vessels are constructed in the best manner and will be well fitted.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY—NEW YORK TO HAMBURG.

In this line, making regular weekly trips from Hamburg, via Havre, to New York, and from New York, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, to Hamburg, are the following steamships:—Frisia, Thuringia, Silesia, Westphalia, Holsatia, Cimbria and Hammonia, each about three thousand tons burden. The steamers Allemannia, Saxonia, Germania and Vandalia are employed for extra trips to this port during the Summer months, while during the Winter they form a weekly line from Hamburg, via Havre, Havana and New Orleans. The steamers Borussia, Batavia and Teutonia, from the Hamburg-West India line, run monthly from Hamburg, via Grimsby, Havre and St. Thomas, to Colon (Aspinwall), also touching Laguayra, Porto Cabello, Curacoa and Savanilla, while on their return trips to Europe they also stop at Trinidad. During the year the steamers made fifty regular and seven extra trips to New York, carrying 5,562 cabin and 37,226 steerage passengers, while 3,978 in cabin and 5,047 in steerage were conveyed from this port to Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg. The cargoes on an average reached 1,000 tons from Hamburg and Havre each trip, consisting of dry goods, metals, German and French produce, wines, hops, &c., aggregating about sixty thousand tons. From New York to Hamburg the steamers have carried about fifteen hundred tons each trip, made up of provisions, grain, rosin, sewing machines, clocks, agricultural machines and implements, furs, starch, apples, &c., making an aggregate of about eighty-five thousand tons. The vessels building for the company are the Pomerania (Hamburg and New York), Franconia (Hamburg and New Orleans), and Rhenania, Saevia, Alsatia and Lotharingia (Hamburg and West Indies). These are to be well built, full-powered and finely appointed.

NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD—NEW YORK TO BREMEN.

During the year this line has employed fourteen steamships—the America, Bremen, Deutschland, Donau, Frankfort, Hansa, Hannover, Hermann, Koln, Main, New York, Rhein, Strassburg and Weser—each of 3,000 tons burden. These made seventy-five round trips, bringing to this port 46,420 passengers, of which number 10,000 were cabin, and taking therefrom 3,877 cabin and 6,479 steerage passengers. The cargoes averaged 900 tons from Bremen and Southampton, and consisted of dry goods, silks and hardware, while the outward freight, averaging 1,200 tons, was made up of cotton, provisions, grain and tobacco. The new steamer Mosel, of 3,500 tons, is due here next month, and will be followed by the Oder, Neckar, Kohenzollern, Kohenstaufen and Salier, making a regular semi-weekly line. The North German Lloyd also maintains a fortnightly line between Bremen and Baltimore via Southampton with four steamers, and is building two others to keep up a weekly line during the year. In addition to these the company runs four steamers between Bremen and Aspinwall, touching at St. Thomas, Colon, Savanilla, Curacao, Porto Cabello and Laguayra.

BALTIC LLOYD—NEW YORK TO STETTIN.

Five steamships were employed in this line during the year, these being the Humboldt, Franklin, Bladworth and Jason, each of 2,000 tons, and the Thorwaldsen, 2,600 tons. These made twenty-three voyages, carrying to Stettin 13,200 tons of cargo, consisting of general merchandise, provisions, &c., and to New York 9,750 tons, made up of wines, drugs, metals, &c. The passengers of the twelve months number 6,743. There are now building for the company two vessels, which will be larger than any others of the line, and possessing superior accommodations, combining all the modern improvements in this respect. The names will be the Ernst Moritz Arndt and Washington.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY—NEW YORK TO HAVRE.

This line employed during the past year six steamships—the Pereire, Ville de Paris, St. Laurent, Washington, Europe and Nouveau Monde—each of three thousand tons burden. They made twenty-six voyages each way in the twelve months, carrying 10,487 first-class passengers and an average cargo both east and west of 850 tons. As these vessels were built for the passenger trade, the amount of cargo carried is comparatively small. The vessels building are the Ville de Havre, Ville de Lyons and Atlantique. They will be of large tonnage and well appointed.

A FRATRICIDAL STRUGGLE.

Albert, George and Charles Bliss, the three acrobatic brothers who used to perform at Barnum's, went into the shooting gallery 487 Eighth avenue last evening and soon engaged in a fight among themselves. In the course of the melée Albert drew a pistol, which his brothers, in attempting to take from him, accidentally discharged, the ball passing through his left hand. He was taken to the Twentieth precinct station house, where the wound was dressed by a physician, after which he left for home.

THE CENTRE STREET HORROR.

Another Day Spent in Excavating the Ruins—No Bodies Found.

PRIVATE SUBSCRIPTIONS FLOWING IN.

Comptroller Green States that He Will Pay the Expense.

The Search To Be Vigorously Prosecuted.

Work was resumed on the Centre street ruins yesterday morning and continued until night, but the hard day's work was productive of no results so far as the finding of any additional bodies was concerned. At half-past seven o'clock A. M. the force of laborers who had been employed on Sunday presented themselves at the Franklin street station house. They were instantly ordered to resume the task, which had been only partially completed. A force of three men from nearly every precinct in the city arrived about the same time. It had been detailed by order of Superintendent Kelso, to render assistance to the men of the Sixth, who were almost wornout with the arduous labors of the past few days. A cordon was immediately formed around the block on the arrival of the reserves, a line of policemen being stationed at each end to keep back the surging mass of people who wanted to push in.

Notwithstanding the quantity of labor which had been done on Sunday the ruins on yesterday presented a very tangled appearance. Everything seemed to be inextricably mixed—iron and wood, brick and stone, being frozen into a solid mass. The first business that the workmen set about was to cut away the great blocks of ice which encumbered the ruins so that they could not be moved. This was done with axes and shovels. In the front part of the ruins there was

A MONSTER IRON COLUMN,

to which a rope was made fast to haul it out, as it greatly obstructed the police in their efforts. Though nearly a hundred men were pulling on the rope it was nearly an hour before the column was detached, so firmly was it embedded in the ice. When it was taken away the work went on considerably faster.

When the line was first formed to keep the block clear the female relatives of the deceased took up the position on the opposite side of the street which they had maintained all through the day on Sunday—the gray haired mother of the Donohoe girls and the mother of the girl McGrath. The son of the latter was the first to go to work in the ruins, and he toiled incessantly so long as there was any light left. The invalid son of Mrs. Donoho remained in the station house. It was painful to watch the anxiety with which the slightest movement on the part of the police and workmen was watched by the poor women, and their despair and disappointment when night came on and no bodies were found can be better imagined than described. For six long days they have kept up the weary vigil of expectation, and yesterday afternoon they thought for the first time that the remains would never be discovered and that no Christian burial would be given them.

It was expected that a number of members of the International Society, in accordance with a resolution which was unanimously adopted by them on Monday, would have presented themselves for work; but the hour came and

THE MEN WERE NOT THERE.

Their red shirts might have made the scene more picturesque, but their postponed action was looked upon as a good joke, no one expecting that it would amount to anything. Had the task been left to such stupid ranters it would be long before it would be accomplished. The order issued by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, directing that 100 men shall be sent from Blackwell's Island and placed at the disposal of Captain Kennedy, was countermanded in the forenoon. Alderman Gilsey forwarded a check for $500 to Judge Dowling to assist in paying the workmen already employed and to put on more hands. When this money was received it was considered unnecessary to have the disorderlies brought from the Island. Preparations had been made for their reception, and measures had been taken to prevent them from escaping during their period of service. In case the funds on hand give out before the bodies are all rescued they may yet be called upon, in which case they will be lodged in the Tombs.

Coroner Herrman called upon Captain Kennedy in the morning, and said that if the excavation was to be made by private subscription he would give $500, but that the county would bear all expense. He stated to a reporter that he was willing on Sunday morning to assume all responsibility connected with the search, but Justice Dowling rushed in before he had an opportunity to act. The Coroner doubtless meant well in the matter, and was as anxious as any one to have

THE HUMANE DUTY

promptly undertaken but as he was in doubt relative to the authority he possessed he was slow to take the initiative. His endorsement of what has been already done has made everything go on smoothly, and no red tape absurdities or silly technicalities of the law will now prevent it from being accomplished.

The following letter was received by the Coroner from Comptroller Green in response to a communication which was addressed to the latter on Saturday:—

To G. N. Herrman, Esq., Coroner.

Dear Sir—Your favor of 28th (Saturday) was received by me on the same evening. Overwhelmed as I am with business at the close of the year the first I heard of the subject matter of your letter was on Saturday afternoon, nor was I fully aware of the circumstances of the case till late last night (Sunday). I hasten to reply that I cannot put the expense of the work in the tax-levy; that has been made up long since, and there is no power to change it. This I look upon as a matter requiring prompt attention, and although I have no power to act in such cases, I advise you to have the debris of the building removed at once, and I will see the expenses paid. If any further difficulty arises please inform me, that I may render you any further aid in my power. Had I been previously advised of the facts the work would by this time have been done. I very much regret that any delay should have occurred, and I shall do all I can to relieve the anxiety of those who have suffered by it. Very respectfully, yours,

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.

The search was continued with great energy all the morning, but up to noon not the slightest traces of human remains were to be found. About noon a heavy smell which proceeded from the centre portion of the building led Sergeant Douglass to believe that there were bodies near the spot, and a number of men were put to work on the place to tear away the beams and débris. This was a work of no small difficulty.

THE FIRE HAD RAGED HOTTEST

in this portion of the structure, and the ruin was the worst. Nothing daunted, however, the police set vigorously to work, and before they had proceeded far a safe, belonging to the New York Printing Company, was found. It was intact, and its contents were all safe. Ropes were attached to it, and it was hauled out. The next obstacle encountered was a large beam, one end of which was frozen to the elevator. This rendered the handling of it dangerous, as the elevator was and is in an exceedingly unsafe condition. A large iron tank attached to its top had during the night fallen twelve inches and it threatened at any time to topple over. Before the beam was moved, Assistant Chief Engineer Monroe was sent for, and his opinion asked as to whether or not it would be expedient to proceed. He said he did not think there was immediate danger and that the work might go on. A strong pressure was brought to bear upon the beam, and after some time it was taken out of the ruins without disturbing the tottering edifice.

The assistant chief engineer and a member of Engine Company No. 31, Bernard Conway, ascended a ladder to ascertain the condition of a ruined wall which stood near the truck. While thus engaged a portion of the wall gave way, and Conway had his hands and arms badly bruised. The ladder slipping left Mr. Monroe in a perilous predicament, as he had to stand upon a broken cornice, but he kept his position until the ladder was raised again, when he descended without injury. He remained on duty all day, as did fireman William E. Hays and other members of Engine Company 31. Their services were necessary, as the fire was still smouldering in some places and there was a possibility that it might again break out. They did not remain idle spectators, but made themselves useful in every way that was required.

At twelve o'clock a recess was taken for dinner; but work was resumed promptly at one. The spot under which it was supposed the bodies, or some of them, lay buried was again vigorously attacked; but the extraordinary amount of rubbish which had accumulated made the operations very slow. The crowd of spectators was now so great that additional police had to be sent for, and twelve men and a sergeant were detailed from the Fourth precinct to assist the men on duty. The great difficulty was to keep the track of the Fourth Avenue Railroad and of passing vehicles. If the cars were made to run down Chatham street and no vehicles of any kind allowed to pass the business would be proceeded with, as there were endless interruptions caused from this source yesterday. The centre portion of the building was not cleared last night, notwithstanding the exertions of

SERGEANTS DOUGLASS AND LOONEY,

who worked until their faces were as black with dust as those of negro minstrels would be before a performance.

In the rear of 85, while the charred timbers were being removed, part of a black and white shawl was found. It was sent to the station house, to be kept for the purpose of identification. As the fire-escape from this house led to No. 87, it was supposed that some of the girls who endeavored to make their escape in this direction had been suffocated and buried beneath the ruins. The finding of the shawl encouraged the workmen to renewed exertions, and pickaxes and spades were plied with a will. A little after the street was freed the fragment of a skull, with a tuft of black hair attached, was picked up, and this was also sent to the station house. In the corner where the fire escape was situated more fragments of clothing were found, and they were carefully preserved as they may afford a clue to some of the girls. This part of the premises was occupied by Mr. James Gallagher, as an iron and copper foundry. He had a large stock of copper on hand at the time of the fire, the most of which lies in the ruins. Mr. Gallagher is the heaviest sufferer by the disaster, his losses amounting to nearly $10,000, on only one-fifth of which there is insurance. The insurances he has will, however, be promptly paid and the work of rebuilding will be commenced as speedily as possible. At five o'clock

WORK WAS STRUCK,

It will be resumed this morning at half-past seven o'clock. Two of the laborers were found to have their pockets stuffed with copper. They were detected by Captain Kennedy and sent to the station house; but they were subsequently discharged from the work and let go. The police did good work yesterday, as on the previous day, and spared no toil or trouble in the work. There was one guardian of the peace, however, who made himself invariably conspicuous by his attempts to interfere and insult gentlemen of the press while in the discharge of their duty. His number is 864, and he can be otherwise recognized by an ugly black whisker stretching around his face and a lowering brow. He would do well to study politeness if he expects to remain on the force.

Representatives of the insurance companies were present during the day looking after their effects. They manifest a disposition to do what is fair, and as an instance of their promptitude it may be stated that the National is to pay George Middleton the amount of his losses this morning. His house is to be immediately rebuilt by the owner, Mr. Cameron, and it is to be raised a story higher than it originally was. Mr. Middleton had several men at work at his own expense in clearing away the débris. The lower part of his house, until it is restored, is to be occupied by Mr. W. F. Howe, who will remove his office there. Mr. Howe was burned out, and was a loser to the amount of $1,600. The insurance men offered him a

RIDICULOUSLY SMALL SUM

to settle, but he said he would rather forfeit all than accept it. He offered to give $1,000 in cash yesterday to assist the work of finding the bodies, but it was not wanted, as there is money enough for present needs.

THE INQUEST.

At one o'clock a jury of fifteen persons was empanelled by Coroner Herrman, which proceeded to the Sixth precinct station to view the body of Jennie Stewart. After examining the remains the inquiry was adjourned until next Monday morning, when it will be resumed in the Coroners' office, City Hall. The following are the names of the jurors:—Edward Cossin, of No. 7 Burling slip; Peter C. Barnum, No. 198 Chatham street; Robert I. Haquirt, No. 72 Reade street; Enoch Ketchum, No. 100 Beekman street; Jeremiah Quinlan, Nos. 136 and 138 William street; Myer Stern, No. 486 Broadway; Hugo Wesendonk, No. 293 Broadway; Charles D. Basley, 23 Catharine street; George Kuser, 32 Chambers street; John W. Condit, 132 Chambers street; Lewis J. Philipps, 53 Greene street; James T. Whitlock, 57 South street; William C. Conner, 28 Centre street; M. Fleiss, 47 Broadway, or 107 New Church street; Philip Bissinger, 13 John street.

A permit was left at the station house by the Coroner to remove the body, but no application for it was made yesterday.

Macgregor Moving—All the Fire Escapes Below Canal Street, Public Buildings, Schools, Hotels and Theatres To Be At Once Examined.

Mr. James M. Macgregor, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings, has issued orders detailing inspectors for the special duty of making a careful survey and inspection of all buildings south of Canal street. The instructions are to report the existing means of escape in case of fire, condition of fire escapes and such violations of law as may be found. Inspectors are also detailed to examine and report the condition of all the hotels in the city in reference to fire perils; also another corps to report the condition of all schools, theatres and public buildings in regard to ventilation and fire escapes. This excellent move in the right direction has been taken by the Superintendent upon his own responsibility, in full confidence that public opinion, inspired by its necessities and the accumulating fire accidents, will compel the Comptroller of Finance to do the department justice and pay although he illegally refuses to disburse the contingent fund, especially appropriated to the department by Legislature for such services, until forced by the Courts. The work is a good one and cannot be done too soon or too thoroughly. Hereafter the department will insist that in all buildings where fire escapes are required a plain printed placard shall be placed on each floor giving directions of the locality and use of the escape.

An Architect on Mr. Macgregor.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Mr. Macgregor still insists there is no fault in his department and that he enforces the law without fear or favor. If such is the case how is it that every dwelling house now being erected in the city of New York is built with twelve-inch party walls when the law requires them to be sixteen inches thick? This can only be done with his permission; and would it not be well to inquire how much was paid for the permit to build the addition to Barnum's Museum, adjoining the church?

ARCHITECT.

The Fire Department Too Small.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, Dec. 27, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The people of the upper part of the island are uneasy about the condition in which the Fire Department has placed them. From Manhattanville to Spuyten Duyvil, a distance of five miles, there is one engine, and that has been nearly two years in a hired stable, at $100 per month rent, in an out-of-the-way place. The house which belongs to the Department has for that length of time been in a roofless and otherwise dilapidated condition, and has been complained of as dangerous to passers by. The stable aforesaid, in which the men are compelled to go to bed (for I don't see how they can sleep), this second cold Winter, is a disgrace to the Department, or whoever else may be responsible for it.

J. M.

A Ready Suggestion.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In my opinion the cause of the fearful loss of life at the Fifth Avenue Hotel fire was the want of timely admonition to the poor victims. Would it not be well to have a huge bell in the centre of our large buildings (on the third floor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, for instance), with bell pulls on each floor, to be used only in case of fire. Yours, &c.

H. J. M.

SUPERHEATED STEAM.

Another Communication from the Fire Marshal on the Subject.

OFFICE OF THE FIRE MARSHAL, Dec. 30, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In answer to a communication from Mr. M. Baker, which appeared in this morning's journals, and in which he attempts to throw doubt upon the assertions made by me in my report upon the dangers of superheated steam, I would most respectfully inform both yourself and the public that it is a well known fact among all persons interested in fire matters that if there is sufficient steam remaining in pipes after the fire has been banked it is liable to turn into a gas that heats the pipes, and makes them in many instances red hot. This is a gradual process, and not an instantaneous action, as Mr. Baker would pretend I asserted. This result occurs when there is absolutely not fire enough to make steam from the water. A pound of steam will occupy 2,600 times the space of a pound of water, and less fire will heat that 2,600 pounds of steam than the pound of water. That this superheated steam heats the pipes to a red heat in many instances we have abundant evidences in this office to prove; that many fires occur in every large city from this cause. The assertion made by me in your journal of the 29th inst., that superheated steam is one of the most dangerous elements we have to contend against, insurance people in New York and all over the country are thoroughly conversant with. In my official capacity I have been unceasingly impressing upon the people who use it the necessity of the greatest care in looking after the pipes where they bend on passing through the ceilings or floors. If the Mr. Baker who answered my communication is the head of the firm of Baker & Smith, who put the boiler and steam pipes into Barnum's Museum, I can readily understand his sensitiveness on the subject; but in explaining the cause of the fire I by no means desired to point out that these boilers and steam fittings were any less secure than those made by other manufacturers. Trusting my humble experience may bring some light to science I beg to inform Mr. Baker and the public that although the steam remaining in pipes is frequently overheated and sometimes disastrous I never meant to alarm the public mind by a statement that this always occurs, though I would impress on Mr. Baker and the people the great necessity of guarding against the effects of this element. I shall be most happy at any time to explain to any gentleman who feels an interest in the subject the entire workings of this steam, as far as my knowledge will permit, at the Fire Marshal's office, where I have gathered evidence to prove and carry out this theory.

Apologizing for occupying so much of your valuable space, and knowing that the subject is one of great interest to the public, I remain, yours most respectfully,

THOMAS McSPEDON, Fire Marshal.

THE THEATRES.

Further Examinations by the Fire Marshal.

Officer A. B. Mooney, of the Fire Marshal's Office, continued the inspections of the city theatres on Saturday and yesterday, and he found the publication of the conditions of several of our places of amusement in the HERALD had caused a stir among the managers. The following are the reports made by the visiting officer, taken from the books in the Fire Marshal's Office:—

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The premises known as the Union Square Theatre were examined on Saturday, the 28th instant, by Fire Marshal McSpedon and Officer Mooney, and they found the footlights, head and border lights, as well as those on both sides of the stage and in the dressing rooms, are covered with globes made of fine wire, and perfectly safe. The stage is lighted by four rows of lights, protected by sheet iron and wire screens. They are placed about seven feet from the edges of wings and borders. The house is heated by steam, which is obtained from the boiler in the vault under Fourteenth street. The steam pipes run through the ceiling of the kitchens into the theatre, and on the first visit made to this theatre it was ordered to give them more space, as they were not considered quite safe. This work has since been done, and we now consider the Union Square Theatre one of the safest and best disposed theatres in the city in regard to fire.

In addition to the ordinary storage room for scenery there is a large recess built on the Fourth avenue side of the building for this purpose, and we strongly recommend the same improvement to other managers. Nothing is allowed to remain on the stage of this theatre during the time of performance but the one set in use. This we regard as a most valuable custom and well worthy of imitation. On the top of the building there is a tank that contains 4,000 gallons of water, and the theatre could be flooded at any moment. The watchmen carry indicators and every possible precaution against an accident by fire.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

This house is heated with steam. The furnace and boiler are in the front basement. The pipes in several places touch the woodwork and are very dangerous. The lights are not all protected. The stove in the property room is not in a safe condition. There is no hose, as there should be, on both sides of the stage attached to hydrants.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

This house is heated by hot air from three upright furnaces. The pipes leading from these furnaces run into a flue, and where they run through wooden partitions are guarded with heavy sheet iron overhead. The pipes are in good condition. There is one fire extinguisher in the flies, one plug on the stage in the rear, with hose attached, with brass pipe with one-inch nozzle and another in front of the orchestra with pipe attached to hydrants. There are no fires in dressing rooms. The lights under the stage and in the dressing rooms are protected with wire globes. The stage lights are overhead and all protected with corrugated iron and a wire screen.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

This house is heated by steam. The furnace and two boilers are in the basement on the Twenty-fourth street side. One boiler is used only in Summer and for printing purposes. The pipes leading from the boilers are at sufficient distance from the woodwork to be considered safe. The printing establishment is in the basement of Twenty-third street, and the lights there are covered with glass globes. There is no fire in any part for heating except in the furnace in the basement. There are six different places in the house where there are hose attached to fireplugs and eight fire extinguishers. The lights under and over the stage and in the dressing rooms are protected with wire globes; the border lights are guarded with wire screens. The pipe that supplies the radiator in the dressing rooms is in a dangerous condition; the carpet is close to the steam pipe.

This closed the inspections up to last night, but the work will be continued again to-day for the purpose of finding out whether the changes and improvements recommended have been made.

FIRES YESTERDAY.

A fire broke out yesterday morning at twenty-five minutes to ten, in the rear of No. 14 Second street, that caused a damage of $200. The fire occurred in the basement, in a smoke house, and was caused by some wood falling on the fire. The large engine in the vicinity of the Fifteenth precinct station house got stuck in the snow on its way to this fire, and Captain Byrne turned out with all his force and helped the engine out of the trouble.

A fire occurred at nine o'clock yesterday morning, at No. 70 Ridge street, in a five story brick building, which caused a damage of $50. It occurred on the fourth floor, occupied by Gustavus Srenkel. The fire originated in a box of hot ashes. Insured for $600 in the Relief.

A fire broke out at half-past seven o'clock yesterday morning in the four story brown stone building No. 130 Bowery, occupied by the Bowery Savings Bank. Damage trifling. The fire was caused by some rags burning near the gas stoves.

FRANK P. BLAIR.

An Admission to Colonel Clay Taylor That He Did Vote for a Confiscation Bill in Congress in 1862.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26, 1872.

Colonel CLAY TAYLOR:—

DEAR COLONEL—Some weeks ago you called my attention to the fact that certain Senatorial aspirants were circulating the charge that I had voted for a certain Confiscation bill in Congress in the beginning of the war. I told you that I had no recollection of anything of the sort and authorized you to deny the fact. Since then I have heard the charge reiterated, and upon investigation I find that I was mistaken and that I did vote in favor of such a bill in May, 1862.

Having misled you in authorizing you to make a denial of it, it becomes my first duty to correct the erroneous statement I made to you. At the time I made it I had no recollection whatever of having voted on any such bill in Congress. The lapse of time and the great and important transactions which have since occured, had entirely obliterated the fact from my memory. I do not mean to make any apology for the vote I then gave. Everybody knows which side I espoused during the war, and all who know me give me credit for zeal in maintaining my convictions. You, Colonel, held opposite views, and were equally zealous in maintaining them. When the war closed and it was sought to proscribe you and others for holding these views I resisted the proscription. I thought that, the great matter which had divided the people of this country having been decided by the sword, no one should be proscribed for his views or opinions if he was willing to accept the results of the war.

I presume that much of my conduct in sustaining my side of the question was objectionable to you and others holding your opinions, but not more so than yours were to me; yet I am entitled to have the same measure meted out to me by you and your friends that I gave to you and them. It would be shocking to every man's sense of justice if I should be proscribed for my opinions by the very men whom I had contended should not be proscribed for theirs.

Those who have been most active in reviving the recollection of this part of my record belong to that class of men who were so much opposed to the late war that they would not fight on either side, and having done no fighting during the war, are having their share of it now that it is over.

To those democrats who were actually engaged on either side during the fight the argument to let bygones be bygones has a real meaning. I have honestly sought since the close of the war to defend my old adversaries from proscription, and I have no apprehension of being proscribed by them. Your friend,

FRANK P. BLAIR.

THE KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

The Salary of the District Attorney Increased—The Board's Estimation of the Services of a Professor.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Supervisor Osborne in the chair. A resolution was adopted, increasing the pay of the District Attorney from $6,500 to $10,000 per annum. A communication was received from ex-Judge Morris, protesting against the payment of the Coburn witnesses who came from Oregon to testify in the case of Dr. Lucius B. Irish. He contended that he could show that they were not entitled to pay. The witnesses having already been paid the communication was laid on the table. Professor Caton's bill, for analyzing the stomach of Mrs. Van Syckel, who is believed to have been poisoned by her husband, was presented. The Professor charged $300. The Board thought this an exhorbitant charge and cut it down to $100, and then sent it back to the Auditor to pay.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Doings and Undoings in the City Departments Yesterday—The New Mayor Getting Posted and the Comptroller and the City Chamberlain on the Bank Interest Question.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A meeting of this Board was held yesterday. The session was devoted to the passing of general orders.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The weekly meeting of this Board was held yesterday, Assistant Alderman Krauss in the chair. The business was only of a routine character.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board met yesterday, Mayor Hall in the chair.

THE CITY FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Supervisor CONOVER offered a resolution requesting the Comptroller to furnish a list and amount of the bonds now outstanding against the county; also a detailed statement of all claims standing against the county on file in his office, said statement to be made up to 1st January, 1873. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

FORD'S IMPROVED INDEX.

A resolution directing the Comptroller to purchase from William C. Ford the copyright of what was known as "Ford's Improved Index," the cost not to exceed $6,000. The index is a system of registration of titles, invented by Mr. Ford.

The resolution was laid over.

THE CENTRE STREET FIRE VICTIMS.

Supervisor MARTIN called up the resolution of Saturday as to providings for the expenses of excavating for the bodies under the ruins of the Centre street fire.

Supervisor CONOVER objected to the consideration of the resolution on the principle that the Board had decided by a previous resolution that Coroners, with fees amounting to $20,000 per year, each, were in a position to pay expenses of this character; and in addition to that, they were empowered to recover the expense from the county.

After a short discussion the resolution was laid over and the Board adjourned until to-day at four P. M.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Mayor-elect Havemeyer had a long interview with Mayor Hall yesterday, in which the coming Mayor was initiated by the present occupant of the civic chair into the minor matters connected with the suits of offices. The election of those who are to form the staff of the Mayor's office has not yet been fully decided upon, but it is rumored that nearly all the old attachés will be retained. Mayor-elect Havemeyer will receive on New Years Day at the City Hall.

NEW CITY HALL KEEPER.

Last evening Mr. George Roome, the keeper of the City Hall, whose familiar features seem to be inseparable from that building, received a communication from Commissioner Van Nort requiring him to vacate his rooms in the City Hall on the 1st of January next, and that his successor would be Mr. Sutton, an ex-warden of the City Prison.

THE COMPTROLLER AND THE CHAMBERLAIN.

Correspondence as to City and County Deposits—Transfer of Moneys from the Tenth National Bank.

The following correspondence has passed between the Comptroller and the Chamberlain in reference to the city and county deposits in the Tenth National Bank:—

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 28, 1872.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, Esq., Chamberlain, &c.:—

SIR—It has come to my knowledge that upon the 3d day of October last the entire amount of individual deposits in the Tenth National Bank was $2,469,030 26. Of this amount there was deposited by the city and county of New York $2,100,000, showing the total deposits of all other parties or corporations to have been only $369,030 26, while the loans or indebtedness of the directors to the bank amounting to $309,700. From this you will see that after withdrawing the city and county deposits the entire remaining deposits, except $59,330 26, were loaned to the directors of the bank. With these facts before me I do not consider the Tenth National Bank is a proper bank in which to continue the city and county deposits; and I have therefore to request that you make immediate arrangements to have the same transferred to some banking institution of the city of recognized standing and means.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.

DECEMBER 30, 1872.

A. H. GREEN, Esq., Comptroller:—

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 28th instant was received at four o'clock P. M. of that date. In order to show to you how unnecessary are your apprehensions in relation to the safety of the public moneys on deposit in the Tenth National Bank, I request your signature to the accompanying warrant for $1,850,000, which is drawn without any notice to that bank. I do not by this request waive any right to exclusive discretion in regard to the custody and safety of the public moneys. Very respectfully, yours,

F. A. PALMER, Chamberlain.

COMPTROLLER GREEN AND THE BANK INTEREST.

Chamberlain Palmer's Statement as to the Bank Interest Controversy—Judge Edmonds' Opinion.

Chamberlain Palmer publishes a letter setting forth the facts in relation to the non-collection of interest on the city deposits and its cause. After recapitulating the law in regard to the deposits the Chamberlain says:—

That law provided for a compensation by the banks for the moneys thus deposited with them by enacting that these selected banks should pay, proportionately to the monthly balances, the office rent of the Chamberlain, the salaries to be fixed by him of his clerks and a deputy chamberlain—thus providing as a compensation for the depositor an exemption of the city and county from all expense for receiving, keeping and paying out some fifty million to one hundred million dollars a year.

Mr. Sweeny, however, went farther, for he made it a condition in selecting his depositaries that they should pay interest on the monthly balances. Out of that interest he paid the expenses of his office and paid the balance into the treasury. Those balances thus turned over by him and his successor amounted to $415,000.

That was the system which I found in operation when I took the office, and I continued it and intended to carry it out.

The Chamberlain then sets forth Comptroller Green's directions to the banks, forbidding them to pay the interest as formerly, and requiring them to add the same to the several accounts and to hold the amounts subject to the warrant of the Comptroller, Mayor, and, when necessary, the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors. Upon this proposition Judge Edmonds delivered the following opinion:—

271 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

Under chapter 623 of the Laws of 18 6 the Broadway Bank was selected as one of the depositories of the moneys of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city and county of New York.

Such selection was made by the Chamberlain, and a contract was made between him and the bank that interest should be paid on the monthly balances.

That contract has been carried out now for several years by a computation of the interest earned every month, and the payment of it to the Chamberlain, who, out of the amount thus received, has paid the expenses of his office and the balance into the Treasury.

Now, however, the Comptroller has given notice to the bank not to pay any more of that interest to the Chamberlain, but to add it to the amount on deposit; and the Chamberlain has given notice to the bank that it must not obey those orders of the Comptroller, but must continue to pay over the interest to him as heretofore; and my opinion is asked by the bank what it shall do under the circumstances?

The act of 1866 has evidently been misunderstood by all parties, for it has not been strictly followed by any of them.

It does not direct that any interest on the deposits shall be exacted, nor does it direct the Chamberlain to defray the expenses of his office out of that interest. But after directing that "all moneys raised by taxation upon the property, real and personal, in said city and county, and all the revenue of said city and county of every kind shall be deposited," &c., and, after providing for the transfers of such deposits, the act provides that "the banks in which such deposits shall be made shall pay, proportionally to the monthly balances in each, the office rent of the said Chamberlain, the salaries to be fixed by him of his clerks and a Deputy Chamberlain, all of whom he is authorized to appoint and dismiss."

A strict compliance with this statute would have secured to the common treasury no further benefit than a saving to it of the expenses of the Chamberlain's office; and there seems to have been a mutual arrangement then made between the Comptroller, the Chamberlain and the deposit banks, whereby more than the expenses of the office was obtained from the banks, to the amount now of some $415,000.

It is this arrangement which is now sought to be broken up by the notice of the Comptroller, and to transfer from the banks to the Comptroller the payment of the expenses of the office of the Chamberlain. This cannot legally be done.

A strict compliance with the statute and the demand of the Comptroller would authorize the Chamberlain to abandon his contracts for interest with the deposit banks, and exact from them only the payment of the expenses of the Chamberlain's office, which would result in a loss to the city of a large amount annually, and would establish as a rule in the financial affairs of the city that no moneys earned by any of the bureaus in any of the departments could be collected by the bureau without a "warrant signed by the Comptroller and countersigned by the Mayor."

The office of the Chamberlain is a bureau in the Finance Department, and like all other bureaus, is bound to collect all moneys it may earn and pay them into the city treasury, and it is only when paid into the treasury—that is, into the hands of the Chamberlain—that they can be subject to the "warrant of the Comptroller countersigned by the Mayor."

In this case it would seem that the Comptroller claims that the interest, as fast as it is earned, is already in the city treasury, and the Chamberlain claims that it is not in the treasury until it is paid to him, and it is between these conflicting claims that the bank is called upon to decide.

But this does not seem to be the whole difficulty in the case. There is confusion in the statute, and also in the Comptroller's notice to the bank, which the bank seems called upon to remove.

The statute, in speaking of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city and county of New York, and the Comptroller, in speaking of "city and county funds," ignore all distinction between city and county, and that officer, in drawing his warrants for payments, and both he and the Chamberlain, in making their deposits, do the same thing.

The funds on which the interest is earned are of three different characters—City Funds, under the jurisdiction of the Common Council; County Funds, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Supervisors, and State Funds, under the jurisdiction of the Legislature.

The Comptroller is a city officer, with special powers as to county moneys. The Chamberlain is also a city officer, but he is also, by express enactment, county treasurer, subject to the orders of the Board of Supervisors, and, like all other county treasurers in the State, especially charged with the duty of gathering in from town, village and city collectors the proceeds of the State tax and transmitting them to the State Treasury.

It is on moneys belonging to all three of these ownerships that interest is earned, and when paid over to the Chamberlain, as has heretofore been done, the distribution of it among the parties by whose moneys it has been earned has devolved upon that officer, to whom, as City Chamberlain and County Treasurer, it would seem properly to belong, and not upon the bank; whereas now, under this notice of the Comptroller, that duty of distribution must either be assumed by the bank or be by the bank transferred to the Comptroller against the protest of the County Treasurer.

There is still another difficulty. Under section 37 of the chapter (chapter 137 of the Laws of 1870) the Chamberlain's bureau is "for the reception of all moneys paid into the treasury of the city, and for the payment of money on warrants drawn by the Comptroller and countersigned by the Mayor," but paid out by the deposit banks on the checks of the Chamberlain.

Under the act of 1866 the moneys can be "transferred from one to another of the deposit banks" only by warrants drawn by the Chamberlain and countersigned by the Comptroller.

And the Comptroller in his notice says that in the case of county moneys the warrant must "in addition" be countersigned by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Thus recognizing and in a measure notifying the bank of a distinction between city, county and State moneys, but affording it no means of determining what the distinction is or how it is to be carried out.

All these difficulties were avoided by the former mode of transacting the business, and will all arise in case of compliance with the Comptroller's notice.

My advice, therefore, is that those officers be seen and some arrangement be effected by which the difficulties may be obviated.

But if that cannot be done then I advise the bank (they first paying their proportionate share of the expenses of the Chamberlain's office, for by accepting the deposits the bank has bound itself to do so) to refuse to comply with the Comptroller's demand, and also refuse to pay the interest to the Chamberlain, but at the end of the month to send to the Comptroller and to the Chamberlain a statement of the amount of the interest then due, after deducting such expenses, with a notice that the bank will take immediate measures to obtain leave to pay the money into court for the benefit of whom it may concern.

J. W. EDMONDS.

Chamberlain Palmer concludes as follows:—

Now, under these circumstances, what could I do? There was no law authorizing any officer of the city or county to make a valid contract, which could be enforced in law, for securing interest on the public deposits.

Said interest could be secured only by carrying out the plan devised by the former Chamberlain—namely, that of using the power of selecting the depositaries, and that power was expressly conferred on the Chamberlain alone.

The power of transferring money from one depositary to another could by law be executed only on a warrant of the Chamberlain.

It was the duty of the Chamberlain, and of no one else, to see that all the expense of keeping and disbursing the public moneys should be paid by the depositaries, and the city and county saved from them.

In all other respects I was personally responsible, and had given security for the faithful performance of my duty in the sum of $1,200,000, and ought not to consent to the transfer of such responsibility to the Comptroller, who had given security only in the sum of $25,000.

Had I been permitted to perform the duties of my office as my predecessors had done, whereby they had earned for the public over $400,000 of interest money, I could have earned for the same purpose during this current year at least $200,000, besides paying all the expenses of my office. But under this interference of the Comptroller all that I could do was to designate other depositaries through whom I could at least secure and have secured my office expenses, to the exemption of the city and county from them, and thus I have been driven back to the literal construction of the law, instead of being permitted to use its provisions to the earning of a larger compensation for the use of the public moneys.

And so far has this been carried that there is now due, and has been for several months, from two of the former depositaries, the sum of about eight thousand dollars for interest under the former arrangement, which they will not pay to me, the only lawful custodian of the public moneys, because the Comptroller forbids it, and which as yet he does not and cannot collect.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, Chamberlain.

THE REFORM CHARTER.

A Reporter Pumping a Dry Political Well—The Seventy's New Charter—A Member's Views About Private Sessions.

Just now, when the new year is almost at hand, and so many *pub. funcs* are tearing up private papers and emptying pigeonholes and drawers to give their successors a chance for a clear start, there is considerable interest manifested as to the probable policy of the incoming municipal administration and its relations to the Legislature of 1873 in regard to a new charter for this city. Much discussion has already taken place as to whether the Committee of Seventy or the republicans will exercise the dominating influence, and in order to learn the present status of the recent discussion and disagreement before the Commitee of Seventy on the subject, a HERALD reporter yesterday called upon ex-Governor Salomon at his office in Wall street.

The gentleman was busy at the time, but by waiting a few minutes the reporter was accorded

A BRIEF INTERVIEW.

With considerable natural *hauteur* the Governor inquired the object of the visit, and on being informed, said in reply:—

"Well, sir, I do not desire to say anything in relation to the private affairs of the Committee of Seventy. A few days ago I was visited by a reporter of

A TWO-CENT MORNING PAPER,

and held a brief consultation with him. The result of it was the publication next day of the substance of my remarks, with considerable elaboration and many offensive allusions to my personal appearance and so on, and I must really decline to say anything more to the members of the press."

"Very good, Governor," replied the reporter, "I merely called for such information as you felt disposed to impart. Of course it is a matter in which the public as well as the Committee of Seventy are interested."

"I am aware of that," said Governor Salomon; "but it is not my duty to relate the proceedings of that body."

"Perhaps, then, continued the reporter, "you can, without violating any confidence, tell me whether the Committee of Seventy has framed or is

FRAMING A NEW CHARTER

for this city, to be submitted to the Legislature."

"Well, I can say this," he responded. "The committee prepared a charter last year and presented it. Of course you are aware of that fact, and of the result which attended their efforts. I understand that they have prepared a charter based upon that instrument in its main features, but modified in some respects so as to adapt it to the altered condition of things which exist now in relation to certain matters which then stood in a different relative light. I believe they intend to urge this, though not with any very strennous zeal in relation to all of its provisions. They will be reasonably

CONCILIATORY IN ALL THINGS,

their aim being solely the welfare of the public interests in the premises."

The reporter was then about to withdraw when the Governor proceeded to say:—

"In relation to the reported disagreements in the meetings of the Committee of Seventy, I would like to remark that that body upon its organization decided that all its meetings should be private, and they have so continued to be held. From time to time the committee has given to the press the results in concise form. Now you can readily understand the impropriety of my relating to any member of the press the proceedings in private session of a body of which I am a member. It would be much

BETTER TO OPEN THESE SESSIONS

to the press, and let their reporters attend and take actual reports of the proceedings than to have them detailed, perhaps inaccurately, and colored by impression or opinion. That is my chief reason for declining to say anything upon the subject."

The reporter then thanked Mr. Salomon and retired.

Subsequently he called on Mr. John Foley, also a very active member of the Committee of Seventy, at his establishment, under the Astor House, with a view to learn something further in relation to the matter.

Mr. Foley, as usual, was very courteous, but when the nature of the reporter's call was stated to him he very politely declined to say anything on the subject, expressing the belief that enough had already been published on the matter, and that no public good could result from a ventilation of private views of members of the Seventy.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

Double Bird Match Between Ira Paine and Willie Parks—The Former the Winner.

Several of the members of the Long Island Gun Club spent a very agreeable day yesterday at Dexter's, beyond East New York, Long Island, in witnessing the match at double birds between Willie Parks and Ira Paine. The conditions of the match were to shoot at twenty-five double birds at twenty-one yards rise, eighty yards boundary. That the shooting was exceedingly difficult may be readily imagined, as the ground was covered with snow, which reflected on the eyes of the shooters, often rendering them almost blind. The shooting of the main match was very good by both gentlemen, and resulted in a tie, each killing thirty-seven birds. The match would no doubt have resulted in favor of Mr. Parks, but in the twenty-first inning a boy that had been sent in to flush up a sucker bird got directly in the range of the gun, and Parks was compelled to drop it. When he did shoot the bird was too far off. In shooting off the tie they agreed to shoot at five pairs, the first two pair of which both killed. The third pair for Parks were both white birds, which he missed, Paine killing one of his. The fourth pair Parks also missed, while Paine killed his. This gave the latter the lead, and finally the match, of which the following is the score:—

W. Parks—11, 11, 11, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 11, 11, 10, 11, 10, 11, 11, 11, 10, 10, 11, 11, 10, 10, 10, 11, 10—37 killed, 13 missed.

I. Paine—11, 10, 11, 11, 11, 10, 10, 10, 00, 11, 10, 11, 10, 11, 11, 00, 10, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 10, 10, 11—37 killed, 13 missed.

TIE AT FIVE PAIRS EACH.

W. Parks—11, 11, 00, 00, 11—6 killed, 4 missed.

I. Paine—11, 11, 10, 11, 11—9 killed, 1 missed.

Parks shot with a ten-bore muzzle-loader, of London manufacture, while Paine used a Grant breech-loader of the same bore.

THE MEXICAN MINISTER.

Mr. Mariscal on the Rio Grande Outrages.

WHAT HE THINKS OF ANNEXATION

The Acquisition of Our Sister Republic Impossible.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1872.

Your correspondent called on Mr. Mariscal, the Mexican Minister, this afternoon, and was cordially received. He looks about forty-five. In form he is slender and of medium height. His hair is dark brown and rounded in at the ends after the Spanish fashion. He wears a mustache and imperial, the color of which closely corresponds with that of his hair. His face is more square than oval, and with his high cheekbones, reminds one of the Indian cast of countenance. His nose is not prominent and his eyes are small, but unusually brilliant. The *tout ensemble* is, however, pleasing, for the expression of his face is cheerful, mild and kindly. In manner he is very polite, without formality and ostentation. In conversation he is frank, sympathetic and communicative, and makes one feel perfectly at home with him. He has a keen perception of humor, for the faintest approach to a joke will provoke him to bursts of laughter. Mr. Mariscal speaks English with ease and correctness, having resided in this country for several years as Mexican Minister at Washington. He was Secretary of State until a short time before President Juarez's death and was reappointed by the latter to his present mission.

So much for his personal appearance; now for the conversation, which was as follows:—

CORRESPONDENT—What do you think, Mr. Mariscal, about the state of affairs on the Rio Grande?

Mr. MARISCAL—I think there has been a marked improvement since the end of our revolution, which was chiefly the cause of the disorders on the Texan border. While the war lasted our government, though animated with the best of intentions, had enough to do to fight the revolutionists. But since the accession of President Lerdo violence has been repressed and the depredations of which the Texans complain have very much diminished, if not wholly ceased. The fact is, there are

TWO SIDES TO THE STORY.

If Mexican outlaws have committed depredations in Texas, it is equally true that Texan outlaws have committed depredations in Mexico. We have claims for injuries inflicted upon our people as well as you have against us. The truth is that the frontiers on both sides of the Rio Grande are inhabited by the worst outlaws of both countries, as frontiers generally are, because of the facility for escape and for the evasion of the laws.

CORRESPONDENT—But the Texans, I presume, can rightfully claim a larger amount of damages than the Mexicans?

Mr. MARISCAL—That remains to be seen. Our government is willing to settle all just and fair claims. It has appointed a commission to investigate the American as well as the Mexican claims for depredations on both sides of the Rio Grande. The commission is now taking testimony at Matamoros. Mr. Emilio Valesco is the chairman of the commission and his appointment is a proof of the impartiality of the Mexican government. Mr. Valesco has been counsel to the American Legation at the city of Mexico and enjoys the confidence of your Minister, Mr. Nelson.

CORRESPONDENT—I understand the Texans claim over twenty-seven millions for the raids upon their ranches and cattle by the Mexican outlaws during the late revolution?

Mr. MARISCAL—That is a huge joke. I have seen an article in one of the American papers giving a list of all the property in the section where these depredations by Mexicans are said to have been committed. From this list it appears that the total value of the existing property in that part of the country never was near as large as the sum you have named.

CORRESPONDENT—Is it true, Mr. Mariscal, that the Mexican Commission sitting in Washington, which will expire on February 1 next, is

TO BE RENEWED BY BOTH GOVERNMENTS?

Mr. MARISCAL—A convention has already been framed for the prolongation of the Commission. I have sent it to my government for approval. It is to be submitted to the Mexican Congress, which will probably sanction it within a few days if it is still in session. I believe that the convention will be concluded between the two governments before the expiration of the Commission.

CORRESPONDENT—What has the Mexican Claims Commission already accomplished?

Mr. MARISCAL—You will see by this list:—

Claims.	*Presented.*	*Decided.*	*Pending.*
American	1,017	260	757
Mexican	954	303	651
Totals	1,971	563	1,408

The amount of the American claims, I believe, is about four hundred millions. This includes, however, one claim for $323,000,000 by a certain Mr. Woodhouse, which has been

THE LAUGHING STOCK OF THE COMMISSION.

We claim about fifty millions for depredations by Indians and injuries by other persons from the United States. When the labors of the Commission are concluded it will, perhaps, be found that the Mexican citizens are entitled to as much money as the American citizens.

CORRESPONDENT—Would not the annexation of Mexico to the United States be the best settlement of these mutual claims?

Mr. MARISCAL (laughingly)—I think not. Even admitting the probability of such an event—and I do not admit it—I think Mexico would be

AN ELEPHANT ON THE HANDS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

The Mexicans differ too widely in language, in customs and habits of thought from the American people to agree with them under one government. Do you think that a large country like Mexico, which has so much difficulty to govern itself, could be governed by foreigners?

CORRESPONDENT—The strongest argument for annexation is precisely the reason you give against it, sir—that Mexico cannot govern itself.

Mr. MARISCAL—But Mexico has now taken the new departure of peace and progress. And if there is any one sentiment in which the whole Mexican people unite it is the strong aversion to foreign intervention. You know the fate of the French expedition. Maximilian had the wealthiest and most powerful party—the Church party—on his side, and yet he failed miserably. Annexation has been the

SERMON PREACHED BY THE HERALD

all along, and it has inflicted much injury on Mexican credit by its advocacy of American intervention. The HERALD, being the only great American paper read abroad, its widely circulated reports have caused a great deal of bad feeling against our country. But now that the HERALD sees that Mexico is bent on peace and progress, I hope it will change its tone with regard to our people, who desire nothing better than to live in close friendship with the Americans. The Mexicans, with the exception of a few ignorant, deluded persons, have much sympathy and respect for this country. We have copied your form of government, your constitution, and in what we did not imitate you—viz., in the formation of a second chamber—we found to our regret that we were mistaken. We are about to adopt your system in that also by the creation of a senate. We want

THE COMMERCIAL ANNEXATION OF MEXICO

by the American people, not the political one. We invite your enterprise, your capital; we want you to build railroads and make the two countries one in commercial interest; and it will be a great benefit to both countries if all points of irritation are in future avoided.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT IN PATERSON.

Ex-Assemblyman Hemmingway Thrown from His Sleigh and Fatally Wounded by a Train of Cars.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a fearful accident occurred to ex-Assemblyman Charles Hemmingway, of Paterson. He was in his sleigh, crossing the Erie Railway at Market street, in front of a freight train which was slowly backing up. His horse became frightened, balked, and, turning suddenly, threw Mr. Hemmingway out upon the track in front of the train, the wheels of which passed over his legs, cutting them both off near the knees. He was taken to his home in Prospect street, and was still alive last evening, although it was feared he would survive but a short time.

Mr. Hemmingway's family had just previously alighted from the sleigh to stop at a store near the railroad. He was a member of last Winter's Legislature, has been a prominent republican politician, did an extensive liquor and grocery business and was a wealthy man. Perhaps no man in Paterson was more widely known than Charles Hemmingway, and the accident gave a shock to the whole community. The fault is believed to have been that of the flagman, who signalled that everything was all right. The greatest indignation is expressed towards the Erie Railway Company for not having gates at this crossing.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVII.....No. 366

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—DING DONG BELL.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—RICHARD III.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.—LES CENT VIERGES.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—JACK, THE GIANT KILLER. Afternoon and Evening.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SWAMP ANGELS—THE HERO OF POLAND.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—ROUND THE CLOCK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—LEO AND LOTOS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth sts.—MONEY.

GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third av.—DER HAN DES GLUECKS.

ATHENEUM, No. 585 Broadway.—THE THREE HUNCHBACKS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—NEW YEAR'S EVE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—BROTHER SAM.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—DIVORCE.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITY, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—HUMPTY DUMPTY. Matinee at 2½.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 28th st. and Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, &c.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

CANTERBURY VARIETY THEATRE, Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1872.

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MR. GREELEY'S WILL—GERMAN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—NEW YEAR'S WINE—THE METHODIST PARSONS' MEETING—EIGHTH PAGE.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE TREASURY.—Rumors prevailed on "the street" yesterday that Secretary Boutwell had sent in his letter of resignation, and that ex-Governor Morgan was likely to be called to the Cabinet in his place. Both reports lack confirmation, and the hopes and fears to which they gave rise appear to be unnecessary. The Treasury Department affirms that there is no immediate hope of a change in its present head, and Governor Morgan himself seeks to allay the fear that he is to be Boutwell's successor. Nevertheless the rumor may serve a good purpose. The distant chance of a Cabinet position may lure ex-Governor Morgan from the temptation of his Senatorial aspirations and leave the Albany track clear for Senator Conkling.

The Financial Policy of the Government and to What It Leads.

The Treasury Department has been for some time past the most active and powerful agent in fostering speculation, and, consequently, in disturbing values and demoralizing the business commuity. Tampering with the currency, expanding or contracting it either openly or secretly, directly or indirectly, at the will or caprice of the Secretary, and the selling of gold and buying of bonds in the same arbitrary way, have kept the market in a feverish state continually—in a state at one time ruinously depressed and at another dangerously excited. The effect upon regular and legitimate business has been very injurious, sometimes placing the merchants at the mercy of capitalists, money brokers and usurers, and bringing them to the verge of bankruptcy, and then at other times stimulating overtrading and speculation. The fluctuations caused by the action of the Treasury Department mainly have not only kept business in this uncertain and feverish condition, but have tempted many business men to gamble in the gold and stock markets, and have had a demoralizing tendency generally upon the people.

It is but fair to admit that this state of things primarily grew out of the war and the financial measures of the government during the war. The suspension of specie payments; the enormous loans and indebtedness of the government; the establishment of the national banks and their hybrid currency, which is a governmental and private bank currency at the same time; the revenue system, with a mixed currency taxation and specie imposts that draws a vast surplus revenue from the country and keeps the Treasury gorged with gold, and the practice of purchasing bonds in liquidating the debt and selling surplus gold arbitrarily and without fixed rules, have, to some extent, resulted from the necessities and consequences of the war. A better financial policy could have been adopted at first; one that would not have involved such a large debt nor have depreciated as much the credit and currency of the country. Unfortunately we had no statesmen capable of managing the national finances properly in the extraordinary and unprecedented circumstances of the period during and immediately after the war. But it is useless to grieve over the failures or mistakes of the past. Upon the principle that sufficient for the day is the evil thereof, we prefer to look only at the recent and present management of the national finances for the purpose of showing the necessity of a radical change from the crude policy that began with the war and has been perpetuated since to that which is required in time of peace.

While making due allowance for the legacy of the vicious financial system or policy which the present Secretary of the Treasury inherited, we insist that he is inexcusable for following in the old war rut seven years after peace has been established, and for not bringing the country out of the mire. Looking at the almost boundless resources of the country, at the fact that the enormous floating war debt, as well as a large amount of the fixed debt, had been liquidated four years ago and before he came into power, and also at the fact that he has had both the time and influence to improve upon the past and to establish a sound system of finance and currency, it is evident he is incompetent for the important position he holds. Seven years of peace, plenty and surprising growth in wealth, through the blessings of Providence, a fruitful country and the industry of the people—a material prosperity unprecedented in the history of nations—yet the credit of the Republic is below that of many other nations, notwithstanding Mr. Boutwell's palpable misstatement to the contrary; and the people are yet taxed almost as heavily as in war times, and we are about as far from specie payments or a sound currency system as ever. Gold gambling and speculation are as rampant as ever, from the same causes that operated during the war—from the unsound principle upon which the national finances were conducted and the mismanagement of them, and the want of a good and well defined financial policy on the part of the government. Mr. Boutwell is in the habit of pointing to the material prosperity of the country as an evidence of good management of the national finances, but that prosperity is entirely independent of his action. Indeed, the country would have been more prosperous and in a better condition had he shown more ability. He has been simply drifting along in the irrepressible tide of the nation's industry, growth and wealth, and has not had the capacity to initiate anything in the way of improvement. He has, in fact, been a drag upon the progress of the country.

The policy of the Secretary of the Treasury, or of the administration, as well as that of the dominant party in Congress, has been in favor of certain classes or interests, and too often in favor of rings or cliques of individuals, as distinguished from and in opposition to the general welfare. The government all through might properly be called a ring government. There is the well-known Treasury ring, which profits by Mr. Boutwell's gold, currency and bond operations in the market; the Syndicate ring, which manipulates the national securities and makes enormous fortunes by the process; the national bank ring, which takes twenty millions a year from the public as profits on circulation, and which aims at extinguishing the greenback legal tenders, absorbing the whole currency of the country and making that currency irredeemable; the railroad ring, which seizes all the best of the public lands and calls for subsidies besides; the postal telegraph ring, which wants the government to buy or establish telegraph lines, or to become responsible, and then to give it the control and profits; the rings for gigantic internal improvements at government cost, or under the guarantee bonds of the government, as recommended by the President in his Message; and a number of other rings to draw money from a plethoric Treasury and to fleece the tax-paying people. These are all favored by the Treasury Department, and have numbers of interested and partisan supporters in both houses of Congress. The main object of the high officials of government and Congressmen is now to make themselves or their friends rich by all sorts of schemes and at the expense of the people. There never has been before, in the whole history of the country, such demoralization among public men—such a determination to favor jobs of all kinds, and so much indifference to principle and the public welfare. The Treasury Department is the nucleus and *point d'appui* of all these schemes, and the enormous surplus and unnecessary revenue poured into the Treasury are the temptation.

Had the government cut down taxation and the revenue to the lowest point, so as to have realized only sufficient means for current expenses under an economical administration, the interest on the debt and a moderate amount for a sinking fund for the principal of the debt, the temptation to extravagance and jobs and the demoralization resulting from them would have been avoided. The Treasury Department being without a vast surplus revenue, which is but a corruption fund, it could not have interfered with or speculated in the money market. Gold gambling would have been prevented, or at least checked; business would not have been violently and continually disturbed as it has been, and we should have been nearer a specie basis. The credit of the government would have stood higher than under the mistaken Treasury policy of raising a large and unnecessary revenue in order to pay off the debt rapidly. That the country has not suffered more from the mismanagement of our financial affairs is due to its extraordinary resources. Unfortunately there is no prospect of an improvement. There are no statesmen in either the executive or legislative branch of the government capable of devising and applying a remedy. The consequence is, we are still drifting along in extravagance and corruption. Gigantic schemes for drawing money from the Treasury and plundering the people succeed each other and grow in magnitude year after year as the war policy of taxation and an enormous revenue is continued. The demoralization resulting from this state of things spreads like a contagious disease and reaches all classes of the community. Some of the mischievous consequences, such as gold gambling, locking up current money and wild speculation generally, the Secretary of the Treasury attempts to remove by another evil—by the assumption of a dangerous power to control the gold market and to contract or expand the currency, which is the lifeblood of trade, as his own will or caprice may dictate. Unless a radical change be made in the financial policy and management of the government the poison of extravagance, corruption and demoralization will spread till it becomes dangerous to our republican institutions as well as to the morals of the people.

The Brooklyn Ring—Are the People To Be Cheated Out of Reform?

The good people of the city of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's and other churches made a vigorous attempt at the last election to secure for themselves a solid and substantial municipal reform. They entered into the contest against corruption regardless of former political associations and did their best to break that powerful piece of municipal mechanism known as the city "ring." A Committee of Reform was established—fortunately for the Brooklynites it was composed of only fifty members—meetings were held, virtuous speeches were made, virtuous resolutions adopted and nothing was neglected that could aid in securing the triumph of virtue at the polls. Such energy could not go unrewarded, especially as the fifty did not seek offices for themselves, and the consequence was that in most instances the reform candidates were elected. The tainted gentry—the men with diamond cartwheels in their shirt bosoms and a ruby tint in their bloated faces—made a desperate struggle over the Board of Aldermen, for in that power, experience told them, was to be found the most promising source of profit. But the reformers succeeded in obtaining a majority of two, we believe, in the Board, counting republicans and reform or independent democrats; and "our army in Flanders" never swore more roundly than did the army congregated about the saloons in the vicinity of the Brooklyn City Hall when this result was ascertained.

There has recently been a revival among the members of the old "ring," however, for it has been whispered about that certain Aldermen, elected under the banner of reform, were prepared to sell out to the gang, and to restore to them their power to plunder the city at their will. Bargains have been reported to have been made looking to the distribution of the several appointments and to new ring combinations for business in the Board. Two or three reformers have displayed a sort of reluctance to act with their associates, a disposition to cavil and obstruct, which is entirely inconsistent with their professions before election; and this has given color to the rumor. Of course, they are unwilling to declare boldly their intention to take part with the corruptionists who were overthrown by the people last November; but they hang back from their honest associates, and linger to listen to the words of their dishonest tempters. The reformer who hesitates is lost, and the natural conclusion is that these vacillating Brooklyn reformers are making up their minds to lose their virtue.

The people will keep their eyes upon these men, and will hold them responsible for the defeat of reform if, directly or indirectly, they aid in retaining in power a single member of the old Brooklyn "ring." They cannot betray their trust and escape condemnation. If they are honest they will act with the reform majority—republicans, independent democrats and all. The war against corruption is one independent of party. On that issue the battle was fought and the victory won at the polls. If the fruits of that victory are to be sacrificed, and if the citadel, after being carried, is to be treacherously surrendered back to the enemy, the people will mark the traitors in their camp, and hold them to a strict reckoning in the future.

A PRINCE CONVICTED OF FORGERY.—Prince Michael Lusignan, a lineal descendant of the kings of Cyprus, Jerusalem and Armenia, has just been tried in St. Petersburg under an indictment charging him with forgery. He was convicted and sentenced to exile in the Ural country. The Prince's father was, at one period of his life, one of the most brilliant of the adopted sons and soldiers of the Empire of the Czars. The career of the son was unfortunate. Penury came to him, and crime followed want. The history of the case is exceedingly melancholy, particularly in view of the fact that the aged father of the convict was present in court during the proceedings.

The East African Slave Trade—The United States Steamship Yantic at Zanzibar.

A cable despatch from Zanzibar, dated December 18, special to the HERALD, informs us that the United States steamship Yantic, commanded by Captain Wilson, had arrived at that port on the 10th instant, and furnishes some interesting particulars of a visit made to the Sultan on the following day by the United States Consul, Mr. John F. Webb, Captain Wilson and the officers of the Yantic.

According to the despatch the reception given to the company was of the most cordial description. As they approached the palace the Sultan advanced towards them through lines of body guards, drawn up in front of the royal mansion, and for the first time in fifteen years a salute was fired by what is called the Water Battery in honor of an American vessel. The formal introduction having been got over, the Sultan led Consul Webb, Captain Wilson and his officers to the Divan, where, according to Eastern custom, coffee and sherbet were served. Captain Wilson took advantage of the opportunity to express, through Consul Webb, the sentiments of the American people regarding the East African slave trade, with the maintenance of which His Majesty was so much identified. It was the hope of the American people, as Captain Wilson put it, that the Sultan would consent to the abrogation of the clause in the treaty arrangements made with England in 1840—a clause which permits slavery to be maintained in Zanzibar and throughout the dominions of the Sultan. It was necessary for the Sultan, before he could give a formal and definite answer to the address of Captain Wilson, to consult with his Vizier, or Chief Minister. There was but little delay, however, for on the 17th the reply was received. According to the Sultan it is now thirty-three years since he was forbidden by his father to export slaves to the territory of Muscat. Since that time the only slaves that have arrived at Muscat from East Africa have been taken there without his knowledge or consent. It is the chiefs of the tribes of Ouran along the Persian Gulf who are to blame for whatever of the slave trade is now carried on in those regions. It is the determination of the Sultan, however, that, if there has been any remissness on his part hitherto, there shall be no neglect of his duty in the future; and in deference to the wishes of the American people, whom he loves, he has promised to put forth all his strength to make an end of slavery throughout his borders. In addition to the Yantic, Her Britannic Majesty's war steamer Briton is now lying at Zanzibar. She awaits the arrival of the British yacht Enchantress, which brings Sir Bartle Frere and suite, and two other vessels which are expected, The Yantic, it is added, will not leave Zanzibar until the arrival of Sir Bartle Frere.

There is something in all this which is particularly gratifying. It is pleasing to find the two great nations who represent Anglo-Saxon civilization going hand in hand in this new crusade against African slavery. It is most becoming that they should present such a spectacle to the world. They represent the most advanced civilization of these times—a civilization in which the institution of slavery finds no place; and they have both of them got rid of the evil only by great labor and great sacrifice. It will be well if they continue to go hand in hand in the prosecution of this great work, for it requires only such a combination of influence to make an end of the greatest evil which now exists on the face of the earth. We are the more gratified that the movement is fairly begun and likely to be successfully concluded, since it is to the success of the HERALD expedition into Central Africa and to the horrid disclosures made by Mr. Stanley, by the advice and request of Dr. Livingstone, that the movement owes its origination.

The Centre Street Exhumations.

During the whole of yesterday the dismal work of searching for bodies in the ruins of the Centre street fire continued. A large force was employed, doing earnest work, but night came on without the discovery of any of the missing companions of Jennie Stewart, the exhumation of whose remains soon after the work began on Sunday stimulated the laborers and demonstated the propriety and necessity of the undertaking. After the matter had once been cleared of its disgraceful entanglement of red tape by Justice Dowling's generous offer to defray the expense, there was no fear of its pausing until the last fragment of the wreck had been moved which could conceal any trace of those unfortunate operatives whose lives have been sacrificed to the recklessness of landlords or employers. No doubt the article in Sunday's HERALD exposing the infamy of the delay to search for the bodies was the prompting cause which led to the action of Justice Dowling and Captain Kennedy. In that we spoke the sentiment of the people. This was recognized by our citizens generally, as it was in the Council of the International, which resolved without waiting for the municipal authorities to begin the search. No sooner had the manly and impulsive Police Justice, in response to our article, uttered the magic words which called a battalion of laborers to the work than his example was emulated by Mr. Morgan Jones with a liberal offer of money. Yesterday Alderman Peter Gilsey put five hundred dollars in the hands of Captain Kennedy to be expended in the search. We are happy to state that at length, on the matter being brought to the attention of Comptroller Green, that officer has assured the Coroner of his co-operation and support. Since, therefore, there is no further difficulty about the financial responsibility for the work, it will be carried forward with that zeal for which Captain Kennedy is distinguished, and whatever the elements have spared will be recovered to tell the frightful tale of the Christmas Eve holocaust.

Germany and Rome.

It was only on Saturday we announced the formal breaking up of all diplomatic relations between Rome and the Swiss Confederation. It now seems as if a similar rupture had taken place between Rome and Germany. It wil be remembered that a few days ago we printed a brief synopsis of the Pope's allocution, delivered at a Consistory held in the Vatican on the 23d instant, and in which he spoke severely of Spain, bitterly of Italy, and denounced in the most unqualified terms the German Emperor particularly and the German Imperial government generally. On Sunday we printed a cable despatch from Berlin giving brief extracts from the *North German Gazette*, a government journal. The *Gazette*, alluding to the Papal allocution, speaks of the "colossal impudence of the Pope," declares the language used in the allocution to be "an unpardonable insult to the Emperor of Germany," and says that it "proves the inevitable necessity which exists for the immediate passage of a law defining the boundaries between the State and the Roman Catholic Church." This morning we print another cable despatch from Berlin on the same subject. The journals of Königsberg and Posen have been forbidden, on pain of confiscation, to publish the insulting references to Germany contained in the allocution. In addition to this we have it reported that there is a probability that the German Chargé d'Affaires at the Vatican will be forbidden to attend the reception of the diplomatic body by the Pope in the Vatican on the 1st of January. Later reports have it that the German Chargé d'Affaires, after having told Cardinal Antonelli that he had instructions from Berlin to take unlimited leave of absence, had actually closed the Legation and left Rome for Berlin. If this is not an open rupture, it looks like one. Who is to blame is a question which by different persons will be differently answered. It is more pertinent to ask which will suffer most, Rome or Germany, the Pope or Emperor William.

Journalism in the United States—The Lesson of Mr. Hudson's Book.

The publication of Mr. Frederic Hudson's book on journalism in the United States has one or two aspects which are as interesting as they are novel. No one had ever before attempted a systematic history of the American newspaper press, and few publishers would have been bold enough to bring out a book dealing exclusively with a subject upon which everybody thinks himself thoroughly well informed. Harper & Brothers, almost as much as Mr. Hudson, are entitled to credit for occupying this fresh field and contributing to the advance of the newspaper profession by the publication of a work which so fully details both the history and the theory of American journalism. Regard it in whatever way we may choose, Mr. Hudson's book is of great practical worth. As a repository of facts it is invaluable. As the first formal outgrowth of journalistic thinking it cannot fail to have a decided influence. In many respects it must give a new impetus both to newsgathering and to the growth of the American newspaper.

People nowadays read the papers almost exclusively for the news. Opinions are not valuable, even when they are free from the bias of prejudice or self-interest, unless they throw some additional light upon the topics of the hour. That paper has the largest circulation which most nearly supplies the public want. Class papers are confined to the classes for which they cater, and as a rule are unsatisfactory even to these. There are papers intended for the different nationalities in America, but people look to the HERALD rather than to them for the news from European countries. Literature and art have their representative journals, but everybody looks to the HERALD for the freshest criticism on books and actors and singers, and expects to get it as crisp and forcible as any other matter of news. Politics has its press, but the distinctively political journal is becoming a thing of the past. There was a time when no editor attempted to print a newspaper unless he sustained his party and was in turn sustained by it. The decay of the party paper began with the birth of the independent press. Mr. Hudson asks, somewhat mournfully, "Where is the *Globe*, the Thunderer of Jackson's administration? Where is the *National Intelligencer*, that controlled the destinies of the Whig party? Where is the Boston *Atlas*? the *Courier and Enquirer*? Where are hundreds of journals that made their mark on the public mind within a short space of time? All gone. Where are the power and influence of the Albany *Argus* and Richmond *Enquirer* and Ohio *Statesman* to-day?" The value of his work is, to a great extent, in tracing the career of these papers to their downfall or decay; but it is even more valuable in showing the progress of the journals which fill a wider and better place.

To the independent press many political journals owe the beginning of their misfortunes. The news columns of the HERALD have killed more newspapers than anybody has any idea of; and besides competition with enterprising newsgatherers the political press is constantly menaced by dangers to which the independent press is not exposed. Like a man pursued by a disease which may strike him down when he seems flushed with life and health, the political paper is constantly in danger of sudden and unforeseen misfortune. The downfall of a party is followed by the dissolution of the party press. National administrations, State governments and municipal "rings" may support their hired organs for a time, but when the new administration or the new "ring" comes into power the hired organs die. Sometimes we see papers turning from the support of one party to the support of another in the expectation of a coming "avalanche;" but if the avalanche does not come as was expected, it will certainly come for the paper which looked for it. There is no hope for the political organ which turns against its party and fails to carry the country with it. Mr. Hudson's book is full of all these misfortunes to the party press—so full, indeed, as to force from him reflections on the instability of newspaper property. It is the adhesion to party which contributes so much to make newspaper values uncertain and precarious—an adhesion from which there is no final escape except by extinguishment. No such fate impends over the independent press. Journalism, when confined to its legitimate channels, is as certain as any other pursuit. Its aim is to supply the public want in the matter of news. If a journal is not a newspaper it has no mission and no future. Class papers are too confined in their field of operations to offer any certain reward to their projectors, and political papers are subject to too many vicissitudes to make them safe even as business investments. It is only the newspaper—the paper which prints the news—that can live; and, like a hotel or any other establishment dependent upon public support, it thrives only so long as it caters successfully to the public tastes and necessities. Enterprise, energy and tact are its constant requirements. These have brought many newspapers into existence, and in spite of them many newspapers have ceased to exist. So far journalism has been too much of an experiment, and it was not till after the establishment of the HERALD that its true functions came to be understood. The success of this paper has demonstrated that it is the newspaper that best succeeds, and Mr. Hudson's book, so full of facts as to be the storehouse of newspaper statistics, enforces the same lesson from the beginning to the end of the volume.

The Last Day of the Dying Year—The Record of 1872.

Give him a place to lay his regal head,
Give him a tomb beside his brothers gone,
Give him a tablet for his deeds and name.

We have entered upon the last day of the dying year, and with "the iron tongue of midnight" we shall have again the old chorus—"The King is dead; the King lives; long live the King." There will be many sad memories revived over the king that goes out; but there will be general rejoicings over the incoming of his successor. The old year, in the political affairs of mankind, has been comparatively a year of peace; but in the strange perturbations of the physical world it has been unusually tempestuous and disastrous. Since the last day of last December the peace and the general confidence in the peace of Europe have not been disturbed, save by apprehensions, from time to time, of a revolutionary crisis in France, or by revolutionary outbreaks in Spain, or by the shadows of the International; and yet the great Powers have each and all been actively preparing for war. The meeting of the three Emperors at Berlin was proclaimed as an imperial conference in behalf of peace; yet Germany, Russia and Austria are all arming as industriously as France. They have no hostile designs against France, but, with all their professions of good will, they distrust her turbulent republicans and they distrust each other. They are all anxiously awaiting the reopening of the crisis in the French Assembly, and Germany stands ready to act at a moment's warning. The peace which has prevailed in Europe through the year is, indeed, only the peace of an armistice, and until some regular form of government, by the will of the people, shall have been proclaimed for France there can be no reliance upon this uncertain peace of Europe.

In our own country we have had a year of extraordinary political excitements and agitations, from January to December. On the 1st day of January in New York the outgoing Common Council adopted articles of impeachment against Mayor Hall, which were promptly repealed by the incoming Common Council on the same day. The chapter of accidents and incidents in the cause of city reform since that day will culminate to-morrow with the retirement of Mayor Hall and the inauguration of Mayor Havemeyer. Again, on the 3d day of January last there were political riots in New Orleans and a split in the Legislature which resulted in the removal of Speaker Carter. To-day the confusion of the Louisiana State government, in all its departments, legislative, executive and judicial, is worse confounded than ever, with no prospect of an immediate pacification between the adherents of Warmoth, the Governor deposed, and of Pinchback, the Governor set up in his place.

The year has also been marked by one of the most exciting, embittered and scandalous of all our disgraceful Presidential agitations, and by results the most remarkable and decisive, and in some respects the most melancholy and deplorable in all the vicissitudes of our political parties and party leaders. With all the attending circumstances, from the beginning to the end, there is hardly a more lamentable chapter in the history of our party politics than that of the rise and fall and death of Horace Greeley. On the other hand, since the re-election of President Monroe in 1820, no administration at Washington has been so emphatically endorsed by the people as that of General Grant in his overwhelming re-election. If, however, General Grant is inclined to the idea that this popular endorsement of his first term is equivalent to a *carte blanche* for his second term, he will act wisely in wholly rejecting it. We do not suppose that he has the remotest idea of presuming upon the will of the people or of assuming doubtful responsibilities; but the new departure of lavish expenditures suggested in his recent Message, including internal improvements and steamship subsidies, is, indeed, a wide departure from his original programme of economy, retrenchment and reform. We know not what may be the developments of his second term, but let us hope for the best.

Even from his late Message we have hopes of a new line of policy in reference to our relations with Spain and Cuba, and with the reconstruction of his Cabinet we look for some definite movement in the right direction. Having settled our late outstanding accounts with England according to the Treaty of Washington, and enjoying the most amicable relations with France, Germany, Russia and Italy, he has at least a most inviting opportunity for a definite and comprehensive settlement with Spain. Upon this subject, too, with the passing away of the year 1872, the prospect of a settlement satisfactory to the American people is much better than it was a year ago.

Hardly any other event within the year, at home or abroad, has excited so much of public interest and satisfaction as our African explorer Stanley's discovery of Dr. Livingstone, and never has the finding of a lost traveller promised so much to Africa and to the general interests of civilization as Stanley's finding of Livingstone. We trust that the enterprises of the HERALD during the year which we are about to enter will be marked by successes as important as those of the year which is closing; for though Livingstone has been found and the Swamp Angels have been exterminated or dispersed, and though Cuba may be a hard nut to crack, there are still opening before us many inviting fields for the modern journalist, of which we may give a good report. And so, "with malice toward none and charity for all," let us "speed the parting and welcome the coming guest."

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT'S EXPOSURE OF THE SYNDICATE JOB, published in another part of the paper, ought to arouse public attention to the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury and the ring that surrounds the Department. It is an unvarnished statement of what has been done and is proposed to be done in the way of drawing more

millions from the Treasury by an agency that is unnecessary. The Syndicate is the fifth wheel to the Treasury coach and is an enormously expensive one to the people. We call the attention of our readers to the Washington letter referred to.

The City Deposits—The Custody of the City Funds and the Interest Question.

Comptroller Green last week addressed a letter to the City Chamberlain, expressing a want of confidence in the Tenth National Bank, in which was deposited two million one hundred thousand dollars belonging to the city of New York, and requesting the Chamberlain to "make immediate arrangements to have the same transferred to some banking institution of the city of recognized standing and means." This letter reached the Chamberlain at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and on Monday morning early that officer drew a warrant for one million eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars on the Tenth National Bank, and sent it to the Comptroller for his signature, for the purpose of drawing out that amount of the public deposit. The Chamberlain, in his reply to the Comptroller, states that he thus withdraws all but two hundred and fifty thousand dollars from the Tenth National, "without any notice," in order to show how unnecessary are the Comptroller's apprehensions in relation to the safety of the public moneys on deposit in that bank, but adds that he does not by this action waive his right to exclusive direction in regard to the custody and safety of the public moneys.

If Comptroller Green had any good grounds for believing that the Tenth National Bank is an unsafe depository of the city moneys he did perfectly right to counsel their withdrawal therefrom. No person else shared his fears as to the solvency of that institution, which is supposed to stand in as good credit as any bank of its capital in the city, and its prompt payment of nearly the whole of the large deposit at sight will probably remove even Comptroller Green's apprehension. If the request made to the Chamberlain was prompted by less worthy motives it has only recoiled upon himself, for it has afforded the Tenth National bank an opportunity to prove its strength, and has fully justified the discretion of the Chamberlain in selecting it as a bank of deposit. Indeed, the "alarm" of the Comptroller must have been of recent origin. No portion of the deposits can be withdrawn from the Broadway Bank and placed in any other bank without the countersigning of the warrant by the Comptroller; hence that officer must have had full confidence in the solvency of the Tenth National when he consented, by his signature, to the transfer of so large an amount of the city moneys to that bank.

The Chamberlain is right in protesting against any intermeddling on the part of the Comptroller with the custody of the public funds. The present financial system contemplates the entire separation of the two offices. The Chamberlain is the treasurer of the city, holding custody of its moneys, responsible for their safe keeping, and giving bonds in a heavy amount—one million two hundred thousand dollars—for the faithful discharge of his duties. The object is clear. It would be an unwise policy to allow the Comptroller—who gives only twenty-five thousand dollars bonds—to draw warrants and pay them himself; to hold the custody of the city funds in one hand and to disburse them with the other. Whether the law regulating the Chamberlain's powers and prescribing his duties does or does not need amendment is foreign to the subject. The principle of separating the offices of Comptroller and Chamberlain is a good one, and the rest is matter of detail. The HERALD long since advocated a law compelling the banks holding the city deposits to pay interest on the same, and, in its absence, approved the action of Chamberlain Sweeny, who, on his own responsibility, required the depositories to allow four per cent interest, and paid the amount over to the city, thus creating a fund of between four and five hundred thousand dollars for the benefit of the taxpayers up to the time Chamberlain Palmer took office. Comptroller Green thought proper to prohibit this arrangement. Like much of the Comptroller's official conduct this action savored more of personal spite than of public spirit. The city received the money, but the Chamberlain obtained credit for the arrangement. The interests of the taxpayers were sacrificed to gratify petty jealousy. However much it may be the fashion to applaud Comptroller Green's honesty, these are plain facts, known to every citizen, and the communication from Chamberlain Palmer on the subject only renders them more clear and undeniable.

The Drama and Society—English and American Manners.

When an American "society" play is produced it is at once decried as a mere caricature of what it pretends to represent. We confess we have little sympathy with this carping criticism. It is oftener the result of bad temper than good judgment, and serves no worthy purpose either in its social or artistic aspects. American ladies frequently say "awful," and the best of them are sometimes rude in manner and speech. It is not much to their discredit except upon the stage. Nobody talks about "propriety" where the want of it is not attended by criminality, unless the impropriety is seen in "Saratoga," or "Divorce," or "Diamonds." Then everybody cries out as if the picture were positively hurtful. Yet the same people regard the visit of the Viscountess de Thonnery to the dressing room of a ballet girl and the "first offence" of the Baroness who writes a letter to the adventurer in "Agnes" as domestic episodes fit to be contemplated by everybody. In the latest English comedy, Mr. Frank Marshall's "False Shame," one of the young ladies addresses her father as a "greedy old wretch." Miss Constance Howard submits to be kissed by her lover, and then tells him his kisses are much better than those of papa and mamma. American critics do not complain of these things, and English criticism regards them as faithful pictures of manners and behavior in "Merrie Old England." We see no reason to deny what all Englishmen accept; but if this play is the portraiture it affects to be, England is in a worse condition socially than America. We have a murder nearly every day in the year and a direful disaster at least once in a fortnight; but no American family having pretence to culture and fine feeling would shake hands with an exposed thief who had attempted to win the affections of a young girl by treachery and fraud. Our people are no longer angry with Mrs. Trollope and Charles Dickens for exaggerating our foibles and peculiarities. Why we should be angry with a playwright for doing the same thing passes comprehension. Americans have never been drawn so faithfully or so kindly as by American dramatists, and it is mere "false shame" to deny the truthfulness of the picture.

If we turn from this singular revelation of English life and manners—a revelation in which the English seem to delight as if it did them honor—to the English ideal of what is American, we are forced to the conclusion that the English understanding is as feeble as English taste is degraded. The same Englishman who writes, "Thank you, Mr. Frank Marshall, for a very nice play," speaks of Mr. J. K. Emmett's "Fritz" as a piece that would be "beneath notice were it not that in it are portrayed certain scenes of American private life which must presumably be endowed with a tinge of truth, since they were relished, as the playbill tells us, 'upwards of a thousand nights in the principal cities of the United States.'" This shows the average Englishman to be as deficient in humor as he is incorrect in his notions of what is "nice." Everybody in America knows that "Our Cousin German" is a bundle of incongruities which are laughable only because they are incongruous. We have always been inclined to accept Mr. Sothern's Lord Dundreary and Dundreary's "Brother Sam" as incongruities of the same kind; but this logic forces us to regard them as portraying certain scenes of English private life which must presumably be endowed with a tinge of truth, since they were relished upward of a thousand nights in England when the great actor returned home, some three or four years ago, to show his countrymen what fools they are. For the same reason everybody ought to see "False Shame." Many Americans cannot make a trip to England to see what a pert, flippant, ill-bred people the English have become. Thanks to Mr. Frank Marshall for a play which saves us the journey. In the "School for Scandal" Richard Brinsley Sheridan, a century ago, showed that the English gentry were backbiters and common slanderers. But even American criticism asks us to regard Lady Teazle and the rest as people of culture and refinement. English and Anglo-American criticism puts the same estimate upon the Earl of Dashington and Lord Chilton and Earnest Bragleigh. Let us look a moment at this gentility. The Earl insists upon his son fighting a duel with a fellow that he shakes hands with soon afterward; but not in this respect only, but in his entire conduct in regard to the "affair," he shows that English earls are no longer gentlemen. Lord Chilton risks the honor and happiness of a young girl that he may receive an insult with equanimity and toy with a blackguard. May Atherleigh and Constance Howard are young girls whom no gentleman would care to marry. Most wonderful of all is the ease with which a captain in the Royal Buffs writes himself a liar and a thief. Even Dogberry did not write himself down an ass more readily. This is English society—a society which Englishmen applaud. Rude as Americans sometimes are, there is nothing in American society to equal it in degradation.

What, then, is the lesson to be learned from this new play, so acceptable on both sides of the Atlantic? First, evidently greater charity toward our own playwrights, and less sensitiveness as to what is done and what is not done in good society. Secondly, the reception of English plays like "False Shame" as pictures of English society, to be seen and studied as such, but not to be copied in American homes. While we should not refuse to see ourselves on the stage as others see us in real life, we need not neglect seeing the vulgarity of other lands which would clothe itself with the specious attributes of gentility.

THE STOKES TRIAL STILL PROCEEDS without novelty or increased interest. As regards the matter brought forward in evidence, while of the same general features as on the first trial, there is less of it. The medical part has not been reached, so the doses of morphine administered internally and sub-cutaneously are yet, we suppose, to be wrangled over, as well as the story of the probing of the wound. It is probable that by the anniversary of the deed, the 6th of January, a deliverance between the people and the prisoner for the shooting of Fisk will be nearly reached.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Latest Reports from Memphis—The Ice Rapidly Diminishing—A Gorge at Randolph Thirty Feet High.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 30, 1872.

A steady rain fell during the night, which has softened the ice, causing large quantities to slough off and sink, greatly lessening the danger to boats. The river is rising steadily. The floating ice is diminishing rapidly.

The officers of the Belle Lee, which arrived from below this morning, report that they met a large number of coal boats comparatively uninjured; and that they also rescued a man named Harvey, with his wife and child, from a dredge boat at the mouth of the St. Francis River.

LATER.

The ferryboat Excelsior has sprung aleak and is sinking rapidly. She is valued at $7,500 and will probably be a total loss; uninsured.

Parties who left Randolph yesterday morning, state that the ice gorged there thirty feet high, and that a flatboat containing seven persons was drawn under it and all on board perished. This news causes great excitement here among steamboat men.

The river is rising rapidly.

Almost Another Disaster Near Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 30, 1872.

About eight o'clock this evening a large portion of ice in the river above Jefferson street broke away, carrying off the cabin of the Belle Pike, and at the foot of Monroe street struck the P. W. Strader, causing her to list so badly that it was feared she would capsize; but the ice soon passed and she righted again. At eleven o'clock to-night the weather was clear and a stiff breeze was blowing from the southeast. But little ice is running.

The Ice Gorge at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 30, 1872.

A drizzling rain set in this morning, continued all day and has increased to a heavy storm to-night. All the snow has disappeared and the ice in the river is rapidly melting. The towboat Fisher began to-night to break the gorge of ice in the river below South St. Louis, and to-morrow the steamer Marble City and one or two other boats will assist and cut a passage through to the bridge. The ice gorge above the bridge still continues, but if the rain does not cease it will probably be abandoned to-morrow as a roadway for teams.

EAST AFRICA.

Herald Special Report from Zanzibar.

The United States War Steamer Yantic in Port After a Run Through the Suez Canal.

Imperial Accord of Audience to the American Officers.

Courtesies of State by His Highness the Sultan and International Speeches.

Grand American Effort for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

Highly Important and Most Affecting Declaration by the Sultan.

Solemn Abolitionist Pledge of the Potentate to the American People.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent at Zanzibar, East Africa, by way of London:—

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 18, 1872.

The United States steamship Yantic, commanded by Captain Wilson, arrived at this port on the 10th instant, after a voyage from Norfolk and through the Suez Canal.

THE AMERICAN OFFICERS PRESENTED TO THE SULTAN.

On the next day, His Highness the Sultan being duly notified, Mr. John F. Webb, United States Consul, and Captain Wilson, accompanied by the officers of the Yantic, paid a visit to Burghash, Prince of Zanzibar and Peneba, and the African coast from the Jub to the Mozambique.

SALUTE TO THE UNION FLAG.

As they advanced near the palace the Sultan came forward to receive them through lines of body guards drawn up in front of his palace, and the first salute fired in honor of an American vessel during fifteen years was given by the water battery.

REFRESHMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL COMPLIMENTS.

After a cordial interchange of compliments Prince Burghash conducted Consul Webb, Captain Wilson and the other officers of the vessel to the divan.

AMERICAN EFFORT FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

The usual Oriental courtesies of coffee and sherbet being given and accepted, Captain Wilson, through Consul Webb, expressed the sentiments of the American people as regards the East African slave trade, and the hope that he would consent to the abrogation of the clause which permits slavery to Zanzibar and to British dominion territory, contained in the treaty made with England in 1840.

The Sultan, in reply, promised that he would consult with his Vizier, and give his answer in a few days.

A MOMENTOUS STATEMENT IN REPLY.

On the 17th inst. the reply of Prince Burghash was received in answer to the demands of Captain Wilson for the abrogation of the slave clause. The answer was briefly as follows:—"Thirty-three years ago I was forbidden by my father, Seyd Seyd, to export slaves to the territory of Muscat. Since that time the only slaves that arrive at Muscat from East Africa are conveyed thither surreptitiously without my knowledge or consent. The chiefs of the tribes of Owan along the Persian Gulf despatch their ships to Mombas and Kilwa for slaves and return to their own coast with cargoes unknown to me. But since the American people, whom I love, wish me to exert greater efforts for the suppression of this traffic, I give you my promise that such efforts will not be wanting, for it is my own sincere wish that the slave trade should be stopped."

NAVAL PREPARATION FOR THE RECEPTION OF SIR BARTLE FRERE.

Her Britannic Majesty's war steamer Briton arrived here on the 12th instant. She waits the arrival of the British yacht Enchantress, carrying Sir Bartle Frere and suite. Two other English cruisers are expected.

The United States ship Yantic will also wait the arrival of Sir Bartle Frere.

THE STEAMSHIP GERMANY.

French Charity for the Relief of the Rescued Passengers.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Dec. 28, 1872.

A money collection was taken up in the churches of Rochelle yesterday for the relief of the passengers who were rescued from the wreck of the steamship Germany, and 1,000 francs were obtained for the charity.

RUSSIA.

His Highness the Czarowitz Hopeful of Convalescence.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 30, 1872.

The medical bulletin issued at the palace this morning announces that His Highness the Czarowitz slept six hours last night, and that the fever has diminished.

GERMANY AND ROME.

Prussian Press Caution Concerning the Vatican Insult Publication—Berlin Diplomacy with the Holy See Closed.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Dec. 30, 1872.

The journals of Königsberg and Posen have been threatened with immediate confiscation if they publish the insulting references to Germany in the recent Papal allocution.

The Chargé d'Affaires of the German Legation to the Vatican will probably be instructed not to attend the reception of the diplomatic body by the Pope on the 1st of January on account of the allocution.

Imperial Diplomatic Relations with the Vatican Broken Off.

ROME, Dec. 30, 1872.

The German Chargé d'Affaires informed Cardinal Antonelli last week that he had been instructed from Berlin to take unlimited leave of absence.

He has since closed the Legation and quit Rome for Berlin.

ENGLAND.

'Change Rates for Money—Bullion on Balance to the Bank—American Cotton Supply.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 30, 1872.

The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on government securities is—two o'clock in the afternoon—higher than the bank rate by ¾ per cent.

BULLION ON BALANCE TO THE BANK.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £52,000.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

Six thousand six hundred and forty-eight bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool from two vessels to-day.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Speaker Blaine arrived in Augusta, Me., last evening.

General J. A. Williams, of Iowa, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge J. G. Abbott, of Boston, is stopping at the Brevoort House.

Senator Schurz is the guest of Governor Jewell, in Hartford, Conn.

Judge W. S. Lincoln, of Washington, is staying at the Grand Central Hotel.

Arthur Cheney, proprietor of the Boston Theatre, is at the Hoffman House.

The City Council of Macon, Ga., have elected Rev. J. W. Burke Mayor of that city.

General N. P. Banks is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. He is on his way to Washington.

Captain R. J. W. Bristow, of the steamship Oceanic, is at the New York Hotel.

Congressman James W. Tyner, of Indiana, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. W. David, of Boston, has been lecturing in Geneva, Switzerland, on Asiatic travel.

Miss Harriet E. Walker is a new lecturer in Iowa. She is talking about "Men, Women and Politics."

The report that Senator Morrill is seriously ill is untrue. He is enjoying as good health as usual.

Six of the signers of Jeff Davis' bail bond are dead, but Gerrit Smith, who headed the list, still lives.

Senator Sherman is in his committee room at the Capitol every day, at work on matters referred to the Committee on Finance.

Senator Carpenter was entertained at a banquet in Milwaukee last night, by the Young Men's Republican Club of that city.

Senator Lyman Trumbull is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he arrived yesterday with his son Walter, who is his secretary.

The report that Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, had three ribs broken has been contradicted. He declares the report to be a ribald one.

The oldest inhabitant has formally announced that the late cold snap was more severe than at any former time within his recollection.

Professor Agassiz expects Lake Erie to dry up in about twenty thousand years. Quite likely he may himself be pretty well desiccated sooner.

Governor Hoffman will stay in Albany until after the inauguration of General Dix. His family, however, arrive at the Clarendon Hotel to-day.

J. Turner, bellringer of Brixlegg, in the Tyrol, for nearly forty years, lately hung himself from the cross at the top of the steeple. Crossed in love.

Lord and Lady Hobart have taken up their residence at Madras, India, for the cold weather, and have begun their hospitalities with a grand ball.

At the Smithfield Christmas cattle show Her Majesty Queen Victoria took "first honors" in pigs, and the Duchess of Athol was first in Scotch cattle.

Assistant Attorney General C. H. Hill yesterday arrived at the Brevoort House from Boston, where he spent Christmas. He will go to Washington to-day.

An Englishman and a heathen, Ah Sin, recently got into a fight in San Francisco because the latter said that China burned more powder in fireworks than England did in war.

Death has vacated the seat in the Prussian House of Lords till now held by the hereditary Prince Maurice Casinier de Bentheim Tecklenburg, who had attained the age of eighty-seven.

Miss Sophie Barney was awarded the premium by the Montgomery (Ala.) fair, as being the most capable of making the best wife for a poor man. Are there any Sophies of her kind in Gotham?

Ex-United States Senator and ex-Minister to Spain John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, went to the polls and voted on election day, and has not been out of his house since. He has been sick for over a year.

General Gibbon, of the United States Army, who yesterday arrived at the New York Hotel, is to assume the place of General Jeff C. Davis in this department. General Davis has been ordered to Arizona.

Signor Lanza, Italian Minister of the Interior, has directed the Prefects of the Kingdom to expel all gypsies. He says, "They are nuisances in the cities, dangerous in the country and indecent everywhere."

Senator Chandler has returned to Washington from a trip to his home at Detroit, bringing reports of very cold weather and the utter demoralization of the Austin Blair seceders from the republican ranks last Fall.

The funerals of Mr. Wilbur F. Rice and his wife, who were married on the 5th inst. and killed on the 24th by the recent railroad accident, took place at West Henrietta, near Rochester, on Sunday last. They were buried in Mount Hope Cemetery.

The police of Bombay have received orders to request the wealthy Parsees and natives to discontinue the practice of dressing their servants and followers in scarlet livery, which in India is reserved for the followers of Governors of provinces.

The ex-Emperor Napoleon is reported to have expressed pleasure at the late doings at Versailles. "M. Thiers," he added, "is playing my game, and he is doing it so well that I shall be recalled to France even sooner than I could wish." *Il saute pour mieux reculer*, perhaps.

The marriage of the Duchess de Persigny with M. Lemoine appears to encounter some opposition from the lady's own relatives. Her mother, the Princess de la Moskowa, has lodged a formal opposition to the union, and the daughter has appealed to the French tribunals to obtain the removal of the impediment.

Mr. William F. Havemeyer will assume the office of Mayor for the third time to-morrow. He will, immediately after entering upon his duties, administer the oath of office to the new Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen. From twelve M. to one P. M. he will receive his officials and the public in the Governor's Room. Mr. Havemeyer will have no reception at his home on account of the recent death of his brother-in-law, Mr. Jas. J. Craig.

SPAIN.

Madrid in Opposition to Amadeus—His Majesty Excited—A Bourbonist Insurrection Expected.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Dec. 30, 1872.
Via LONDON, Dec. 31—6 A. M.

The citizens of Madrid are opposed to King Amadeus, who is greatly excited.

A rising of the Alphonsists is expected.

The government is prepared to suppress it.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer continues highest, but falling, over the Atlantic States, with clear weather, except over the Middle States, where cloudy weather, with areas of snow and rain, is now prevailing; it has risen over the Northwest, with northerly to westerly winds, clearing weather and falling temperature. Areas of light rain have prevailed from Tennessee to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri and thence northward; over Lake Erie and the Upper Lake region, cloudy weather and light snow. The temperature has risen from the Lakes to the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts.

Probabilities.

For New England easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather and snow; for the Middle States easterly to southerly winds and cloudy weather, with rain, except for Northern New York, where snow is probable; for the South Atlantic States easterly to southerly winds and increasing cloudiness; for the Northwest increasing pressure, northerly to westerly winds, falling temperature and generally clear weather, these conditions extending eastward and southward into the Upper Lake region and Ohio Valley; but midnight telegraphic reports from Nebraska to Southern Ohio and southwestward to the Western Gulf have not yet been received.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.
3 A. M.	30	15	3:30 P. M.	32	25
6 A. M.	30	14	6 P. M.	33	23
9 A. M.	31	14	9 P. M.	34	21
12 M.	31	21	12 P. M.	35	21

Average temperature yesterday.............. 19¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.............. 32

MORE "BEAUTIFUL SNOW."

The Wet Storm of Last Night—Its Effect Upon the Sleighing and the Enjoyment of New Year's Day—Sloppy Streets—The Weather Yesterday.

A snow storm began at ten P. M. last night which had the effect, as will be seen from the appended record, of ameliorating the frigidity of the weather. The fall of the fairy element—which was at first so unprononounced that one could not tell whether to expect rain or a continuation of the snow—soon resolved itself into a genuine snowen storm. From its beginning it slowly increased in violence, until it gave promise of being the child of what was experienced on last Thursday. But the incidents of its birth and progress are in striking contrast with those of Thursday's storm; the thermometer, instead of falling as rapidly as it did on that occasion, fell only from twenty-five to twenty-one degrees in the space of nine hours, and the snow was of a very different character, inasmuch as it was a damp, soft snow, which is easily melted, and is not shifted about by the action of the wind. Should to-day be a warm one, the hopes of many an expectant metropolitan who contemplated visiting his friends on New Year's Day on runners, will be cruelly blasted, for in such an event sleighing will be rendered next to impossible. It is to be hoped that such will not be the case and that the hopes of many days will be realized.

The flakes fell in fine, misty clouds, and, as soon as they touched the sidewalk, they straightway melted and rendered the passage of the streets for the night very disagreeable indeed, much more so than during the day. The only salvation now for the many bright dreams that have been formed of a New Year's sleighing must be in a sudden falling of the mercury and a freezing of the snow, which is now in a condition, should this occur, to become in the city and "out on the road" as hard and smooth as glass and as slippery as the ice on the Central Park lakes. Let us pray for this consummation, so devoutly to be wished.

COLD WEATHER NORTH AND EAST.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 30, 1872.

The extreme cold weather continues. The thermometer at Concord, N. H., this morning was eight degrees below zero; at White River, Vt., twenty-four degrees below, and at Lewiston, Me., eleven degrees below.

UTAH.

Eleven Men Buried in the Cottonwood Snow Slide—A Citizen of Salt Lake City Recommended for Governor.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 30, 1872.

It has been ascertained that eleven men were buried in the Cottonwood slide, some of them being strangers from the East. Three bodies have been recovered. It is reported that three more slides occurred on Sunday last. One man was carried down by one of them, but was rescued without receiving severe injuries.

The smallpox scare has proved to be a false alarm. Only one or two cases are known as yet.

The *Tribune* of to-day strongly advocates the appointment of the senior member of the firm of Walker Bros. for Governor of Utah, upon the principle that citizens of the Territories should hold the official positions.

George Q. Cannon has reached home for the holidays.

A week of rain and snow closed last night.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Wisconsin will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at five o'clock A. M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past four o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

Burnett's Miniature Toilets.—Elegant ASSORTED COLORED BOXES, containing a complete Toilet Appendage, admirably adapted to the Toilet Table and traveller's portmanteau. ACCEPTABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Wholesale by druggists' sundry men everywhere.

A.—Espenscheid's Festival Hat for the New Year is the most dashing and novel specimen of a full dress visiting HAT ever submitted to the taste and judgment of the young men of New York. It has been recognized and endorsed by them as the supreme style of the season, and although the price is only $7, it takes the lead in the richness and beauty of its appointments as well as exquisite symmetry of its shape. ESPENSCHEID,
Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES,
251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 8 P. M.

A.—Genuine Mocha and Java Coffees, for the New Year's table. O. ANGEVINE'S popular TEA Warehouses, (established 1841), 437 and 831 8th avenue, corners of 32d and 50th streets, 3d avenue and 11th st., and 2,360 3d av., near 128th st.

A.—For Your Holiday Hats, Seal Caps and GLOVES call on DOUGAN, 102 Nassau street, corner of Ann.

A Holiday Present for Gentlemen. POLLAK'S MEERSCHAUM PIPES OR CIGAR HOLDERS, plain or beautifully carved, can be obtained at 27 John street, middle of block.

A.—My Daughter Was Completely cured of Nervous Fits and severe Nervous Debility, by WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.
WILLIAM LUNDY, 227 Devoe street, Brooklyn.

A Good Thing to Know.
For a cough or a cold
Your very best hold
Is HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR,
For it loosens a cough,
Or a cold comes off,
Ere the sufferers know where they are.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Is the Best in the world; the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. At all druggists.

A.—Furs! Furs! Furs!
"The fur that warms a monarch warmed a bear."
"Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious Summer" by the furs of Knox.
Shakspeare improved.
Muffs, Boas, Sleigh Robes, Buffalo Overcoats, Sealskin Caps, Collars, Gauntlets, &c. A large and cheap assortment, for sale by KNOX, the Hatter, 212 Broadway and under the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Cantrell,
239 and 241 Fourth avenue.
All kinds of
BOOTS AND SHOES
for
Gents and Ladies,
Misses and Children.
Gents' Arctic Over-shoes.
Ladies' Arctic Over-shoes.
Boys' and Youths' Over-shoes.
Misses' and Children's Over-shoes.

David's Holiday Hat for Gentlemen—299½ Broadway, near Duane street.

Extra Dry Cabinet
of
MOET AND CHANDON
at
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT'S,
Chambers street, and Broadway and Forty-second st.

Francis & Loutrel, 45 Maiden Lane, supply at low price Blank Books, Stationery, Diaries and Printing.

Furs—Choice Stock at Manufacturer's prices. Call before purchasing. BURKE, Manufacturer, 210 Broadway, corner Fulton street.

Heidsieck & Co.'s Dry Monopole

(Currency)	$21 50
HEIDSICK & CO.'S SILLERY	20 50
PIPER HIEDSICK	22 25
MUMM'S DRY VERZENAY	21 50
IMPERIAL	19 00

All others equally low. Reliable Wines and Liquors of all standard brands imported in casks and cases. Excellent Madeira $3 50 per gallon. Ales, Porters, Canned Goods, Table Luxuries, Fancy Groceries, Havana Cigars sold in quantities to suit the trade or families at down town prices. Agents for the Pleasant Valley Wine Company, whose sweet Catawba is very desirable and cheap for holiday use.
H. B. KIRK & CO., 69 Fulton street,
north side. Established 1853.

Holiday Hats and Seal Skin Caps at manufacturers' prices. P. ERNENWEIN, 148 Nassau street, near Spruce street.

Half Horse and Half Man.—Rheumatism, Swellings, Lameness and any kind of flesh, bone or muscle ailment upon man or beast are cured by CENTAUR LINIMENT, the most wonderful discovery of ancient or modern times.

Neat Holiday Goods.
(CIRCULAR.)
To those engaged in mercantile pursuits any invention that will facilitate their labors is highly worthy of notice as well as of extensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of a pen that possesses the necessary qualities of firmness in mark and durability in use.
Pre-eminently such are those of JOHN FOLEY, manufacturer of fine Gold Pens and Pencils, No. 2 Astor House. Their superior value is tested by the long time he has been engaged in our city in their manufacture.
We, the subscribers, who know the value of FOLEY'S Pens from constant use of them for a number of years, cheerfully recommend them to those who wish for the best and most perfect Gold Pen ever made.
Signed by the following gentlemen and over 1,000 others:—
J. E. Williams, President Metropolitan National Bank.
Geo. S. Coe, President American Exchange National Bank.
J. A. Beardesley, Cashier National Bank of North America.
Wm. A. Falls, President Corn Exchange Bank.
R. H. Lowry, President National Bank of the Republic.
F. D. Tappan, President Gallatin National Bank.
C. F. Timson, Cashier Continental National Bank.
Isaac G. Ogden, Cashier New York County National Bank.
Wm. L. Jenkins, President Bank of America.
J. W. Lewis, Cashier Union National Bank.
Wm. B. Meeker, Cashier Bank of N. Y. N. Banking Asn.
J. E. Southworth, President Atlantic National Bank.
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The Great Attraction.—The Great Attraction of this week is the magnificent new rooms of the Wilson Sewing Machine Company, at the corner of Superior and Bond streets. Crowds of people may be seen in and about the place at any hour of the day or evening, gazing at the superb carpets, the frescoing, the gilt chandeliers, the wonderfully carved counters, and the general elegance of everything about. A prominent business man of this city remarked after going the rounds of the place that, "This is up to the style of the Erie Railway offices in New York." The lady visitors, almost without exception, sit down and try one of the machines and always conclude that the Wilson Underfeed Sewing Machine is the nicest feature of the admirable concern. And they are not mistaken. In beauty of form and finish, in case and precision of work, and in perfect capacity for any kind of sewing the Wilson machine is unsurpassed. Call at the new rooms and see it work.—Cleveland Daily Leader.
Salesroom at 707 Broadway, New York, and in all other cities in the United States. The company want agents in country towns.

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GENTLEMEN—For the information of the public, and as a duty to humanity, we, the undersigned, are willing to say that we have purchased of you the WARREN PATENT COOKER, have used it in our homes, and find that it performs all that you claim for it.
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One of the noblest volumes of recent issue is Francis Wey's splendidly illustrated quarto, descriptive of the imperial city of Rome. This superb volume is crowded with illustrations, beautifully executed and accurately delineating all the places of Rome; its palaces and its ruins, its churches and its works of art. It is a splendid memorial of the ancient city, and exhibits its treasures of art and architecture both antique and modern, with a fulness that conveys to the imagination of those who have never visited it a just appreciation of this historical and ecclesiastical wonder.
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THE SNOW AND SLUSH.

The Miseries and Delights of the Snowy Season.

Discontent and Disaster on the Down-town Streets—Jollity and Jubilee Along the Avenues.

The snow still lies like a white mantle on the streets—a mantle that has become rather dirty from long wear. It sticks deep and gritty in the car tracks, and continues to impose extra teams on the cars. It strikes in with clammy chilliness unprotected legs, and clings with glue-like tenacity to women's gaiters, making the feet wet and cold and breeding by contrast colds in the head Pedestrianism on the sidewalks is not disagreeable, provided no streets are to be crossed; but in nearly every instance the heavy snowfall has defied the efforts of the crossing sweepers, and even Broadway, the great street of the city, though not entirely closed, is

A SNOW THOROUGHFARE.

Lumbering-wheeled vehicles continued to plough and plunge through the salty slush, cutting up the slippery surface, so that runners are half the time scraping gravel, and thus the chief business thoroughfares are unfitted either for sleighing or wheeling. The Jehus of the Broadway stages, with frozen faces and feet, are kept warm only by the fiery impetuosity with which they fling slang and profanity at other equally lumbersome vehicles, or by the heated abuse they shower upon the heads of the policemen. There is a continual jam in Broadway, the cutters, stages, express wagons, coupes and dozens of other vehicular varieties being crowded together by the narrowed area of the street until they tie themselves into knots that no policeman, unlearned in mathematics, can unravel. Sometimes the

JEHU HAS HIS JOKE

on the policeman, as for instance:—The street was unusually clear yesterday about Eighth street when a stage driver hailed a policeman, with whom he had had a contention every day since the snowfall.

"I say, cop, there's a block up there; what am I to do?"

"A block?" says the "cop," raising himself to his full height, "I don't see no block. Where?"

"Why, Stewart's block!"

"Now you drive on, young fellow, or you'll be took in."

This is the only way the stage drivers can get their fun out of the weather. We may sympathize and condole with the horsecar driver on his pitiable condition, but never a word is heard regarding the stage driver, who, being compelled to sit, high up on his perch where the wind can have a good pick at him, to drive four *horses*, look out for passengers and make change, is infinitely more to be commiserated. The car-driver can at least stamp *his* feet to keep them warm, and has a "double" with him when he is driving four horses, but the stage driver has nothing to do but trust to a merciful Providence to save his toes and nose from the frost.

In the gutters of every avenue and street in the city stand

THE SNOW BANKS,

averaging five feet in height, with a width at the base of about four feet. A patient calculation might inform us how much water all this would make, and what sort of a deluge we are keeping bottled until a sudden thaw empties it upon us. Not a sign of thaw has yet appeared, and except for the mere pailfuls which the Police Commissioners have had cleared away, the whole snowfall of Thursday and Friday remains piled up in our streets, a temporary dam to a yet unformed Niagara, which is sure to sweep down upon us in event of a heavy rain or a persistent shine. But in addition to these great snow banks every housetop is carpeted three and four inches deep with snow, and over many cornices miniature glaciers hang, overarching the sidewalk and threatening to come down, like the Cottonwood mountain avalanche, of their own weight, at any moment. Some of these have presented such dangerous appearance that the police have had them pulled down, and the heavy "thud" with which the fleecy mass struck the sidewalk indicated plainly what damage this soft, carpety snow might perform upon an unguarded head. The police ought to be instructed to have housekeepers look to the

SNOW ON THEIR HOUSETOPS

at once. The heavy weight is straining upon even unusually strong rafters, and with the thaw that may come the leakage, which might be of service in case of fire, would otherwise only contribute to the already numerous discomforts of the season. The railroad snow ploughs continue to rattle up and down the tracks, and the cars continue to go with four horses and an unconscionable load of passengers. The packing in of passengers has become a science. Some of the Third avenue cars, yesterday, seemed

BURSTING OUT AT THEIR SIDES,

and it would seem to be only merciful to the car itself to unbottom it, or loosen its bands in some way, as a glutton does after dinner. When elastic cars come into use, there will be some excuse for such packing. Women were driven headlong through the passengers on the rear platforms, yesterday, by the conductors with the force of a pile driver, and to get out from inside one had to stir the passengers about like a cannon ball among the tenpins. "Move forward there, gentlemen. Let these ladies in," persisted the energetic conductor, as he injected two more damsels into the clothes press. "I never see such people. Git forward the re—up close to the stove!" and the patient, freeborn Americans whose fathers "fit" about a three-cent stamp, laughed and squeezed themselves into thinner dimensions and moved forward.

THE SLEIGHING CARNIVAL

continued, as it has been since Thursday, somewhat improved by the bea[ting] down of the snow and the consequently smoo[th]er surface. It is still unsatisfactory sleighing, however. The gritty snow clogs the runners, and heavy loads cut through it to the paveme[nt] on Fifth avenue, while it offers a very t[ire]some surface for the horses, so that as yet th[e] sleighing is by no means at its best. In the Par[k] it is even worse, the snow being too deep and t[oo] unevenly drifted for any good time. With all these drawbacks, however, old sporting men sa[y] the sleighing has not been so general for at least six years. Every one who can command a box o[n] ploughhandles, and an animal to draw it, is ou[t] with robes and furs persuading himself that "it's bully fun."

FIFTH AVENUE,

at three o'clock yesterday aftern[o]on, was a scene for an artist blessed with an eye fo[r] conglomerated colors and brilliant fancies. It pr[e]sented, as far as the eye could see, a procession, dashing Parkward, of richly colored robes, fur headdresses, glittering bells, muffled bodies, laughing faces, cracking whips and fiery steeds. The throng was so dense that not a wheeled vehicle was allowed on the avenue. The Fifth avenue stages were turned aside and had to pursue their route up Broadway. Mounted policemen were needed to pilot ladies across the great thoroughfare through the rushing stream of vehicles. Among the pleasure takers were Charles Kerner, who drove a single bay in a Portland cutter, having his wife beside him; Mrs. Union Adams, with her family, in a magnificent family sleigh drawn by a pair of noble bays; Louis Lorillard, who drove a slashing pair of bays in a Portland cutter; J. B. Lawrence, similarly outfitted; Fred Gould, in a cutter with a long-reaching roan; ex-Senator Mike Norton, who handled the ribbons himself over a spanking mouse-colored team; Billy Borst, the racer, who drove a very fast bay in a cutter; Jerome Stivers, with his bay, in a Dexter cutter; General Reno, behind a powerful roan; Major B[...]be, with two fleet bays, and hundreds of others k[n]own on the road, in social circles and among bu[si]ness men. A few tandems and spike teams we[re] out, and the new Russian bells lent novelty to t[he] equipments.

IN THE PARK

the gay pleas[ure] takers dashed indiscriminately about all the [ro]adways, or stopped for a moment to watch the ev[o]lutions of the skaters on the lake, and many more continued their journey out the Bloomingdale an[d] Harlem roads, presenting a rare harvest to the i[nn]keepers along those famed resorts. The snow [is] likely to last a week or more yet, and with each s[u]cceeding day it will improve, until it will become [re]ally fine sleighing. In the meantime, for fear o[f] contingencies, it is well for all to enjoy it now. T[he] more runners upon the loose snow the sooner it will be packed into that icy hardness consistent with smooth gliding and true sleighing sport.

THE WEST FARMS [S]CHOOL TROUBLE.

In regard to the difficulty which at present exists in the town of West F[ar]ms, Westchester county, between the Board of E[d]ucation of School district No. 4 and a goodly por[tion] of the taxpayers, the Board of Supervisors yesterday announced its decision not to sanction the raising of $21,000 by taxation which was asked for to pay for a site selected and for laying the foun[d]ation of a new school building. It is not improb[able] that a mandamus will at once be applied for t[o] compel the Supervisors to reverse their decision in the case.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY.

Fire was discovered on the third floor of No. 2[..] Bowery, occupied by M. Mawtner, dealer in fancy goods, about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, but was fortunately extinguished by the inmates of the house with a loss of but $200 damage to stock. The occasion of the disaster was an escape of gas from the meter.

THE METHODIST MINISTERS.

Annihilationism Refuted—A Destructionist "Heretic" Presents His Views—Lively Debate.

Yesterday, by invitation, the Rev. M. S. Terry, of Poughkeepsie, read an essay before the Methodist preachers on the doctrine of conscious existence after death, in which he handled the annihilationists' theories so effectually that it seemed, both logically and theologically, they could have no foundation to stand upon. He took up the Scriptural texts relied upon by the advocates of annihilation in support of their theories, and so dissected them or placed them in their true relations to each other that the very opposite of annihilation was proved by them. He took up also the originals of such words as, in our translation of the Bible, are rendered "life" and "death," "everlasting" and "eternal," "hell" and "grave," "soul" and "spirit," "flesh" and "body," to show the varied meaning of those words, and then, examining the theories of annihilation founded upon the words he showed the utter absurdity of giving to every such word the same meaning in every relation. As an illustration, among many others which the essayist gave, was this, where the words "wind" and "spirit" in our translation have the same Greek word in the original:—"The wind bloweth when it listeth, * * * so is every one that is born of the spirit." By substituting wind for spirit the absurdity of the text and of the translation will be apparent. Mr. Terry then examined the passages of Scripture in which

THE DOCTRINE OF CONSCIOUS EXISTENCE

after death is taught, and answered the annihilationist objectors to the parabolical teachings of Jesus Christ, in which the doctrine is mainly formed by showing that the parables of the Saviour are all based upon matters of fact or of common belief among the Jews of history. He who was the Truth would not teach so important a doctrine as this by any other than methods of truth and illustrations of fact. The so-called parable of the rich man and Lazarus, recorded by St. Luke (xvi.) was examined and found to contain all the elements of fact and none of fiction, and it is not treated as a parable either by Jesus Christ or by the evangelist Luke. A comparison of it with other parables will demonstrate this position. But, for argument's sake, he admitted the parabolic character of the narrative, and from that basis also drew the conclusion that conscious existence after death is taught thereby. Other texts of like import were similarly treated. Mr. Terry then went on to prove the absurdity of very many passages of Scripture, if we admit that physical death brings with it the extinction or annihilation of conscious existence. Paul declared that to him to die was gain, but the speaker failed to see what gain he could have in view if death brought annihilation to him. The promise of Christ to the thief on the cross was mere mockery if He simply meant that that day he should be with Him in the grave instead of in Paradise. And so also of many other Scripture passages. The

DURATION OF THIS *CONSCIOUS* EXISTENCE,

whether in bliss *or woe*, was next examined, when from various *texts* it was shown to be "eternal," "*everlasting*," "for ever and ever," "without *end*," &c., and that the bad as well as the good have this conscious existence was also demonstrated from Scripture.

The Rev. Dr. True, being known to have some peculiar views on the subject, was invited to speak. In his preface he acknowledged himself a "destructionist," but not an annihilationist. His theory is that God has given His law to mankind through three representative persons—Adam, Moses and Jesus Christ. That with the promulgation of that law in each case the penalty of death was connected, and that it would not have been law had not a penalty been attached. That death to Adam meant destruction or nothing, but that the interposition of Christ postponed the day of judgment and of punishment, and that we are now living under a dispensation of mercy, and not of judgment. That as the fires of the valley of Hinnom, from which the idea of Gehenna or hell is taken, consumed the refuse of the sacrifices, so the fires of the latter, which the Doctor believes to be material, will eventually consume the souls and bodies of the wicked. That the wicked dead are "reserved in darkness," or, as the Doctor otherwise expressed it, locked up in Ludlow Street Jail, as it were, until the day of trial and final judgment shall take place, when they shall be turned into hell, and that, while

THE SOUL AS A SUBSTANCE SHALL EXIST,

the destruction of all its functions and faculties will take place probably gradually until all are destroyed. The Doctor did not seem to be clear in his own mind as to whether the wicked dead are now suffering any fiery punishment or not; nor did he seem to see the injustice of God locking up a criminal in prison for 4,000 years before trial. But as between God and the sinner he deems the judgment settled at death. Nor could he satisfactorily explain to the brethren, on the principles of his own theory, how a just God could continue to inflict punishment upon a being whom He had previously robbed of all his functions and faculties.

DR. TRUE CLASSED AS A HERETIC.

Dr. True's theories were considered so heretical that Dr. Curry courteously dissented from them and called him to order, while Mr. Corbitt fired up and declared that the utterance of such heresies should not be permitted in a body of Methodist preachers and the utterer thereof should be hustled out of the Methodist Church. Mr. Corbitt was severely rebuked by several brethren for his discourteous language toward the Doctor and also toward the presiding officer, whose call to order he refused to obey. Drs. Brown, Crawford and others favored the fullest liberty of speech in their meetings. Dr. Crawford thought if Methodist doctrines could not bear to have the ploughshare of criticism struck deep into the subsoil they ought to know it. He did not think the meeting was at all responsible for the views of Dr. True. He knew them beforehand, and it was upon his motion that the Doctor was invited to speak; but he did not subscribe in a single particular to them. He thought that the "circumstances" were unfortunate, because reporters and others besides preachers were present. But still he was content to have such persons present, though he was himself often restrained from speaking because of the knowledge that representatives of the press were in their meetings.

THE DOCTOR A GOOD METHODIST STILL.

Dr. True explained that he did not try to hold his brethren responsible for anything he had said. He thought he had been very roughly handled after having been invited to speak. He had reason to know that his views were held by a very large portion of the thinking men of British Wesleyanism and by very many in this country, and he did not think they could be successfully refuted. He was none the less a Methodist for holding those views.

NEW YEAR'S WINE.

Meeting of the National Temperance League—Speeches by Prominent Teetotallers—The Hard Drinking Done on the 1st of January.

The National Temperance Society held a public meeting in the Broadway Tabernacle church last night. A large number of persons attended, and the proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Taylor. Mr. William E. Dodge, the President, stated the object for which the meeting was called—the endeavor to suppress that growing evil, intoxication. In England the use of inebriating fluids had assumed such amazing proportions that there was much agitation as to whether their sale should not be utterly prohibited. Here the hydra's head was protruding itself in every circle of society. Until the higher classes set the example and forego the decanter and wine glass, little hope of regenerating the middle and lower classes would exist. Parents and families can set a capital example on New Year's Day by not presenting to their visitors the tempting draught. Some think, "Oh, one glass won't hurt the boy;" but they forget that if the young man drinks one glass at every house he calls at the probabilities are that he will find himself in the gutter or the station house before the festive day has passed. It behooves the Christian ladies of New York to show themselves equal to the occasion this New Year—not to dread being considered inhospitable or unfashionable, but to firmly show their disfavor of potent fluids by omitting to proffer them to their friends. No gallant young man can find it in his power to refuse a glass of wine presented to him by a smiling beauty—Adam could not refuse a woman, and his descendants are foolish enough to follow his example and allow themselves to be tempted against their inclinations. He appealed to every wife and mother and sister to refrain from pressing upon their visitors the baneful cup on New Year's Day.

Bishop E. S. Janes was the next speaker. He said intemperance was the supreme vice of the civilized world. It destroyed more property, ruined more constitutions, filled more dishonored graves and damned more souls than any other evil in existence, from indigestion to fire, pestilence and famine. Pestilence, war and storm were only local and occasional, but intemperance is everywhere, and is always on the increase. Christian philosophers and rulers seek to check the growth of this disease, but only a few seek to banish it altogether. The sober thief is convicted, the drunken one goes free; the man who murders his fellow while drunk escapes, the sober assassin is hanged. This was not surprising, when whiskey influence elected so many of the judges. Man had a natural craving for stimulants when tired. That was one cause of intemperance, but the financial importance of the demon as State revenue was a still greater cause. The Bureau of Statistics at Washington shows that in 1870 $6[..],000,000 was paid by this revenue in the United Stat[es].

The Secretary then read a set of resolutions to the effect that a strenuous appeal be made to all, particularly ladies, to refrain from placing upon their tables on Wednesday next any beverage that is of an intoxicating nature. They were adopted.

Dr. Taylor, in a fluent and witty speech, advocated total abstinence. He did not believe in those abstaining Timothys who "took a little wine for their stomach's sake." It was the first potent glass that inserted the thin edge of the wedge of misery into the heart and home of every drunkard. He gave some interesting statistics as to the number of liquor stores in this city and the frightfully large amount of evil that was yearly caused by the licensing of these places. In his opinion no government had a right to license the sale of intoxicating beverages, and the penalties which should be placed upon those found habitually using spirits should be increased. He earnestly called upon every Christian person to lend all aid in his or her power to crush the growth of intemperance, and especially besought his hearers to begin the good work on January 1, 1873.

FATE OF A FALLEN ONE.

The Sad End of Mrs. Hettie Adams—Inquest Over Her Body—A Verdict of Censure.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Jones, at his office in the Brooklyn County Court House, over the body of Mrs. C. Hettie Adams, the proprietress of a house of questionable repute at 56 East Twelfth street, New York.

On Christmas Eve, it will be remembered, the deceased came to Brooklyn in a coach with a Brooklynite, whose name is said to be Crummie, and left him at the corner of Atlantic and Flatbush avenues. She then turned to go to her home, but when the coach reached the corner of Myrtle avenue and Washington street the driver, William Gallagher, was thrown from his seat, and, the horses being unrestrained, started down Washington street and

WENT OFF THE PIER

with the coach and Mrs. Adams in it.

Considerable inquiry has been made as to who the gentleman was with whom Mrs. Adams came to Brooklyn, and nearly every prominent politician in Brooklyn who has been seen one time or another crossing the ferry has been suspected. It was supposed that the name of the person would come out on the inquest, but the Coroner did not think it would further the ends of justice by calling the gentleman as a witness.

THE CORONER SPEAKS.

Before proceeding with the investigation the Coroner addressed the jury as follows:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—I will now proceed to investigate the cause of the death of a person known by the name of C. Hettie Adams. The investigation coveted by public rumor is, perhaps, as familiar to you as it is to me, and I would here state that I have no facts which can be relied upon, for no one has been sworn, and all that I know is from the various contradictory rumors which have been circulated. I therefore approach the case as you do, and it is simply my duty to investigate the cause of death and protect the lives of our citizens, in

JUSTICE TO THE DEAD

and justice to the community; and I would state here that it matters not with me as a public official whether the parties upon whom the inquests are to be held are the lowest of God's creation or the highest in the community. I should mete out the same justice, and I do not consider it a part of my duty to investigate their previous life. My duty is to inquire into the cause of death. Now I do not deem it necessary to inquire into the

CHARACTER OF THE DECEASED,

and I therefore propose to inquire simply into the cause of her death, commencing at the cause of the accident.

These rumors which have been circulated have even reached the church pews, and on the part of the Coroner bribery has been charged. My wife overheard a conversation in church, where it was said that the Coroner had been bribed to

SUPPRESS THE FACTS

in the case. All the facts connected with the cause of the death of the deceased shall be brought out; but as to going back and tracing the history of this girl from her childhood up, in order to satisfy the morbid curiosity and prurient tastes of the public, that is something I shall not do; for I would

SOONER SACRIFICE MY OFFICE.

What that has to do with the case is beyond my comprehension. I take her case as I would take that of any other person and inquire into the cause of the death. I shall now proceed with the investigation.

THE OWNER OF THE COACH.

Mr. Albert B. Jamison, the owner of the coach, testified as follows:—

I live at 119 Leroy street, New York; am a livery stable keeper; I rent out carriages; have no rule as to the character of the persons who hire them: we let them to any one who pays for them; remember furnishing deceased with a carriage on the night of the 23d; it left my stables at about half-past eleven A. M., in the charge of William Gallagher, a driver; he has been in my employ nearly four years; his character as a driver is good; he is a temperate man and a steady workman; I would trust my own life in his hands as driver; it was a valuable team and carriage which he had charge of; have furnished deceased with carriages before to come to Brooklyn; I do not attach the slightest blame to the driver for the loss of my property; I estimate my loss at $2,500.

THE DRIVER'S EVIDENCE.

William Gallagher, sworn, said:—

I live at 159 West Thirty-third street, New York; am a coachman; work for Tilton & Jennison, of West Twenty-ninth street; remember going out on an order on the 23d inst.; started about half-past eleven o'clock in the morning; I went to 56 West Twelfth street; went from there to Westcott's Express Company; came over to Brooklyn at about twelve o'clock at night; deceased was in the carriage when I came to Brooklyn; there was one more person beside, a male; I drove to about Flatbush avenue in Brooklyn; I drove near Atlantic and Flatbush avenues; when I arrived there the gentleman got out of the carriage and I went on my way home; I was sober, had drank no liquor; as far as I know the occupants of the carriage were sober; there was no quarrelling in the carriage; the parting of the parties was friendly and sociable; I forgot to say that I came to Brooklyn before that day in the afternoon; deceased was in the carriage; on my way home at night drove down Fulton avenue towards the Hall; when I got to the corner of Myrtle avenue and Washington street the fore wheel of the carriage got into a switch in the railroad track and jolted me off; held on to the lines till I found there was danger of the carriage running over me, then let go; I couldn't manage the horses; got up as quick as possible and followed them down Washington street to the dock; couldn't say if the occupant of the carriage screamed, for the carriage was too far from me; was injured not very badly; never had an accident of that kind before; it is not my business to know the character of the persons in the carriage.

AN EYE-WITNESS

next testified:—

I reside at 1,702 Fulton street, Brooklyn, and am a coachman; I saw the accident; think it was about one o'clock when it occurred; was sitting in my coach at the City Hall square; this was just opposite to where the accident happened; there was another driver with me; I made a remark to this driver in reference to the style of the team; I put my head to the door and watched the team, and when it reached the corner of Myrtle avenue and Fulton street I saw the coach give a switch to one side and the driver fall off; they were coming along on a nice jog; I jumped out; followed the team down Washington street; the team was about twenty paces ahead of me; I kept the chase up to about Nassau street; in going down the grade from Nassau street they left me behind; at Water street I met a watchman, and he told me they had

JUST GONE OFF THE DOCK;

at that time a policeman came and I told him there was somebody in the coach; I got a row boat, and when I got round to the front of the dock and the horses had then got from under the coach, the policeman got his arm round the woman and pulled her out and then on to the dock; she was then taken to the station house on a stretcher; the policeman shot one of the horses because some one said he would be no good; in following the carriage down Washington street I did not hear any screams; the first time I spoke to the driver was at the dock; I was right up alongside of him; I think, to the best of my opinion, the man was sober; I consider the switches at the corners of Myrtle avenue, Washington street and Fulton street as being liable to upset a carriage and dangerous; they are liable to throw the drivers; I was watching the team at the time and believe that was the cause of the accident; drivers generally consider that a dangerous place to drive over; I saw the man thrown head first; there is a string piece at the edge of the dock, but not sufficient to prevent a carriage from going over; there is no protection.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE CORONER.

The Coroner then said:—

With this evidence I propose to close the case. I have traced the deceased from the time the carriage left the stable, and have shown you that it was twice in the city during the day. I have shown you that the driver was a sober, intelligent, careful and responsible man; that he was not under the influence of liquor at the time of the accident, and that the accident was occasioned by the wheels getting caught in the railroad track, and throwing the driver from the box; that he struggled with the horses until his life was jeopardized. They then ran down Washington street and over the dock into the water, which resulted in the death of the deceased. I have shown you by the witness, McBride, that he followed the carriage with a rapidity and zeal which was commendable on such a cold night, and rescued the carriage and body of the deceased. I have shown you that these switches are dangerous to carriages and wagons and are liable to throw drivers from their seats and cause accidents; also that there is no protection at the foot of Washington street, and several horses and coaches have gone off this dock; that there is an inclined plane at the end, about six feet in length, which inclines towards the water, and the stringpiece is ineffective to prevent accidents of this kind. If you deem, gentlemen of the jury, that this is sufficient evidence to enable you to form a just and intelligent verdict I will close the case and leave it in your charge. If, on the other hand, you desire the relatives and the gentleman who was in the coach be called as witnesses, as well as the inmates in the house in which she resides, in order to arrive at a verdict, I have these parties within call and will produce them for you.

The jurors replied that they had sufficient evidence and could render their verdict upon what they had heard.

THE VERDICT.

The jury returned the following verdict:—

"We find that Mrs. C. Hettie Adams came to her death by drowning by being run away with in a coach driven by William Gallagher, on the 25th inst. We exonerate the driver from all blame, and consider the switches illy constructed at the corner of Myrtle avenue and Washington street. They catch the wheels of the coaches, cause the horses to take fright and throw the drivers from their seats. We censure those having control of the dock at the foot of Washington street, there being no protection to prevent horses and vehicles from going off the dock."

A PAIR OF MUSICAL THIEVES.

George Warren and Charles Dougherty, Italian musicians, from Stumptown, became enamored of a handsome silver mounted eight-keyed flute, belonging to a Market street saloon keeper, and stole it. For the next year they will finger a different instrument in the State Prison, at Trenton. Joseph Zeigler, another saloon larcenist, was sent to Trenton for six months. A number of other cases of lesser note were disposed of.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

While Margaret Flynn was crossing the railroad bridge over Spuyten Duyvel Creek, about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, she was struck and instantly killed by the engine of a passing train.

RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

Lecture by Dr. Louis Buechner—The Question Viewed in the Light of Natural Science—Justice of the Political and Social Inferiority of Women—The Relation of Male to Female—Woman in Every Way Equal to Man—She Has as Good a Right to Suffrage as the Negro—How She is Making Great Progress in the Sciences—The Lecturer in Favor of the Rule of the Amazons.

Turner Hall, Nos. 66 and 68 East Fourth street, was crowded last evening to its utmost capacity by a highly respectable, intellectual and enthusiastic audience, who congregated to listen to a lecture advertised to be delivered by the eminent German philosopher and naturalist, Dr. Louis Buechner. The evening's entertainment was held under the auspices of the German Woman's Suffrage Association, of which Miss Mela Volkman is secretary. The President is changed at every meeting.

Nearly one-half of the audience were ladies, who were quite enthusiastic, as the subject most deeply concerned them. The lecturer introduced himself and was received with a round of applause. He at once jumped into the subject of his discourse and spoke as follows:—

We divide all mankind into two large classes, and call the one the weak sex, the other the strong. This designation leads, in nearly every instance, to entirely erroneous views; for there are very many women who neither in moral power or in physical strength, nor yet in the power of self-government, are man's inferiors. In discussing the question of the justice of the political and social inferiority of woman we are generally referred to nature, and are told that this inferiority is founded upon and necessitated by the laws of nature. But a closer examination of nature, in the light of science, produces an entirely different result—the more so when we consider that man, as such, does not occupy an exceptional position, but that he has risen gradually out of it as its highest organic production. Thus we see that the separation of the sexes, caused by the principle of the division of labor so pronouncedly visible in mankind, is by no means a fixed principle of nature; but that on the contrary so-called sexless generation is almost universal in the lowest classes of organized beings.

In monogamistic countries we notice only a small surplus of male births, which are, however, afterward annihilated through other causes, whereas in the polygamistic States of the East far more girls than boys are born, and in polyandric communities (where there are several husbands to one wife) the boys exceed the girls. This alone proves that in nature the male and female principle balances each other.

While in many species the male is the stronger and more active element, it is by no means to be accepted as the rule. Frequently we notice the reverse, where the female is superior to the male. There exist a number of lower animals with whom the much smaller and weaker male is merely an appendix or parasite of the female, existing on or in the body of the latter. But also among the higher organized species the male is frequently the female's inferior in size, strength and importance.

Natural history furnishes numerous instances of this fact. It is true our opponents say that all this proves nothing in the case of man. But history, as well, furnishes us with numerous examples of this kind, and relates to us many instances in which woman is man's superior in power and ability, as well as in her position in the State and in her general influence. True, numerous as such instances are, they may be looked at as exceptional, but nevertheless they go to prove that the inferior position of woman is not, as the opponents of woman's emancipation would have it, founded on natural law, a necessity established once and forever, and therefore not to be done away with. If, therefore, we would find the real cause of this subordination of woman we must go back to the earliest state of human society. Just as to-day we observe that the largest, most man-like animals (*e. g.*, the gorilla) divide their family duties thus: the male defends his family against outside influences, enemies, &c., while the female nurses and shelters the young. Similar to this it was, no doubt, with the first human beings. Out of this state of things, in the long course of time, the greater strength of men and the almost slave-like condition of women developed itself. It ought to be evident, however, that as this is inherited from our barbarous ancestors it is not fit for the present age, which has for its motto, "Universal equality."

The present era has given to the negro the right of suffrage, while, as a rule, the white woman is in every way his superior in intellect and culture. If the formation of woman's brain shows some disadvantages as compared to that of man, the emotional faculties being more developed than those of the intellect, it certainly should not be put to her account. There can be no doubt that through a better education, more like that of man, the brain of woman will be materially changed. But even at present the educated woman is mentally far superior to the uncultivated man. It would therefore appear as the greatest injustice to give to this man, through the ballot, the power to decide the weal or woe of his country, whereas to woman, in so many cases much more able, all participation in the affairs of State is denied. Naturally this question of woman suffrage is of more importance for America, where women are said to be men's equals, if not their superiors, in education and intellect, than for Europe, where the "Woman Question" is only talked of as a matter relating to the social position of women and of their facilities of securing a profession and a living.

As regards this last point the field before us is broad and fertile, and there is most likely no profession in which woman under circumstances could not do as well, if not better, than many men. Even the literary and scientific pursuits are adapted to women, as the increasing number of medical students among them amply proves, and no doubt females will become more apt and better qualified as time advances.

That they are already competent to be good physicians, able politicians, philosophers, artists, &c., history and everyday life fully demonstrates. If compared to those of man these cases seem few, we need only recall the different position of woman, in the State as well as in society, and cease to wonder at this fact. Furthermore, there seems little doubt that even when woman is socially and politically fully man's equal it will not make much difference, and that then, as now, the greater part of women will find their chief object in life in their home and the care and education of their children.

But this certainly ought not to keep us from making the road smooth for those who either cannot fulfil this duty or do not want to, nor yet feel themselves capable of accomplishing something higher and nobler. It ought to make us do away with such prejudices, which meet woman in all her works, menial and intellectual.

Let woman earn her own living and be as independent of the world the same as men. How different will matrimony be then! How much better and nobler! No girl will then take the first one that offers, only for the sake of getting married, but will choose only then when the future promises more love, more happiness than the present. Husband and wife will no longer exist as it were like master and slave, but become equals, friends, and will mutually respect each other's rights and duties.

Liberty, equality and mutuality produce the air in which alone happy and healthy unions can exist. It is evident that matrimony so much changed for the better must have a most salutary influence on the condition of the following generations, as every one must admit that a change for the better in all our social relations depends almost entirely on more rational and better unions of men and women.

The lecturer concluded with the celebrated words of Goethe:—

"*Das ewig weibliche zieht uns hinan.*" (The female genius will draw us on high.)

THE GREELEY WILL CASE.

More Litigious Complications—The Contestants Pushing Forward the Will Executed in 1871.

Another phase in the litigation consequent upon the wills of the late Mr. Horace Greeley was developed in the Surrogate Court at White Plains, Westchester county, yesterday morning. It appears that a citation had been served by counsel for the contestants on the Misses Greeley to appear and show cause why the will executed in 1871 should not be admitted to probate. Since the serving, however, an understanding had been arrived at by counsel on both sides, whereby it was decided to allow the case to proceed in its present status, the 13th, 14th and 15th proximo having been designated by Surrogate Coffin for that purpose. Meantime, it is agreed upon by counsel that evidence will then also be offered in support of the will of 1871, which has already been propounded.

By mutual agreement of opposing counsel the Surrogate appointed Messrs. John E. Williams and William M. Skinner appraisers of the personal estate of the deceased in the case in which John T. Cleaveland has heretofore been appointed administrator *pendente lite*. Mr. Skinner, who is the special guardian of Miss Gabrielle M. Greeley under the last will, was named in a similar capacity by the Surrogate in reference to the instrument executed in 1871.

GERMAN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Meeting at the Astor House—Resolutions in Favor of Compulsory Teaching of German Passed by Twelve Gentlemen.

A meeting of a number of influential business men, in response to a call by circulars, was held last evening at the Astor House to consult as to the best means to be employed to induce the Board of Education to introduce German as one of the regular studies in the common schools of the city. Among the gentlemen present were Dr. Adolph G. Dung, General James R. O'Beirne, J. R. Dillon, Dr. H. S. Hewett, Dr. A. L. Vandewater, G. W. Steinmetz, Anton DeLeyre and Dr. Raborg. General O'Beirne stated the object of the call briefly, and asserted that as a general thing the German language was not taught in the public schools of the city except with qualifications, and a Commissioner to whom he broached the subject stated that it would not be wise to raise any excitement on the subject. What he and those associated with him desired was that the language should be taught daily in all the schools, and not only where such instruction is petitioned for by a certain number of German residents. General O'Beirne was selected as chairman, and Mr. Dillon was chosen secretary. He charged that the Commissioners had dodged the question by giving

HALF A LOAF ONLY,

and as a careful examination of the hours of study showed a leeway of half an hour, there was no reason why it should not be devoted to German instruction.

Resolutions declaring that, to more closely affiliate the children of other nationalities with the Germans, it is necessary that a knowledge of the German language should be acquired, and to accomplish this the language should be taught daily without any qualifications as a regular study, were submitted by the Chairman. The resolutions also recommended the appointment of an Executive Committee to draft an address urging such a course before the Board of Education, and to call

A MASS MEETING

for the said object. Dr. Raborg, a Twenty-second ward trustee, thought this movement was unnecessary, as on the application of thirty parents German, French or any other language could be introduced in the grammar schools, but not in the primaries. For his part he could not support the movement, especially when the attendance is so small. (There were but twelve gentlemen in attendance.) Dr. Raborg moved to adjourn and submit the resolutions to a future meeting. The Chair ruled him out of order, as he had not been invited to be present. Dr. Raborg presented the circular inviting him to attend, and the Chairman apologized. The amendment was lost, and the original resolutions were adopted. A committee of five was appointed to present the address to the Commissioners of Education and take any further necessary action.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

GOODRIDGE—ADRIANCE.—In New York, on Saturday, December 28, 1872, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., Dr. JOHN C. GOODRIDGE, Jr., of Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, to Miss M. ADRIANCE, daughter of the late Isaac Adriance.

KIMBALL—HOWE.—On Tuesday, December 24, 1872, at New Rochelle, by Rev. L. J. Coutant, GEORGE E. KIMBALL, of Watertown, N. Y., to FRANK HOWE, of Salt River, Mich.

MILFORD—MONTENO.—On Saturday, December 28, 1872, by the Rev. B. C. MacManus, MARC. H. MILFORD to MARY L. MOLTENO, both of London, England.

STEVENSON—MINGOLE.—On Saturday, December 28, 1872, by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, HUGH STEVENSON, late of Johnsten, Scotland, to ANNIE MINGOLE, late of Liverpool, England.

TURNER—WINSLOW.—At New Bedford, Mass., on Wednesday, December 25, by the Rev. Dr. Quint, CORTEZ K. TURNER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to KATE H. WINSLOW, of New Bedford.

VREELAND—MERSEREAU.—On Tuesday, December 24, by Rev. James Brownlee, C. S. VREELAND to GERTRUDE A., daughter of Alfred and Sophia J. Mersereau, all of Staten Island.

Died.

ABERDEE.—On Sunday, December 29, in Boston, MARY, wife of Henry Aberdee.

Funeral will take place to-day (Tuesday), at ten o'clock A. M., from St. Stephen's church, Twenty-eighth street, New York, to Calvary Cemetery.

BAHR.—On Sunday evening, December 29, CARL G. BAHR, son of Carsten and Anna Bahr, aged 14 years, 2 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 77 Frankfort street, on Tuesday, December 31, at one o'clock P. M.

BRADLEY.—Suddenly, WALTER BRADLEY, of England, aged 37 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Perseverance Lodge, No. 652, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 317 West Thirty-sixth street, on Thursday, January 1, at one o'clock P. M.

BUTLER.—On Sunday, December 29, 1872, SUSAN BUTLER, aged 72 years and 11 months.

Funeral December 31, at the residence of her son, W. H. Butler, at two P. M., at 18 Fourth place, South Brooklyn.

CAMPBELL.—On Friday, December 27, FREDERICK A. CAMPBELL, eldest son of Jacob Campbell.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, December 31, at twelve o'clock, from the residence of his father, 556 Fifth avenue.

CAVE.—On Monday, December 30, JAMES CAVE, after a short but severe illness, at his residence, 329 East Thirtieth street.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

COLLONS.—In this city, on Monday, December 30, JOHN COLLONS, a native of Maryborough, Queens county, Ireland, in the 31st year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his brother, 236 East Forty-seventh street, on Wednesday, January 1. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

CORNELL.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, December 28, 1872, CAROLINE, beloved wife of Charles C. Cornell and eldest daughter of George D. and Elizabeth J. Higgs, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, December 31, at one o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 271 Hewes street.

COX.—On Saturday, December 28, MARY ANN, wife of James Cox, aged 45 years and 5 months.

Services will be held at her late residence, 37 York street, Jersey City, on Tuesday evening, at half-past seven. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery by Wednesday morning's train

DODD.—On Saturday, December 28, JANE DODD, aged 68 years.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her son, George W. Dodd, corner of Ocean and Myrtle avenues, Greenville, N. J., at ten o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, December 31. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

DONOVAN.—On Monday, December 30, Mrs. DONOVAN, in the 85th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Francis O'Keefe, No. 3 Attorney street, and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

DOUGHERTY.—Suddenly, on Monday, December 30, WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, at his late residence, 222 Clinton street. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DOWNEY.—On Sunday, December 29, MICHAEL DOWNEY, a native of Ballyscreen, county Derry, Ireland, in the 60th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 15 Elizabeth street, on Tuesday morning, December 31, at half-past nine o'clock; thence to the Church of the Transfiguration, corner of Mott and Park streets, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment immediately after services. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DOYLE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, December 29, 1872, infant son of John and Mary Ann Doyle.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, December 31, at two o'clock, from 393 Flatbush avenue.

DOYLE.—On Sunday, December 29, MATILDA, wife of Timothy Doyle, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 114 West Seventeenth street, on Tuesday, December 31, at half-past twelve o'clock P. M. Her remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

DUNN.—In Williamsburg, on Saturday, December 28, MARY ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of Michael Dunn, aged 29 years.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at two o'clock, from 41 Taylor street.

EAGAN.—On Sunday, December 29, after a lingering illness, MARY, relict of Hugh Eagan, in the 61st year of her age.

The friends of the family and those of her sons, William, Hugh and Michael, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Tuesday, December 31, at one o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 209 East Forty-fourth street. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

EARLE.—At Catasauqua, Pa., on Saturday, December 28, 1872, ALETTA MARIA, only daughter of Rev. Cornelius Earle.

The remains will be at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Justus E. Earle, 113 Waverley place, on Tuesday evening, and will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment on Wednesday morning by the quarter to eleven train.

EARLY.—On Monday, December 30, at half-past eleven o'clock P. M., ROSANNAH EARLY, aged 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the friends of Yerrance, James and Peter Dunnigan, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, December 31, at one o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 457 West Thirty-fourth street.

FLOYD.—On Friday, December 27, JULIA A., wife of William Floyd, and daughter of the late Charles D. Hallock, of Stony Brook, L. I.

The remains will be taken to Setauket, L. I., for burial, and relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the services, at the residence of her brother-in-law, John Elderkin, on Wednesday, January 1, at two P. M.

FEEHERY.—After a lingering illness, ELLEN FEEHERY, native of Banagher, King's county, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of her brothers Patrick and Michael, and uncles Thomas Larkin and William Brophy are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her mother, 302 East Thirty-seventh street, on Tuesday, December 31, at one o'clock.

GIANELLA.—On Monday, December 30, 1872, ANGELINE SNYDER, beloved wife of G. Gianella, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Roman Catholic church, corner of Warren and Hicks streets, on Thursday, January 2, at ten o'clock A. M., where a mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of her soul, and from thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush, for interment.

GAUL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, December 30, ANDREW K. GAUL, aged 48 years and 11 days.

Funeral on Wednesday, January 1, at two o'clock, from 656 Warren street, Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

HALIFAX.—At Philadelphia, on Thursday, December 26, 1872, in the 40th year of his age, JAMES G. HALIFAX, formerly of London, England.

HALLIGAN.—On Monday, December 30, JAMES HALLIGAN, aged 2 years, 4 month and 21 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 290 West Eleventh street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

HARISON.—On Sunday, December 29, FRANCIS HENRY, son of William B. and Amanda Harison, aged 6 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, 152d street, north side, three doors west of the Boulevard, on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at three o'clock P. M.

HASSETT.—On Sunday, December 29, TIMOTHY HASSETT, a native of Cork, Ireland, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 31 Depeyster street, thence to St. Andrew's church, Duane street, on Tuesday, December 31, at ten o'clock A. M., and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

HERBERT.—On Monday morning, December 30, CASSER, wife of Peter Herbert.

Further announcement in daily papers.

HERMANCE.—On Thursday, December 26, at St. Francis Hospital, Jersey City, N. J., LEWIS N. HERMANCE, of Kingston, N. Y., in the 56th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, Kingston, N. Y., on Tuesday, December 31, at two P. M.

HOADLEY.—On Saturday, December 28, 1872, Dr. L. A. HOADLEY, of paralysis, in the 49th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence 91 Eighth avenue, on Tuesday, at one o'clock. The remains will be interred at Yonkers, Wednesday morning.

HOPPER.—On Monday, December 30, 1872, of diphtheria, ELIZABETH TAYLOR HOPPER, infant daughter of Henry Thomas and Elizabeth Mundy Hopper, aged 1 year, 11 months and 12 days.

The funeral to take place at half-past twelve o'clock, this (Tuesday) afternoon, from her late residence, 209 East Twenty-sixth street.

HOSKINS.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on Monday, December 30, 1872, CHARLES GUITERAS, infant son of Blanca G. and Lieutenant J. D. C. Hoskins, United States Army.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Major John Deane, New Rochelle, on Tuesday, 31st inst., at one o'clock P. M.

Cuban and St. Louis papers please copy.

KENT.—On Sunday evening, December 29, GEORGE ROWELL, son of Charles N. and Julia A. Kent, aged 1 year.

Funeral on Tuesday, December 31, at half-past one P. M., from the residence of his parents, 23 West 130th street. Train from Grand Central depot at one o'clock.

LARKIN.—At Dorset, Vt., on Friday, December 27, HARMON H. LARKIN, Esq.

LYNES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, December 29, J. ROWLAND, son of Stephen C. and Caroline S. Lynes, in the 9th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 136 Henry street, on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at half-past two o'clock P. M.

MAHAR.—On Saturday, December 28, 1872, HENRY W. MAHAR, eldest son of Philip H. and Honoria Mahar, aged 3 years and 11 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at three o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Emerald street, Astoria, L. I.

MANEE.—On Monday, December 30, 1872, NICHOLAS C. MANEE, youngest son of Nicholas C. and Mary E. Manee, aged 1 year, 11 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 51 Charlton street, on Thursday morning, January 2, 1873, at ten o'clock.

MARTIN.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Saturday, December 28, MARY A., wife of Edward Martin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Tuesday, at three o'clock P. M. Cars leave the Grand Central depot via New York and New Haven Railroad at 2:23 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the Mount Vernon depot on arrival of train.

MEGILL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, December 29, Captain W. W. MEGILL, in the 52d year of his age.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 27 Willow place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 31st, at one o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MCCABE.—On Monday, December 30, 1872 HUGH MCCABE, aged 55, a native of parish of Drumrilly, county of Leitrim, townland of Daughrin.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 178 Elizabeth street, on Wednesday, January 1, 1873, at ten o'clock A. M., sharp.

MCKIERNAN.—The members of the Sarsfield Association of Hoboken, N. J., are hereby notified to meet at their hall on Tuesday, December 31, at one o'clock P. M. sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, W. McKiernan.

THOS. BOURKE, President.

MCKINNON.—On Sunday, December 29, at the residence of his parents, 14 Varick place, CHARLES E., only son of Allan and Catharine McKinnon, aged 16 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends of the family and the members of the T. A. B. Society, No. 1, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, on Tuesday, December 31, at one o'clock.

Ottawa (Canada) papers please copy.

O'BRIEN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, December 28, 1872, after a short illness, WILLIAM HENRY O'BRIEN, son of Henry O'Brien, aged 19 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Henry O'Brien, 62 Flushing avenue, on Tuesday, December 31, at two o'clock.

PERKINS.—On Friday, December 27, DENNIS PERKINS, aged 69 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 42 West Forty-sixth street, on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at ten o'clock A. M.

PHILLIPS.—In this city, on Saturday evening, December 28, at his residence, 121 West Twentieth street, SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of Twentieth street and Sixth avenue, on Tuesday next, December 31, at one o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

REED.—On Monday, December 30, at the residence of his mother, 198 Leonard street, Brooklyn, E. D., JOHN H. REED, aged 24 years and 21 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SAGER.—On Monday, December 30, after a lingering illness, ANN, wife of Richard Sager, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, January 2, 1873, at one o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 236 Second avenue.

SARGEANT.—On Sunday evening, December 29, THOMAS SARGEANT, in the 81st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 261 South Second street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, January 2, at half-past ten o'clock A. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

SAVAGE.—On Sunday, December 29, JOHN SAVAGE, aged 73 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 1,289 Broadway, corner of Thirty-fifth street, this (Tuesday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

SMITH.—On Monday, December 30, Mrs. EDMUND B. SMITH, in the 66th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, H. C. Webb, 421 Franklin avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, January 1, 1873, at three o'clock P. M.

SOLOMON.—ELLA B., daughter of Nathan and Minnie Solomon, at the age of 2 years and 4 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 239 East Eighteenth street, at ten A. M., on Tuesday, the 31st inst.

STAGG.—Suddenly, on Sunday, December 29, at Elizabeth, N. J., Mrs. SARAH C. STAGG, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William S. Runk, New Stiles street, Elizabeth, on Tuesday, December 31, at eleven o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Trenton for interment. Trains leave, via Central Railroad, foot of Liberty street, at 9 and 9:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting upon arrival of trains.

STANBURY.—Suddenly, on Sunday, December 29, MARY MILES, the beloved wife of Andrew M. Stanbury, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 158 Ninth avenue, on Tuesday, December 31, at one o'clock P. M.

STUART.—On Tuesday, December 24, JANE E. STUART, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. John's chapel, Varick street, on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at one P. M.

TAYLOR.—On Saturday, December 28, after a short illness, at the residence of Mr. Henry W. Cowdin, Brooklyn, Mr. HOLBERT TAYLOR, of Mount Holly, N. J., in the 45th year of his age.

Funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, 31st inst., from St. Paul's church, Newark, N. J.

TURNURE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, December 28, JOHN TURNURE, Jr., son of John and Susan E. Turnure, of this city.

USHER.—On Sunday, December 29, 1872, at his residence, 238 West Thirty-fourth street, ROBERT USHER, in the 50th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WALLACE.—On Sunday, December 29, 1872, JAMES WALLACE, a native of the parish of Dromin, county Limerick, Ireland.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-day (Tuesday) at one o'clock, from his late residence, 945 Third avenue.

WARD.—On Sunday, December 29, ROSE WARD, daughter of James Price, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, 314 Mott street, to-day (Tuesday), at two o'clock.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Recurrence of the Stringency in the Money Market.

The Rate on Call Ranges from 1-16 to 1-4 Per Cent.

"SETTLING-DAY" IN LONDON.

Monetary Activity, with Closing Buoyancy and a Sharp Advance in United States Bonds.

THE GOLD MARKET UNSETTLED

Down a Quarter and Up a Quarter, with a Wind-Up at 112.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S RESIGNATION.

Depression at the Stock Exchange Following the Report and a Subsequent Reaction and Rally.

"A GOOD ENOUGH MORGAN."

WALL STREET, MONDAY, Dec. 30—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day cotton was in good demand and from ⅛c. a ¼c. per lb. higher for both "spot" and "future." Flour was firm. Wheat was decidedly more active and firm, at an advance of 2c. a 3c. per bushel, while corn was dull and unchanged.

COMPARISON OF THE IMPORTS.

The following shows the imports, exclusive of specie, at the port of New York for the week ending December 28 and since the beginning of the year:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Dry goods	$1,243,643	$1,097,279	$977,472
General mdse	3,631,013	3,814,872	3,598,287
Total for week	$4,874,656	$4,912,151	$4,575,759
Prev. reported	294,439,736	347,674,332	414,154,832
Since Jan. 1	$299,314,392	$372,586,483	$418,730,591

THE FOREIGN MARKET.

The quotations of the London market show a remarkable advance in United States securities, the '67's having risen ⅛ per cent, the new fives ¼ per cent and the '65's ⅛ per cent during the day. Consols were steady and Eries feverish, the latter opening strong and advancing to 51¼ but falling off to 50½ at the close. Two more failures in Erie contracts were reported, which were doubtless on the "short" side. To-day being "ultimo," or the second settling day of the month, a sudden spasm visited

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET

in connection with the settlements at the Stock Exchange, and the rate on prime securities advanced to 5¾ per cent against 5 per cent at the Bank of England, which institution was the gainer of £52,000 by the differences in its favor in the settlements among the brokers. The Paris quotations show a further and considerable decline in rentes, the effect of preparations to meet the payment of the next instalment of the French indemnity, which is due on the 1st of January. The London quotations were not affected by this latter influence, for the reason that Germany will at the same time pay out in liquidation of her war loans more than will be received from France. The new French loan was quoted 2¼ per cent premium in London.

THE TREASURY PROGRAMME FOR JANUARY.

The Treasury programme for the ensuing month is essentially the same as that of December. The transactions of the current week are moved one day backward, owing to the occurrence of New Year's on Wednesday. The programme is as follows:—

Gold sales.		Bond purchases.	
Friday, Jan. 3	$1,000,000	Thursday, Jan. 2	$1,000,000
Thursday, Jan. 9	1,000,000	Wednesday, Jan. 8	1,000,000
Thursday, Jan. 16	1,000,000	Wednesday, Jan. 15	1,000,000
Thursday, Jan. 23	1,000,000	Wednesday, Jan. 22	1,000,000
Thursday, Jan. 30	1,000,000	Wednesday, Jan. 29	1,000,000
Total	$5,000,000	Total	$5,000,000

MONEY STRINGENT.

In the money market there was a renewal of the stringency, attended by the exaction of extravagant rates of interest for the use of money in call loans. The average of the day's business was at ¼ and interest, but in a flurry about half-past two o'clock the rate advanced to 3-16 a ¼ per cent, although it fell off later to 1-16 and interest. Commercial paper was neglected and nominal, prime names being quoted 12 per cent discount. Foreign exchange was unaltered at the desk, but heavy and lower for actual business, which was on the basis of 109¼ for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling and 110¼ for sight bills.

GOLD UNSETTLED—111⅞ A 112¼ A 112.

The gold market was unsettled and alternately weak and strong under the various conflicting influences which the day developed. With the earlier heaviness of the foreign exchanges and the activity in the money market the price fell off to 111⅞, but with the announcement of activity and an advance in money in London the market advanced to 112¼, receding later in the day to 111⅞, when this spasm was explained as an incident of settling day, and when our bonds in London underwent so sudden and large an advance as reported at the close, the last sales occurring at a later reaction to 112. The upward turn was also helped by the statement that Secretary Boutwell had tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 15th of February, and the subsequent reaction was also influenced by

A WASHINGTON PROPHECY

that his successor would be Assistant Secretary Richardson, who, in the gold-selling, debt-paying and syndicate business, has been, and will be identified with the steadfast policy of the present régime in the Treasury Department. The sub-treasury paid out $825,000 on account of coin interest, $35,000 on account of currency interest and $5,700 on account of redeemed five-twenties. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	111⅞	2 P. M.	112⅛
10:30 A. M.	111⅞	2:36 P. M.	112
11 A. M.	112	2:50 P. M.	111⅞
12 M.	112⅛	2:55 P. M.	112
12:33 P. M.	112¼	3 P. M.	111⅞ a 112
1 P. M.	112⅛		

In the gold loan market the rates for carrying were 6 and 7 per cent, 7 gold and 1-32. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$37,653,000
Gold balances	1,510,645
Currency balances	1,715,690

The Gold Exchange voted to adjourn to-day and to-morrow at 3 o'clock P. M. simultaneously with the Stock Exchange.

THE RAILROAD BONDS.

The railroad bonds were in steady demand, but actual business was at a fractional yielding in prices. The Union Pacific firsts were exceptionally strong and active, with an advance to 91. The following were the bids at the call:—

New York Cen 6's, 1883	92½	Chic & N W con bds	90
New York Cen 6's, r e	92	Chic & N W exten bds	91
New York Cen 6's, sub	92	Chic & N W 1st m	98
New York Cen 7's, '76	100¼	Iowa Midland 8's, 1st m	95
New York Cen 7's, c, '76	100⅜	Han & St Jo l g	100
New York Con 7's, '65-'76	100⅜	Del, Lack & West 1st m	96
Erie 1st m, extended	100	Del, Lack & West 2d m	94
Erie 7's, 2d m, '79	97½	Tol & Wab 1st m, ex	98
Erie 7's, 3d m, '83	96	Tol & W 1st m, St L div	91¾
Erie 7's, 4th m, '80	92½	Tol & Wab 2d m	91½
Erie 7's, 5th m, '88	90	Tol & Wab equip bds	84
Long Dock bonds	91	Gt West 1st m, 1888	96
Buff, N Y & E 1st m, '77	93	Gt West 2d m, 1893	86½
Hud R 7's, 2d m, s f, '85	102½	Galena & Chic 2d m	96
Hud R 7's, 3d m, '75	100	Chic, R I & Pac	103
Harlem 7's, 1st m	100	Morris & Essex 1st m	103
Alb & Sus 1st bds	98½	Morris & Essex 2d m	97½
Alb & Sus 2d bds	94½	N J Cen 1st m, n	103
Mich Cen 8's, 1st m, '82	113	Pitts, Ft W & Chic 1st	104½
Mich So 7 per ct, 2d m	97	Pitts, Ft W & Chic 3d	93
Mich So & N I s f 7's	101½	Clev & Pitts 2d m	99½
Clev & Tol new bds	94	Clev & Pitts 3d m	97
C, P & A, old bds	99½	Chic & Alton s f	98
C, P & A, new bds	94	Chic & Alt 1st m	103
Det, Mon & Tol bds	97	Chic & Alt income	95½
Buff & Erie new bds	95	Ohio & Miss con s f	94¾
Pac RR 7's, gt'd by Mo	98½	Ohio & Miss con	94
Western Pacific bds	92	Ohio & Miss 2d m, con	84½
Cen Pacific gold bds	102½	Peninsula 1st m, con	95
Cen Pac State aid bds	113	Mil & St Paul 1st, 7 3-10	93
Union Pacific 1st m	90⅞	Mil & St Paul 7's, gold	98¾
Union Pacific l g 7's	79	Mil & St Paul, Iowa div	89½
Union Pacific inc 10's	81½	Mil & St Paul 2d m	81
Illinois Cen 7 per ct, '75	102½	Col, Chic & Ind 1st	88
Bellv'le & S Ill 1 m 8's	96	Tol, P & W, W D	88
Alt & Ter H 1st m	100	Tol, P & W, Burl'n div	82
Alt & Ter H 2d m, pf	89	Bost, H & Erie 1st m	42¾
Chic & N W s f	100½	Bost, H & E, guarn'td	56
Chic & N W int bds	97	Ced Falls & Min 1st m	82½

THE SOUTHERN STATE BONDS DULL.

The Southern list was dull, with a rather firmer tone, the Tennessees recovering ½ and new South Carolinas about as much. The Virginia consols were heavy and neglected. The Missouris were off ¼ a ½ per cent. The following were the closing quotations:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 79 a 80; do., new, 79 a 80; Virginia, ex coupon, 45 a 50; do., registered stock, old, 38 a 42; do. sixes, consolidated bonds, 55 a 56; do. sixes, deferred scrip, 15¼ a 16; Georgia sixes, 70 a 79; do. sevens, 88 a 90; North Carolina, ex coupon, 33¼ a 34; do. to North Carolina Railroad, 59 a 60; do., funding, 1866, 25 a 28; do. do., 1868, 24 a 26; do., new, 19 a 21; do., special tax, 12 a 15; Missouri sixes, 95½ a 96; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 92 a 93; Louisiana sixes, 51 a 55; do., new, 50 a 55; do. levee sixes, 50 a 60; do. do. eights, 65 a 70; do. do. do., 1875, 65 a 70; Alabama fives, 57 a 60; do. eights, 80 a 84; South Carolina sixes, 50 a 52; do., new, January and July, 22½ a 23; do. do., April and October, 25 a 25½; Arkansas sixes, funded, 39 a 42.

GOVERNMENTS BUOYANT.

The government list was strong and buoyant, with a further advance in the 67's to 117½, at which they closed, 2½ per cent above their par in gold. The currency sixes advanced to 113¾. It will be curious to watch the course of the market after to-morrow and see if these prices will be sustained when the holders of bonds who bought to avoid taxes begin to sell out. The following were the closing prices:—United States currency sixes, 113¼ a 113½; do. do., 1881, registered, 114¼ a 114½; do. do., coupon, 118 a 118½; do., five-twenties, registered, May and November, 112¾ a 113; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 112¾ a 113; do. do., 1864, do. do., 112¾ a 113; do. do., 1865, do. do., 113¼ a 113½; do. do., 1867, registered, January and July, 113½ a 114; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 116¾ a 116⅞; do. do., 1867, do. do., 117⅜ a 117⅝; do. do., 1868, do. do., 117⅜ a 117⅝; do. ten-forties, registered, 109¾ a 110; do. do., coupon, 109¾ a 110; do. fives of 1881, registered, 111¾ a 112¼; do. do., coupon, 111¾ a 112¼.

STOCKS DULL AND LOWER.

The stock market opened steady and dull, but during the session of the first board became weak under the several influences of the spasmodic activity in money in London incident to the semi-monthly settlements at the Stock Exchange in that city and the announcement that Secretary Boutwell had resigned the portfolio of the Treasury office. In the case of Mr. Boutwell the depression was the usual result of changes in important Cabinet positions, the effect in this instance being intensified by the apprehension that his departure from Washington implied a modification of the Treasury policy which has been so prominent a feature of the present administration. After these matters came the

RECURRENT STRINGENCY

in the money market, the climax of its severity, in the vicinity of half-past two o'clock, precipitating a sudden downward turn in prices throughout the market, Pacific Mail, as has happened so often, being the Jonah of the trouble, and falling from 75⅛ to 73⅞, the others going off ½ a 1 per cent. Gradually it began to dawn upon the memory of many of the foreign brokers that it might be settling day in London, and that the monetary activity there this afternoon was only a temporary affair, while close upon the heels of a London news item confirmatory of this interpretation came rumors that the strongest candidate for the successorship to Secretary Boutwell was ex-Governor and ex-Senator Edwin D. Morgan, at present in the banking business in Exchange place, and long identified with

"THE WILLIAM STREET PARTY"

in his views of the finances in general and of monetary and Wall street topics in particular, his efforts in inducing Mr. Boutwell to let loose ten millions of money in October and thereby break up the Smith-Gould combination of "bears" and lockers-up of greenbacks being part of the recent history of Wall street. It is, indeed, possible that an intimation of such a change in the Treasury Secretaryship has been at the bottom of the wonderful harmony of the leading speculative combinations in their views of the future of the stock market, as related by us in the HERALD yesterday, the very Smith and Gould who were defeated last October in their

RAIDS ON THE MONEY MARKET

by the interposition of Mr. Morgan with Senator Conkling and President Grant and his efforts in securing the disbursement of the ten millions of government money, being now on the "bull" side of speculation, the latter of them out-Heroding Herod as a leader of the "bulls" in the movement for higher prices. With the prospect thus presented to the excited imagination of the street there was a sudden rally in the market, New York Central taking the lead and rising to 99⅞—the highest point of the season—numerous sales of the same stock being made at 100, "buyer ten days." The recovery elsewhere was as sudden, but not as extensive, and the general list at the close, while showing an improvement of ¼ a ¾ per cent upon the lowest prices of the day, was still below

THE OPENING STANDARD.

The early adjournment of the board prevented a full exercise of the influence of the closing buoyancy in our bonds on the London market, the news of which did not reach the street until after three o'clock. At the same time the gossip about ex-Senator Morgan was rendered less effective toward the close by a Washington report that Mr. Boutwell's successor would be the Assistant Secretary, Judge Richardson—a man of Mr. Boutwell's own pattern in every respect—and likely to be his successor in view of General Grant's committal to the principles of civil service reform, which as President he has so often advocated and endorsed as the essential policy directing political promotion and preferment.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central	99⅞	98⅝
Erie	62⅝	61½
Lake Shore	96	95⅝
Wabash	75	74½
Northwestern	82½	82¼
Northwestern preferred	89½	88⅞
Rock Island	111⅝	110¾
St. Paul	54	53⅜
St. Paul preferred	77½	77
Ohio and Mississippi	48⅞	48
Union Pacific	37⅜	37
C., C. and I. C	36⅞	36¼
Western Union Telegraph	81	80
Pacific Mail	75⅞	73⅞

In Philadelphia Reading was strong, and advanced to 117½.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Dec. 30—10:15 A. M.

$8000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	116¼	$20000 US 6's, cur	113⅜
5000 US 5-20, c, '67....c	117¼	25000 US 5's, 10-40, c	109⅞
10000 do	117⅜		

10 A. M.—Before Call.

200 shs Pac M SS Co	75⅞	500 shs N Y C & H R...c	99
100 do....c	75⅜	100 do....b10	99½
200 do	75½	300 do	99⅛
400 do....c	75½	200 Un Pac RR	37⅜
200 do....c	75¾	100 do	37¼
900 do	75¾	1100 do	37⅛
500 do	75⅝	200 C & R I RR	111⅜
200 do	75⅜	100 T, W & W RR	75
200 do....c	75¼	100 do	74¾
100 do....c	75	100 Erie RR....c	62⅛
300 do	75⅛	1000 do	62⅜
100 do	75¼	100 do....c	62⅜
100 do....c	75⅛	800 do	62½
200 B, H & E RR....s3	9	100 do....c	62⅜
300 do	9	500 do	62¾
400 West Un Tel	81	600 do....b3	62½
300 do....c	80¾	1900 do	62½
300 do	80⅞	300 do....c	62⅜
500 L S & M S RR	95⅞	700 do....c	62½
200 do....c	95⅞	400 do	62⅝
900 do	96	500 M & St P RR	54
100 do	95⅞	200 Mil & St Paul pf	77½
200 N Y C & H R RR	99	100 H & St Jo pf	69⅞
400 do	98⅞	500 Ohio & Miss RR.b10	49
100 do....c	98¾	200 C, C & I C RR	36¾
100 do....b10	99¼	100 do	36⅞
100 do....c	98¾	200 do	36¾

First Board—10:30 A. M.

$2000 Tenn 6's, old	79	100 shs N Y C & H R...c	99
8000 do	79½	100 do	99⅛
5000 Va 6's, con	55⅛	500 do	99
1000 N Y C 6's, '83	92¼	50 Han & St Jo RR	48
8000 Mich South 2d m	97	100 L S & M S...b c.b60	97
1000 Pac R 7's, gtd Mo	99	600 do	95⅞
3000 Cen Pac gld bds	102⅛	100 do....b3	96
2000 do	102	100 do....c	95¾
2000 Alt & T H, inc	80	300 do	95⅞
4000 Chic & N W con	91	10 do	95⅝
3000 Tol & Wab 1st m	98½	100 do	95⅞
2000 P, Ft W & C 1st.b3	105	200 Erie RR....c	62⅛
1000 C, C & I C 1st m	88¼	300 do....b c	62⅜
1000 do	88	100 do....c	62⅛
	91	200 do	62⅝
3000 Union Pac 1st m		900 do	62½
[illegible]000 do	90⅞	[illegible] do....s3	62⅜
10000 do....b c	91	[illegible] do....b3	62½
35000 Un Pac 7's, l g b	79	600 [illegible]	62⅛
10000 do....b3	79	100 do	62⅜
10000 B, H & E gtd	56	500 do	62¼
8000 L'vill & N con, '98	98	2400 do	62¼
100 shs Am Mer U Ex	68	100 do....c	62⅞
16 Gallatin Nat'l Bank	121	200 do	[illegible]
10 B'k of Commerce.x	112	100 Erie RR pf	71
200 Clev & Pitts, gtd	89	100 C & N W RR	82½
100 do....b c.c	89	100 C & N W pf....b3	89
70 Adams Ex	93½	100 do	88⅞
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.b c	86	100 Mil & St P RR	53⅜
100 Pac M SS Co....c	75	50 do....b c	53⅞
100 do....b c	75⅛	200 do	53⅜
100 do	75¼	100 do....c	53⅜
100 do	75⅜	50 M & St P pf	77½
100 do	75¼	200 do	77⅞
100 do....b3	75⅜	300 do	77
100 do	75⅜	500 do....b c	77½
100 do....b3	75½	100 do	77¼
400 do	75¼	500 Ohio & Miss RR	48⅝
400 do....c	75½	400 do....b c	48⅝
100 do....c	75¼	100 do....c	48½
200 do	75⅜	200 do	48⅜
200 do	75¼	100 do....b10	48⅞
400 do	75½	400 Un Pac RR....b c.c	37⅛
100 do	75	100 do....c	37¼
200 do	75⅛	100 do....c	37⅛
10 Morris & Essex RR	90½	300 do....b3	37⅜
100 W Un Tel....b c.c	80¾	100 C & R I RR....b c	111¼
200 do	80⅞	100 do	111⅛
200 do....c	80⅝	100 do	111¼
500 do	80¾	200 do....c	111½
600 do	80⅞	100 B, H & E RR	8⅞
200 do....c	80¾	100 do....b c.c	8¾
100 do	80⅞	1800 do	8¾
100 do	80¾	100 do....b3	8¾
200 do	80⅞	5 C, C & I C....c	36
200 N Y C & H R....b c	99⅛	20 do	37¼
100 do....c	99⅛	100 do....b c	36⅝
200 do....b c.b10	99⅝	600 do....c	36½
100 do....c	99¼	300 do....b30	36⅞
100 do	99⅝	100 do	36⅝
100 do....b10	99⅝	100 do	36¾
600 do	99⅝		

12:15 and 2:15 P. M.

$20000 US 6's, '81, c	118	$10000 US 5-20, r, '67	113½
10000 US 6's, '81, r	114¾	25000 US 5-20, c, '67	117½
1080 US 5-20, c, '65, n	116¼	18000 US 5's, 10-40, r..s3	109¾
5000 do	116½	600 US 5's, 10-40, c	109⅞
6000 US 5-20, r, '65, n	112⅞		

12:30 P. M.—Before Call.

800 shs West U Tel	80¾	200 shs Erie RR....s3	61⅝
100 do	80⅝	200 do	61¾
200 do	80½	200 L S & M S RR	95¾
300 N Y C & H R RR	99	100 do....c	95½
100 do....c	98⅞	100 do	95⅝
500 do	98⅞	100 do....b3	95⅞
300 Pac M SS Co	75	500 U Pacific RR	37¼
100 do....c	74¾	100 do	37⅛
300 do	74¾	400 C & R I RR	111
500 do	74⅞	100 B, H & E RR....b3	8¾
1200 do	74¾	100 do....s30	8⅝
900 do	74⅝	100 do	8⅝
1000 do	74½	100 Ohio & Miss RR	48½
400 Erie RR	62	100 do	48⅜
100 do	61⅞	100 do....b10	48¾
300 do	61¾	100 do....c	48¼
100 do	61⅝	300 do	48¼
200 do	61¾	100 do	48⅛
300 do....b30	62⅛	100 do	48
200 do....b30	62¼	300 T, W & W RR	74⅝
200 do	61¾	300 do	74½
500 do	61⅝	500 C, C & I C RR	36¾
700 do	61½	100 do	36⅝
400 do	61⅝		

Second Board—1 P. M.

$2000 S C 6's, n, Jn & Jy	23	3 shs N Y C & H R.b c	100⅞
10000 do	22⅞	300 do	98¾
1000 N C fund act, '68	25	200 do	98⅝
20000 U Pac 7's l g b	79	200 Harlem RR....b c	114½
4000 Chi&RI & Pac 7's	103⅝	200 L S & M S RR....b c	95¾
3000 Harlem 1st m	100	300 Erie RR....b c	61⅝
3000 Mil & St P 1st..b3	94	200 do....c	61⅝
1000 Ohio & Miss c bds	94½	900 do	61½
500 shs West Un Tel.b c	80½	300 do	61⅜
500 do....c	80¼	500 do....b3	61¾
200 do	80⅜	100 do....c	61½
1200 do	80½	100 do	61⅝
100 do....c	80½	200 do....b3	61¾
100 do	80⅛	200 Un Pac RR....b c	37⅛
100 do....c	80	100 do	37
100 do	80¼	200 do	37⅛
100 do....b3	80⅛	100 do	37¼
100 do	80⅜	100 do....b3	37¼
5 Am M U Ex Co	68½	200 do	37⅛
50 do	68⅝	200 C & Pitts, gtd	89¼
100 do....b c	68	10 C & N W RR pf..b c	89¼
100 Pac M SS Co	74⅜	100 C & R I RR....b c	110⅞
200 do....b c	74⅜	100 do....c	110¾
500 do	74¼	18 do	110¼
100 do....s3	74¼	100 do....c	110¾
100 do....c	74⅛	300 do	110⅞
500 do	74⅛	100 Mil & St P RR..b c	53⅝
1100 do	74	200 Ohio & M RR....b c	48
100 do....c	73⅞	300 do	48⅛
100 do	74⅛	1200 do	48
100 do	74¼	600 T, W & W RR....b c	74⅛
100 do	74⅛	300 do	74¼
100 do....c	74	300 do	74⅜
100 do	74¼	100 do	74¼
200 do	74⅜	200 B, H & Erie....b30	8⅞
500 do	74⅛	100 do....b c.b3	8¾
100 do	74⅝	100 H & St Jo RR	47½
300 do	74¾	500 H & St Jo pf	69⅝
100 do	74⅝	200 C, C & I C RR....b c	36¾
100 Atlantic M SS....b c	14¼	200 do....c	36¼
200 U S Ex Co....b c	79½	100 do	36½

2:30 to 3 P. M.

500 shs New Cent Coal	47¾	400 shs Erie RR	61⅛
200 West Un Tel	80½	1300 do	61⅝
200 do	80⅝	300 do....b3	61¾
100 do	80½	100 do....a r.c	61⅝
100 Am M Un Exp	67½	500 do	61½
600 Pacific Mail SS Co	74½	200 do....b3	61¾
200 do	74⅝	500 do	61½
100 do	74¾	200 do....b30	62
400 do	74½	100 Union Pac RR....c	37
100 L S & M S RR....c	95⅜	1700 do	37
300 do	95⅝	200 do	37⅛
300 do	95⅜	100 Chic & N W RR...c	82¼
1600 N Y C & H R RR	99	400 C & R I RR	110⅞
400 do	99⅛	400 T, W & W RR	74⅜
500 do....b3	99⅛	100 do....b3	74⅜
800 do	99¼	200 do	74⅝
500 do	99⅜	100 do	74½
2000 do	99½	400 do	74⅜
400 do....b10	100	200 do	74⅝
400 do	99⅜	100 H & St Jo pref	70
1700 do....b3	99½	100 Ohio & Miss RR...c	48⅛
4200 do	99½	100 do	48¼
800 do....b10	100	200 do	48⅜
1800 do	99⅝	200 C, C & I C RR	36½
100 Mil & St Paul RR	53¾	200 do	36⅜
100 do	53⅞		

CLOSING PRICES—3 O'CLOCK P. M.

Western Union	80¼ a 80⅜	Northwest'n pf	88 a 88½
Quicksilver	45¾ a 46½	N J Central	102½ a 103
Adams Ex	93½ a 94	Rock Island	110⅞ a 111
Wells-Fargo Ex	85½ a 86	St Paul	53½ a 54
U S Express	79½ a 79⅝	St Paul pf	77 a 77½
Pacific Mail	74⅛ a 74⅜	Wabash	74¾ a 74⅞
N Y Central	99⅞ a 99¾	Ohio & Miss	48¼ a 48½
Erie	61½ a 61⅝	Han & St Jo	47½ a 48
Harlem	114½ a 115	Han & St Jo pf	69⅞ a 70
Lake Shore	95⅝ a 95¾	Boston, H & E	8⅜ a 8¾
Union Pacific	37 a 37⅛	C, C & I C	36½ a 36⅝
Northwestern	82 a 82⅛		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton in Demand and Higher; Receipts at the Ports, 19,409 Bales—Flour Firm—Wheat Decidedly Better—Corn Quiet—Oats Quiet—Pork Nominal—Lard Steady—Groceries Quiet—Petroleum Nominal—Naval Stores Neglected—Whiskey Higher.

MONDAY, Dec. 30—6 P. M.

The trade movement continued very slow as a rule to-day; but there were a few notable exceptions to the rule. The tenor of the cable advices was such as to stimulate renewed activity in the wheat market, and the results were a material advance in prices and a comparatively large business at the improvement. At the close choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring was held firmly at $1 64 a $1 65, and though there were no sales on 'Change at over $1 63, holders were sanguine of realizing the prices asked. Winter wheats, though comparatively quiet, were held firm at correspondingly high figures. Corn was dull, and prices were nominally unchanged. Whiskey was rather more sought after, and better prices were realized. The movement in provisions was still very sluggish, and business was confined mainly to the immediate requirements of the local trade. Lard was about the only exception to the rule. Freights were unchanged, and there was no perceptible indication of any relaxation of the firmness hitherto noticed. Cotton was in better demand, and higher prices were realized, both for spot and future. Groceries continued quiet; but the sugar market showed a little more firmness. Petroleum remained dull and nominal. Naval stores were neglected and more or less nominal, but held at previous figures.

COFFEE.—The market to-day has been quiet for all descriptions, but prices were firm. We have only to note a sale of 4,200 bags Rio, to arrive at Baltimore per Maggse V. Hugg, on private terms. We quote—Rio—Ordinary cargoes, 15½c. a 16c.; fair cargoes, 16½c. a 16¾c.; good cargoes, 17¼c. a 17½c.; prime cargoes, 18⅛c. a 18½c. Java—Government bags, 18⅜c. a 19c.; do. (grass mats), 19c. a 20c.; Singapore (grass mats), 15c. a 16c.; Ceylon, 15½c. a 16½c.; Maracaibo, 15c. a 16½c.; Laguayra, 15½c. a 17½c.; Jamaica, 14c. a 16c.; St. Domingo, 13½c. a 13¾c., gold, 60 to 90 days.

COTTON on the spot, under a moderate supply and a fair demand, ruled ⅛c. per lb. higher. Future deliveries were also in good request, at an advance of ⅛c. a ¼c. per lb. The sales reported on 'Change to-day sum up as follows:—

	To-Day.	Saturday Evening.	Total.
Export	877	1,594	2,471
Consumption	727	107	834
Speculation	25	—	25
In transit	—	100	100
Total	1,629	1,801	3,430

—Included in the above are 265 bales to arrive. For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Sales Saturday evening, after one o'clock—December, 800 bales at 19⅝c., 700 at 19 11-16c., 500 at 19⅞c.; January, 200 at 19 11-16, S.P.B.; 200 at 19¾c., 100 at 19⅝c., B.P.B.; 300 at 19 11-16c., 100 at 19⅝c., B.P.B.; 300 at 19 11-16c., 400 at 19 11-16c., S.P.B.; 500 at 19⅝c., 100 at 19 11-16, S.P.B.; 300 at 19 11-16c.; February, 500 at 20 1-16c., 1,300 at 20⅛c.; March, 200 at 20 7-16c., B.P.B.; 700 at 20⅜c.; April, 100 at 20 13-16c., B.P.B.; 1,050 at 20⅞c.; May, 300 at 28⅛c., 400 at 21⅛c.; June, 200 at 21⅛c.; 100 at 21⅜c., 100 at 21⅜c., 200 at 21⅜c. Exchange—100 December for January—even. Total, 9,650 bales. Sales to-day up to three o'clock:—December, 500 at 19 11-16, 300 at 19⅝c., B. P. B.; 900 at 19 11-16c., 100 at 19⅝c., B. P. B.; 300 at 19 11-16c., 100 at 19 13-16c.; 300 at 19⅞c., 200 at 19 13-16c., 200 at 19⅞c.; January, 600 at 19 11-16c.; 100 at 19⅝c., no notice to-day; 300 at 19 11-16c.; 100 at 19⅝c., no notice till January 2; 100 at 19 11-16c., 100 at 19⅝c., no notice to-day; 100 at 19⅝c., 200 at 19⅝c., short notice; 100 at 19 11-16c., 1,000 at 19⅝c., 100 at 19 13-16c., no notice to-day; 200 at 19⅝c., 200 at 19 13-16c., 100 at 19⅞c., short notice; 300 at 19 13-16c., 500 at 19⅞c., 100 at 19⅞c., S. P. B.; February, 600 at 20⅛c., 1,000 at 20 3-16c., 100 at 20⅛c., S. P. B.; 100 at 20⅛c., 100 at 20⅛c., B. P. B.; 400 at 20⅛c., 600 at 20 5-16c., 200 at 20⅜c.; March, 400 at 20⅜c., 550 at 20 7-16c., 200 at 20⅜c., 200 at 20 9-16c., 300 at 20⅜c., 300 at 20 9-16c., 500 at 20⅜c., 100 at 20 9-16c., S. P. B.; 100 at 20⅜c., S. P. B.; 200 at 20⅜c., 100 at 20⅜c., B. P. B.; 50 at 20⅜c.; April, 550 at 21c., B. P. B.; 1,000 at 21c., 200 at 21 1-16c.; May, 100 at 21⅛c., 100 at 21⅛c., B. P. B.; 200 at 21⅛c., 300 at 21⅛c., 100 at 21 7-16c., 100 at 21⅛c., 200 at 21⅛c., 200 at 21 7-16c., 100 at 21⅜c., 100 at 21 7-16c.; June, 100 at 21⅛c., 300 at 21⅜c., 700 at 21 13-16c., B. P. B.; 100 at 21⅝c., 400 at 21 13-16c. Exchanged—800 December for 200 January, even; 7-16c. paid to exchange 100 January for February. Total, 18,200 bales; grand total, 27,850 bales. Receipts at the ports sum up thus:—Galveston, 1,615 bales; New Orleans, 5,360; Mobile, 4,070; Savannah, 4,143; Charleston, 2,997; Wilmington, 187; Norfolk, 673; Baltimore, 180; New York, 112; Boston, 72. Total, 19,409. This day last week, 20,9[illegible]6. This day last year, holiday. Rates on cotton to foreign ports closed firm at the following figures:—To Havre, by steam, 1⅛c. a 1¼c.; sail, 1c. compressed. To Hamburg, by steam, ⅝d. compressed. To Bremen, by steam, 1¼c.; sail, 1c. To Liverpool, by steam, 9-16d. a ⅝d.; sail, 5-16d. a ⅜d. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅛	17¾	18	18¼
[illegible] ordinary	18⅝	19	19¼	19½
Go[illegible] good ordinary	19⅛	19¼	19⅜	19⅞
Strict [illegible]dling	19¾	19¾	20	20¼
Low m[illegible]	20⅛	20⅜	21	21¼
Middling	22⅛	22⅜	22⅝	23

Good middl[illegible] are based on cotton in store, running in [illegible] —The quotatio[illegible] [illegible]n half a grade above or below the quality not more th[illegible] grade quoted. [Rec]eipts—Flour, 5,158 bbls.; wheat, [illegible]

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Re[illegible]o.; corn meal, 1,500 bbls. and 16,488 bushels; corn, 10,850 [illegible] barley, 2,500 do.; rye, 375 [illegible] 1,600 bags; oats, 16,375 bushels. [illegible]der a fair inquiry from do. The flour market was firm [illegible] sales aggregate about the trade and for shipment. The [illegible] within the range 11,500 bbls., including all kinds, at prices [illegible] was quiet, but of the appended quotations. Corn meal [illegible] there was no perceptible change in values. We quote:— [illegible] a $5 05

No. 2 State	$3 [illegible]	6 25
Superfine State	5 75 a	[illegible] 25
Extra State	7 00 a	[illegible]
Choice State	7 50 a	7 75
Superfine Western	5 75 a	6 25
Extra Western	6 50 a	7 00
Extra Minnesota	7 50 a	9 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 85 a	7 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 25 a	8 00
Family	8 00 a	10 00
St. Louis low extra	7 00 a	8 00
St. Louis straight extra	8 00 a	8 75
St. Louis choice double extra	9 00 a	10 00
St. Louis choice family	10 50 a	12 00
California	8 00 a	8 50
Rye flour	4 00 a	5 00
Southern No. 2	4 25 a	5 25
Southern superfine	5 50 a	6 25
Southern extra	7 25 a	8 75
Southern family	9 00 a	13 00
Corn meal, Western	3 25 a	3 50
Cornmeal, Jersey	3 60 a	3 65
Corn meal, Brandywine	3 85 a	3 90
Baltimore	4 00 f. o. b.	
Caloric	3 60 a	3 65
Puncheons	10 50 f. o. b.	

—Wheat was in active demand, and 2c. a 3c. per bushel higher. The demand was mainly for shipment, and the business was pretty large, the market closing firm, holders demanding $1 64 a $1 65 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring afloat, and $1 58 a $1 63 for No. 2 Chicago and Northwest; Winter wheat was strong at $1 75 a $1 85 for red, $1 85 a $1 90 for amber, and $1 90 a $2 10 for white. The sales were about 200,000 bushels at $1 40 a $1 50 for rejected Spring, $1 50 a $1 52 for No. 3, $1 55 for No. 2 in store, $1 56 a $1 58 for do. afloat, $1 61 for choice Northwest, $1 60 a $1 61 for No. 2 Milwaukee in store, $1 63 for do. afloat, $1 70 for No. 1 Duluth, $1 75 for red Winter in store, $1 90 for white in store. Barley was in better demand and the market was firmer. Sales 25,000 bushels at 90c. for Chicago and 93c. for Milwaukee. Corn was dull but unchanged. The sales were about 37,000 bushels at 66c. for old Western mixed afloat; 65½c. a 66c. for new mixed do.; other descriptions were nominal. Oats were steady but very quiet. The sales were only about 23,000 bushels at 46c. for dark mixed Western on the track; 47c. a 49c. for new mixed do. afloat; 51c. on the track and afloat for new Western white, and 48c. for new dark mixed afloat. Old held at 52c. in store. Rye remained entirely nominal in the absence of sales.

FREIGHTS.—Business in berth freights was only moderate to-day, but rates were very firm and in some instances higher. The chartering business continued very quiet and rates were more or less nominal. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, by steam, 45,000 bushels grain at 8⅜d. a 8½d.; 2,000 boxes bacon at 60s.; and by sail, 400 tierces lard at 31s. To Bremen, 1,000 boxes bacon at 42s. 6d. The only charters we heard of were a Norwegian bark 500 tons, to Bremen, general cargo, at current rates; an Italian bark, from Philadelphia to Gibraltar for orders, 4,200 bbls. refined petroleum, at 6s. if to the Mediterranean, or 7s. if to the Adriatic.

MOLASSES.—The market continued dull, excepting in a jobbing way, where moderately fair sales were made at full prices. We quote:—

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, centrifugal and mixed	17c. a 19c.	— a —
Cuba, clayed	20c. a 28c.	— a —
Cuba Muscovado, refining	22c. a 32c.	— a —
Cuba Muscovado, grocery	25c. a 33c.	— a —
Porto Rico	28c. a 55c.	— a —
English Islands	30c. a 38c.	— a —
New Orleans	35c. a 50c.	55c. a 68c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits of turpentine has been dull to-day and prices were quite nominal; 60c. was generally asked, but the bids were under that price. We have only to note sales of 25 bbls. on the dock at 90c. Rosin was likewise dull; strained held at $3 60, with bids of $3 55. We heard of sales of 65 bbls. of pale at $4 50, 400 bbls. of extra pale at $5 50, and 34 bbls. of No. 1 at $4. Tar and pitch were entirely neglected and nominal.

PETROLEUM.—The market for refined remained dull and entirely nominal. Crude in bulk and other descriptions were quiet and unchanged. We quote:—Standard white, 27½c. for cargoes; crude in bulk, 11c. for prompt delivery; cases, 29c. a 29½c., and naphtha, 16½c. a 16¾c. At the Creek the market remained dull and nominal, quoted at $2 75 a $2 80 on the upper, $2 80 on the lower road and $3 at Oil City. The Philadelphia market remained dull, but nominally unchanged. Refined held at 27c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 654 bbls.; beef, 84 packages; cut meats, 1,864 do.; lard, 1,381 bbls. and tierces. The market for mess pork continued quiet and nominally unchanged; $13 25 was asked for to-morrow's delivery, and $13 for January, February or March; 100 bbls. of city prime mess sold at $15 50. Bacon was again firmer, under a continued good demand and scarcity of stock; sales 400 boxes short clear at 7⅜c. a 8c.; 300 boxes long clear, for short delivery, at 6⅞c.; 100 boxes do., sellers January, at 6¾c.; and 500 boxes long and short clear, for February and March, at 7c. Dressed hogs were rather easier; quoted at 5c. a 6⅛c. and pigs at 6⅛c. Beef was quiet and unchanged. We quote:—New plain mess, $10 a $12; do. extra mess, bbls., $13 a $14; do. prime mess, tierces, $21 a $22; and do. India mess, tierces, $23 50 a $25. Sales 100 tierces India mess on private terms. Beef hams were dull, but nominally steady at $31 a $33. Cut meats—Business in a jobbing way was moderately fair, but round lots were little sought after. Prices were without particular change. Lard was about steady. The sales of Western comprise 400 tierces spot at 7⅞c., 750 tierces for January at 7⅞c., 500 tierces for February at 7⅞c., and 1,250 tierces for March at 8⅛c. City lard was in fair demand and steady. Sales 400 tierces No. 1 at 7⅝c., 40 tierces of stearic at 7⅝c. and 60 tierces of kettle at 7⅞c.

RICE.—The demand was only moderate to-day, but prices were not materially changed. Sales 30 tierces of Carolina at 7⅞c. a 8⅛c. and 125 bags Rangoon at 6⅞c. a 7⅛c.

SUGAR.—There was a little better feeling in the market for raw to-day, but the general market remained quiet, yet there was a noticeable improvement in the inquiry. Fair to good quoted at 9⅛c. a 9⅜c. We note sales of 200 hhds. of centrifugal on private terms and 64 hhds. of Cubas at 9⅛c. Refined was quiet, but without reported change in prices. We quote:—Cuba—Refining, inferior to common, 8⅜c. a 8⅝c.; fair to good fair, 9c. a 9⅛c.; good to prime, 9⅜c. a 9⅝c.; grocery, fair to good, 9⅝c. a 9⅞c.; prime to choice, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9c. a 11c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7⅛c. a 9c.; melado, 4⅛c. a 6⅛c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8⅜c. a 9c.; do., 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; do., 13 to 15, 10c. a 10⅛c.; do., 16 to 18, 11c. a 11⅜c.; do., 19 to 20, 12c. a 12⅛c.; white, 11⅛c. a 12⅛c. Porto Rico—Refining, common to prime, 8⅜c. a 9⅛c.; grocery, fair to choice, 9⅝c. a 10⅛c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7⅛c. a 9c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7⅜c. a 8⅛c.

STEARINE.—No business was reported to-day and prices were nominal.

TALLOW.—The market was quiet, but firm. Sales 25,000 lbs. of good at 8⅝c. Prime city quoted at 8⅝c. a 8 11-16c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 120 bbls. The market was decidedly firmer, owing to the light supply. Sales 175 bbls. at 98½c. a 99c. and small retail sales at $1.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Dec. 30, 1872.

Cotton firm; good ordinary, 17⅛c. Net receipts, 1,615 bales. Exports coastwise, 987. Sales, 1,500. Stock, 67,436.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30, 1872.

Cotton active; good ordinary, 18⅛c.; low middlings, 19⅛c.; middlings, 19⅝c. a 19⅞c. Net receipts, 5,360 bales; gross, 7,347. Exports—To Great Britain, 3,501; to the Continent, 3,137. Sales, 1,700; last evening, 100. Stock, 162,945.

MOBILE, Dec. 30, 1872.

Cotton firm; good ordinary, 18⅛c.; middlings, 19⅛c. Net receipts, 4,070 bales. Exports coastwise, 2,132. Sales, 1,500. Stock, 41,865.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 30, 1872.

Cotton firmer; middlings, 19⅛c.; low middlings, 18⅝c.; good ordinary, 18⅛c. Net receipts, 4,143. Exports—To Great Britain, 3,125; to the Continent, 2,130; coastwise, 3,155. Sales, 1,900. Stock, 83,591.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 30, 1872.

Cotton firmer; middlings, 19⅛c. Net receipts, 2,997 bales. Exports coastwise, 2,588. Sales, 1,000. Stock, 42,740.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 30, 1872.

Spirits turpentine steady at 55c. Rosin quiet at $3 10 for strained. Crude turpentine sold at $3 for hard, $4 75 for yellow dip and virgin. Tar dull; no sales reported.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 30, 1872.

Tobacco very active for all grades; sales 50 hhds.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1872.

Flour dull and unchanged; sales of 1,000 bbls. at $8 25 for No 1 Spring, $9 25 for amber Winter, $10 for white Winter and $10 50 for double extra. Wheat firm; sales 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1 63, and 2,000 bushels do. at $1 65. Corn dull; sales three cars at 60c. Barley unchanged; sales 2,000 bushels of up lake Canada at $1 02, and one car of State on private terms. Corn meal, $1 30 for bolted and $1 25 for unbolted per cwt. Millfeed steady; shorts, $21; shipstuffs, $22, and middlings $23 per ton. Railroad freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 76c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New York, 62c., and to Albany, 54c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1872.

Grain in store and afloat—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; wheat, 423,775 bushels; corn, 282,700 do.; oats, 92,877 do.; barley, 313,380 do.; rye, 28,800 do.; peas, 222 do.; barley malt, 10,652 do. Lake imports—Flour, 2,700 bbls.; wheat, 4,800 bushels; corn, 27,200 do.; oats, 18,200 do.; barley, 1,200 do. Rail shipments—Wheat, 5,129 bushels; corn, 27,200 do.; oats, 18,200 do.; barley, 6,200 do. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 a $7 25; bakers', $7 a $7 50; amber, $8 a $8 75; white, $8 75 a $9 50. Wheat steady and firm; sales of 15,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 47 a $1 49; held at the close—Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 56, Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 40; white Michigan, $1 80 a $1 95; white Canada Winter, $1 80 a $1 95; red Winter, $1 70 a $1 75. Corn steady at 52c. for No. 2 in car lots; sales of 1,000 bushels No. 2 at 52c. Oats dull; held at 40c. for No. 2 Western, 42c. for No. 2 Toledo. Barley quiet; sales of 2,000 bushels Western No. 2 at 85c.; held at 90c. a 95c. for Canada, 85c. a 90c. for Western No. 2; sales of State, two-rowed, at 78c., and four-rowed at 90c. Rye—Sales in small lots at 80c. Barley malt steady; sales of 10,000 bushels Western at $1 10 a $1 15; quoted, prime Winter Western, $1 a $1 20; Canada, $1 20 a $1 25. Other articles unchanged.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30, 1872.

Flour—Demand light; holders firm. Wheat active and higher. No. 1 Spring, $1 25; No. 2 Spring, $1 22¼ a $1 22½; January, $1 22⅝; February, $1 24⅜; No. 3 Spring, $1 07½, cash; rejected, 95c. a 95½c. Corn in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 mixed, 31½c. a 31⅝c., spot or January; 31⅞c. a 32c. for February; rejected, 29⅛c. Oats steady; No. 2, 24⅝c.; rejected, 21½c. Rye steady; No. 2 in car lots, 69c. a 69½c. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, 66c. Provisions quiet and weak. Pork, $11 37½ a $11 50, spot or January. Lard steady at 7c., cash or January. Green hams—Demand good, at full prices; sales of 20 lb. and 17 lb. averages at 6c. a 6⅛c.; 14 lb. and 12 lb. averages, 8c. a 8⅛c. Green shoulders, 3⅛c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Dressed hogs—Demand good at full prices; sales at $4 35 a $4 40. Whiskey quiet and steady at 89½c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. flour, 23,000 bushels wheat, 71,000 do. corn, 27,000 do. oats, 6,000 do. rye, 15,000 do. barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. flour, 9,000 bushels wheat, 4,000 do. corn, 10,000 do. oats, 2,000 do. rye and 12,000 do. barley.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 30—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 91⅞ for money, and 91⅞ a 92 for the account. United States five twenty bonds, 1865's, old, 92¼; 1867's, 92⅞; ten-forties, 88¾; new fives, 89¾; Erie Railway shares, 50⅝.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Dec. 30—P. M.—Rentes closed at 52f. 82c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30—5 P. M.—The market closed firm. Middling uplands, 10⅛d. a 10⅜d.; middling Orleans, 10⅜d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. Of the sales to-day 7,000 bales were American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30—P. M.—The market is quiet.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30—2 P. M.—Pork, 63s. per bbl. for new mess.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30—Refined petroleum, 20½d. per gallon. Common rosin, 10s. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 30—Evening.—Spirits turpentine, 44s. per cwt.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,

NEW YORK, Dec. 30, 1872.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD is about completed. Its immediate promise of business is very large; its earnings on the disconnected portions will reach this year nearly $1,000,000, without mineral or through business, from which its revenues as a completed road will be largely derived. Coal mining, iron furnaces, rolling mills and manufactories of all kinds will soon crowd its whole line; while the producing West and manufacturing East are eagerly awaiting the opening of this new Trunk Line, which is destined to have so important an influence upon the transportation of their products.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS of the Company, the total amount of which is only $15,000,0[illegible], are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 [illegible] are fully equal in intrinsic value to the $40,000,000, a[illegible] Central Pacific Bon[illegible]. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price—8[illegible] and accrued interest—are very desirable.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000; they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par, the price to-day being 102 to 102¼, with coupon on, due January 1, at 3 per cent, gold.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the Central Pacific, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by them. Their market price to-day is 92 to 92¼, also with a 3 per cent gold coupon on, due January 1. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of Central Pacifics, being substantially the same in character and value.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, the CENTRAL and WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce, especially as the government will probably, during the coming year, pay off, in gold, another large lot of five-twenties and issue in their place five per cent bonds.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham square and New Bowery.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—An interest dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum will be paid to all depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, January 20, 1873. Dividends not withdrawn will be added to the principal.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST AS FROM JANUARY 1.

HARRISON HALL, President.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

A.—SEVERAL GOOD SECOND MORTGAGES ON improved city property wanted immediately by a prompt cash purchaser. Address W. MYER, No. 7 Warren street, room 7.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

1873—JANUARY INTEREST.

The twenty-fifth semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to January 1, will be credited and paid on and after Tuesday, January 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The Bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before January 2 will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank books in German, French and English.

Bank 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW YORK, DEC. 27, 1872.—Dividend.—The directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent, free of all tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILroad Coupons, due January 1, 1873, will be paid on and after 2d proximo, by Gallatin National Bank.

EAST TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA RAILROAD COUpons, due January 1, 1873, will be paid on and after 2d proximo, by R. T. WILSON & CO., 44 Broad street.

FLORIDA EIGHT PER CENT STATE BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 1st of January, 1873, the undersigned are prepared to pay the coupons maturing on that date on the Florida eight per cent State bonds, numbered from 1 to 3,776 inclusive (excepting the coupons on bonds numbered 442 and 1,736, which have been lost, unnegotiated).

THE NEW YORK STATE LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
(Per F. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.)
Fiscal Agents of the State of Florida.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30, 1872.

FOR SALE—100 SHARES OF POSITIVE MOTION Loom Stock, at a sacrifice. Address M. J., Herald office.

JAY COOKE, M'CULLOCH & CO.,
41 Lombard street, London.

Foreign Exchange,
Commercial Credits,
Cable Transfers.
Circular Letters for travellers available in all parts of the world.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
20 Wall street.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
644 AND 646 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER ST.,
NEW YORK, Dec. 26, 1872.

Forty-fourth Semi-annual Dividend.

The trustees of this institution have declared the forty-fourth semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent per annum, on all sums that have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to January 1, 1873, payable on and after the third Monday in January.

All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.

E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 283 Bowery, near Houston street.

INTEREST.

A semi-annual dividend of six per cent per annum will be credited January 1 on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending December 31. Payable on and after January 20, 1873.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit.

Money deposited now will draw interest from January 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NEW YORK, DEC. 26, 1872.

To the New York Herald.—The interest maturing January 1, 1873, on the Coupon Bonds of the Norfolk and Petersburg, Southside, and Virginia and Tennessee Railroads, payable at New York, will be paid (less the State of Virginia tax) at the Banking House of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York. Signed

JAMES E. CUTHBERT, Treasurer.

NEW YORK STATE SIXES—FIFTEEN YEARS TO run; principal and interest in gold. For sale by GWYNNE & DAY, 16 Wall street.

OFFICE OF United States Assistant Treasurer,

NEW YORK, Dec. 30, 1872.

During the month of January, 1873, I shall, by order, receive bids for Gold and offers for Bonds as follows:—

Bids for Gold.
Friday, January 3—One Million.
Thursday, January 9—One Million.
Thursday, January 16—One Million.
Thursday, January 23—One Million.
Thursday, January 30—One Million.

Offers for Bonds.
Thursday, January 2—One Million.
Wednesday, January 8—One Million.
Wednesday, January 15—One Million.
Wednesday, January 22—One Million.
Wednesday, January 29—One Million.

A certified check for five per cent of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, each day specified. The Treasury may, at its option, accept offers of bonds or bids for gold in excess of the amount advertised for.

Printed forms for proposals, with the regulations to be observed, will be furnished at this office.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY Company, 13 William street, New York, Dec. 24, 1872.

The semi-annual interest maturing January 1, 1873, on the first mortgage bonds of the Canada Southern Railway Company will be paid on and after the 2d prox., at the Union Trust Company of New York, 73 Broadway.

M. COURTRIGHT,
President.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, Dec. 27, 1872.—The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due January 1, 1873, will be paid in gold, free of government tax, on and after January 2, at the office of the company, in Boston, and at the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., in New York. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination.

E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

WANTED TO BUY—A FIRST MORTGAGE, OF ABOUT $6,000, on city real estate, or would loan same on city real estate first mortgage.

ROGERS & CONNOLLY, 37 Park row.

WANTED—THE LOAN OF $75 FOR FOUR MONTHS; will pay $25 bonus for use of same; good security given. Address ABIFF, box 1[illegible], Herald office.

FINANCIAL.

10 TO 20 PER CENT INVESTMENTS IN CHOICE Stocks and Bonds at the current market rates. For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
43 Pine street, New York.

N. B.—Investment Securities a specialty for 21 years.

31ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Organized 1857.

Office 33 Grand street.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 16, 1872.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent, payable on demand, in gold.

This Company insures principally detached dwelling houses; has no agents outside of the State of New Jersey.

Total amount of losses sustained since 1st day of last June, forty-five hundred and twenty-seven 59-100 dollars.

JESSE PAULMIER, President.

WM. GAMBLE, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

Interview with Ex-Governor Morgan About the Rumored Resignation of Mr. Boutwell—He Has Heard Nothing of the Proposed Appointment as Secretary of the Treasury—His Former Experience in That Line—A Wall Street Hoax and Nothing More.

A reporter of the HERALD called on ex-Governor and ex-United States Senator Morgan at his residence, 411 Fifth avenue, yesterday evening. Fortunately the Governor was at home, and the reporter was shown into a cosey little *cabinet de travail*, half library, half lounging room, fronting on the avenue, and made as elegant and as comfortable as a choice little collection of oil paintings and a number of very easy chairs and sofas could make it, while the floor was covered with a soft substance into which the foot literally sank in luxurious enjoyment. Shortly Governor Morgan entered the room, bearing bravely and erectly his full years and his life of toil and excitement. He appeared a little astonished at the visit from a newspaper man, and was evidently anxiously cudgelling his brain to account for it.

"Rumor has again been rife with your name," said the reporter.

"Has it?" said the Governor, smiling; "and in what manner?"

"There were

RUMORS IN WALL STREET:

strange rumors, indeed, that you were to be the next Secretary of the Treasury, vice Mr. Boutwell resigned.

The Governor opened his eyes very wide.

"Well, then, my dear sir," he exclaimed, "they know a great deal more in Wall street about me than I know about myself. I assure you that this is the first I have heard about anything of the kind."

"Indeed!" said the reporter; "but are you aware that the evening papers have a despatch from Washington stating that Secretary Boutwell has written his

LETTER OF RESIGNATION,

to take effect from February 15?"

"No, I have not seen the evening papers yet, but the news somewhat astonishes me. I should hardly have thought he would have gone out before March, though everybody knows he looks more to the Massachusetts Senatorship than anything else at present, and, therefore, that he certainly will resign before the 4th of March next."

"Then you know nothing about this matter of receiving the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury?"

"Nothing whatever; I never dreamed of it until I heard it from you."

"But, Governor, would you have any objection to saying what you would do if you did receive the appointment. There may be some truth in it. Rumor travels very mysteriously."

"Yet I certainly should have heard something of it. However, if I did receive

THIS APPOINTMENT

I could only decide upon what I should do after grave consideration. I was appointed to the position once during Mr. Lincoln's administration, without being consulted at all. It was to succeed Senator Fessenden, and no one was more surprised than myself to hear the appointment read when it was sent to the Senate for approval. I asked them to lay the matter over until I should return, and I then drove to the White House and represented to Mr. Lincoln that, for many reasons, I could not accept the position, and the appointment was withdrawn. Since then I have heard nothing of any appointment to the place for myself, and certainly expect none. I could not say what I should do did I receive it."

At this moment a liveried footman came in to announce dinner, and the reporter took his leave, being ushered out by the ex-Governor.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT COTTON BROKER.

At a meeting of the members of the New York Cotton Exchange, held yesterday, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Dennis Perkins we recognize the loss of one who has been prominently and influentially identified with the cotton trade of New York for many years; one who by his energy and activity in business, his courage and fortitude, his kindness of heart, sincerity of purpose and public spirit, has left an example worthy of imitation and remembrance.

Resolved, That, out of respect to his memory, the Exchange be closed to-morrow until twelve o'clock M., to enable the members to attend his funeral; that our flag be placed at half mast, and that a copy of these resolutions be signed by the officers of the Exchange and forwarded to his family, with expressions of our sympathy with them in their bereavement.

Lucius Hopkins, T. J. Slaughter, George Blogden, George Copeland, S. J. Murphy, E. M. Bruce, Committee.

SUICIDE IN BROOKLYN.

Yesterday Coroner Jones was notified to hold an inquest upon the body of a man named Hulbert Taylor, who committed suicide at the residence of Mr. Cowden, corner of Cumberland street and Atlantic avenue. The deceased was an agent for the Sheffield Iron Works, in Europe, and a resident of Jersey City, and was in the habit of visiting the house of the gentleman in which he committed suicide. He was a married man, but was separated from his wife. It is said that he announced his intention of committing suicide to the sister-in-law of Mr. Cowden, and then sent the son of Mr. Cowden to a neighboring drug store to procure two ounces of laudanum. The body was removed to an undertaker's in Fulton street and an inquest will be held to-day.

SUICIDE FROM A FERRYBOAT.

At about a quarter past six o'clock last evening an unknown man jumped into the East River from the deck of the Houston street ferryboat California, shortly after the boat left the foot of Houston street, New York, and was drowned. An attempt to recover the body proved fruitless. The unknown was about thirty years of age, but no further description of him could be ascertained.

SUICIDE OF A GERMAN.

Martin Cretzberger, of 214 Union avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., who cut his throat with a butcher knife last Saturday night, but which was thought at the time not to be fatal, died yesterday morning. He was forty-three years old, and had been in ill health for some time.

SUICIDE BY TAKING POISON.

Coroner Keenan held an inquest at 347 East 118th street over the remains of Mrs. Cecilia C. Moore, who committed suicide by taking some narcotic poison (probably morphine). For the last few months deceased had been very much depressed in spirits in consequence of pecuniary losses sustained by her husband and his intemperate habits. Mrs. Moore had frequently been heard to say that she did not wish to live, and while in an extreme fit of despondency swallowed the fatal draught. She was over thirty-five years of age and a native of New York.

BAD EFFECTS OF WILLIAMSBURG WHISKEY.

At a late hour on Sunday night Charles Kellner, a basketmaker, residing at No. 346 Bushwick avenue, Williamsburg, while delirious from the effects of bad whiskey, assaulted his wife, who had also been drinking for several days, with a knife that he had been using in his business, because she would not furnish him with more whiskey. He cut her in the shoulders and head several times, and would undoubtedly have killed her if he had not been arrested. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Kellner was sent to the City Hospital, where her wounds were found to be severe, but not dangerous. Her husband will remain in the County Jail to await the result of her injuries.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY BETWEEN WILLIAMSBURG WOMEN.

A long-standing difficulty between Mrs. Pauline Meisel and Mrs. Caroline Rodde, both residing at the corner of Bushwick and Montrose avenues, Williamsburg, culminated last evening in a murderous affray. Pauline became exasperated at the taunts and insults of Caroline and her children and assaulted her with an iron shovel, cutting her head in a shocking manner. She was promptly arrested and locked up in the Stagg street station house. The injured woman received surgical aid at her residence.

COLOMBIA AND SPAIN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

SIR—In your Washington correspondence dated the 24th inst., relative to Cuban affairs, it has been suggested that Spain had refused to recognize the independence of our country. Considering it to be our duty to correct this assertion, which might induce some people to believe that Colombia has sought to be recognized by Spain, we beg to state that no such step has ever been taken by our government; and that of all the republics on the South American Continent ours is the only one that has never entered into any treaty with Spain since we obtained our independence.

SEVERAL COLOMBIANS.

THE CIVILIZED INDIANS.

Explanations to the Herald by an Old Chickasaw—Their System of Government and Education—Resolutions of the Council Touching the Division of Their Land.

FORT WASHITA, CHICKASAW NATION, Indian Territory, Dec. 21, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Seeing a paragraph in the HERALD of November 30 in regard to the Chickasaws, I thought perhaps a few words from our country might be acceptable to you.

Our Chickasaw people cannot by any means be said to be like the Comanches and such Indians. In the first place, we have a regular republican government. We have a Governor, who is elected for two years; we have a Legislature which consists of an upper and lower House; we have our Supreme, Circuit and County Judges; we have a Sheriff for each county; also two constables for each county; also County Clerk, and our courts are conducted with a decency and decorum which would put to shame a great many held in the States. Our nation has also a School Superintendent who will compare favorably with any School Superintendent in any of the States. Our nation spends a large amount for the education of the children of the nation, sending about sixty to the States at an expense of about three hundred and fifty dollars per scholar. We have also three large academies in operation and a number of day schools, and our school laws are decidedly more liberal than those of any State in the Union. It allows $3 per month tuition and $7 per month board for all day scholars who live over twenty-seven miles from a day school, which, when we consider that we are only a little over five thousand people, all told, will be considered very liberal.

Enclosed I send you the Chickasaw resolutions in regard to individualizing our land. Our people are very anxious to divide out the land equally among themselves, according to the Treaty of 1866. They don't want any wild Indians in our country. We would greatly prefer good white people. We are anxious to get our land divided, and to sell to such, so that we may have the means to improve our condition. The United States could not do us a greater harm than to force us to take the wild Indians into our country, if they do compel us to take them. They are certainly competent to take care of their own affairs. We claim that the land we now occupy we have bought of the United States, and that the government has received payment for the same; and we, as Choctaws and Chickasaws, hold this land as a company. Whose business is it whether we put it all into corn or cotton or let it remain open for stock range? The government ought to provide for those of us who don't wish to live among them, by paying us for our share in the country, and let us move out, where our children could be educated in the ways of civilization and not become wild savages. How would the people of New York like it if they were compelled to take all of these savages into their city? You can imagine our feelings.

I have not seen President Grant's Message, but am informed that he recommends that the savages be put in with us. All we ask of the government is to carry out the treaty stipulations of 1855 and 1866, and we will do our part. Our people are fully prepared to individualize the country, and according to article 11 of the Treaty of 1866. I would also refer you to article 10 of the same treaty. The Chickasaws being often misrepresented I have been constrained to give you these few facts. Respectfully,

A. D. CHASE.

The following are our resolutions in reference to the division of our land:—

Whereas it is declared in the treaty between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians, concluded at the city of Washington, on the 28th day of April, in the year 1866, which was assented to and confirmed by the Choctaws and by the Chickasaws, through the General Council of the former, and the Legislature of the latter, as well as by the Commissioners in behalf of each nation, who negotiated the said treaty at Washington city, that whereas the land occupied and owned by the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and described in the treaty between the United States and said nations, of June 22, 1855, is now held in common under the provisions of said treaty; and whereas it is believed by the Legislature of the Chickasaw nation that the holding of said lands in severalty will promote the general civilization of the said nations, and tend to advance their permanent welfare and to promote the best interest of their individual members; and whereas the Chickasaw Legislature did, by an act approved November 9, 1866, entitled "An act confirming the Treaty of 1866," give its assent to the sectionizing and allotment of the land in severalty, under the system of the United States, as provided for in the said treaty of April 28, 1866, and did request the President of the United States to cause the same to be done as soon as practicable; and whereas the Legislature of the Chickasaw nation, believing not only the general civilization, best interests and permanent welfare of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations would be promoted thereby, but that it is essential to the preservation of their titles to their lands that the land be held in severalty, has repeatedly called upon the Choctaw Council to take action on the subject in this direction, but without success; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Legislature of the Chickasaw nation, That all the lands now owned and held in common by the Choctaws and Chickasaws, the boundaries of which lands are laid down in article 1 of the Treaty of June 22, 1855, between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, shall be divided out among the individual members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and to the end that the selections of homesteads may be made without delay, the eleventh article of the Treaty of 1866, and the succeeding articles of said treaty, in this connection, are hereby declared to be in full operation. Provided, however, that should the Choctaw nation, through its General Council, refuse to accede to and concur in the surveying of and allotment of their country, under the provisions of the Treaty of 1866, and in conformity with these resolutions, then further steps shall be taken, with the approval of the President of the United States, to carry into effect the provisions herein set forth, either by a total separation of our landed interests from the Choctaws, or the allotment of the Chickasaws, which are now surveyed, between the Choctaw and Chickasaw people upon the basis of right and strict principles of equity. Be it further

Resolved, That the residue of the lands, after the selection of homesteads shall have been made, which, under the stipulations of the said Treaty of 1866, are to be held by the two nations in their corporate capacity, shall be divided out equally among the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in such manner and under such regulations as their respective legislative councils may prescribe, paying a due regard to the just rights of every member; but should the Choctaw nation, through its General Council, refuse to co-operate with the Chickasaw nation in the holding of the land in severalty, then, with the approval of the President of the United States, the lands of the Chickasaw nation shall be divided among the Chickasaws only; and they shall have no interest whatever in any of the lands of the Choctaw nation east of the eastern boundary line of the Chickasaw nation, as laid down in article 2 of the Treaty of June 22, 1855. Be it further

Resolved, That the Governor be and he is hereby empowered and instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the principal chief of the Choctaw nation, requesting him to lay the same before its next General Council for its action at as early a day as possible; but should the next General Council fail to act and concur therein, then the Governor shall forward a copy at once to the President of the United States, asking for the establishment of a land office within the limits of the Chickasaw nation, in order that the lands of the Chickasaw nation may be individualized among the Chickasaws in accordance with these resolutions. Be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions shall take effect from and after their passage, and all laws of the Chickasaw nation in conflict with them are hereby declared to be repealed.

Passed the Senate, Chickasaw Nation, September 23, 1872, and the House September 24, 1872. Approved by the Governor. C. HARRIS, Governor.

PIN. DOMINGO, Sept. 24, 1872.

NEW YORK CITY.

Comptroller Green yesterday commenced the payment of the wages due the laborers on the big pipes for the two weeks preceding the 15th inst., amounting to $14,000. Payment will be continued to-day on the line of the work at Ninety-second street and Tenth avenue.

Professor Tyndall gives the closing lecture of his course to-night at Cooper Institute. This will be the last chance to hear this eminent physicist in New York, and as he treats of spectrum analysis, his most attractive theme, a crowd may be expected to listen to it.

Coroner Keenan was yesterday notified to hold an inquest at 350 Madison street on the body of Thomas Cooke, a little boy five years of age, whose death was the result of burns received by his clothes taking fire on Saturday morning while playing at the stove during the absence of his mother.

The December term of the Court of General Sessions just adjourned, at which Recorder Hackett presided, disposed of a large amount of business. Fifty-eight prisoners were convicted of the various felonies, such as assaults, larcenies, burglaries, &c., were sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison for different terms. Nineteen for like offences were sent to the Penitentiary. Together with the number tried and acquitted and cases suspended, upwards of one hundred and forty prisoners were disposed of.

Complaints having frequently reached Commissioner Van Nort relative to the stands and booths encumbering the sidewalks along Washington and Greenwich streets, he caused an examination to be made into the facts of the case, and, having learned of irregularities on the part of the two Inspectors of Encumbrances, immediately ordered their removal. The Commissioner has given orders to the Superintendent of Encumbrances to report every violation of the city ordinances relative to encumbrances, that each case may be put into the hands of the Corporation Attorney for prosecution. There is good reason to believe that our new Corporation Attorney, H. N. Ruggles, will co-operate with the Department of Public Works in ridding the lower part of our city of the nuisances complained of.

THE MAGNOLIA RACES.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 30, 1872.

The races over the Magnolia Course will commence on Monday, the 14th of April, and continue four days. The Turf Congress Stake, four-mile heats, will be run during the meeting.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Four Firemen of the Sacramento Commence a Suit for Part of the Treasure Recovered—Delay in the Sailing of the United States Steamer California—Alleged Murder of a Circus Troupe by Apache Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30, 1872.

Four firemen of the steamship Sacramento, wrecked on San Geronimo Island, commenced suit to-day in the United States District Court to recover a portion of the treasure saved from the wreck, as a reward for their efforts towards its recovery.

The difficulty between Raymond, Ely & Co. and the Pioche Phœnix Mining Company was compromised to-day.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company is trying to drive off opposition in the San Joaquin carrying trade by reducing charges below a living rate.

The United States steamer California did not sail to Honolulu until to-day. Generals Scofield and Alexander sailed for Honolulu with her. The precise nature of their mission is not known; but it is supposed to have connection with the present critical condition of affairs of the islands.

Despatches from San Diego report that there has been an abundant rain-fall in all the Southern counties, and that it is sufficient already for all agricultural purposes. It is still raining in that section of the State and also throughout the North.

A private letter from Arizona says that the Lee family of circus performers, eight persons, well known in this State, were all murdered by Apaches while on the way to Mexico through Arizona.

THE ARKANSAS INJUNCTION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 30, 1872.

The injunction case of Judge Harrison against the Governor, Secretary of State and others came up before Judge Caldwell this morning. The respondents asked until Monday next to file answer, and after argument the Judge granted the motion.

On Wednesday, the 1st of January, the two persons against whom the injunction is desired, Judges Searle and Stephenson, will go into office as Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Legislature meets next Monday. A large number of the members have already arrived.

PROPOSAL TO REVISE THE CONSTITUTION OF CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 30, 1872.

A number of prominent citizens of this city, including Governor Jewell, Mayor Robinson, Mr. R. D. Hubbard, Mr. W. W. Eaton, Judge Waldo and General Hawley, have signed a paper concurring with citizens in other towns in an expressed desire for a constitutional convention.

DEATH OF AN OLD STEAMBOAT CAPTAIN.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1872.

Captain Samuel Johnson, who was for a half century one of the best known of the Hudson River steamboat captains, died at his residence in this city recently, aged nearly eighty years.

AN ALLEGED ROBBERY OF $25,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 30, 1872.

Edward A. Everett, an apparently respectable man, living in this city, was brought before a Police Justice on Saturday, charged by a Miss Shortwell with having robbed her of $100,000 in bonds of the Selma and Gulf Railroad, valued at $25,000, which she had been entrusted with to deliver to General Roddy, of Alabama. According to her statement she was introduced to Everett at the Grand Central Hotel, New York, by one of the clerks of that house, and that she came to Chicago in Everett's care, and that he secured possession of her trunk long enough to rob it. The accused was held in $75,000 bail for trial at the Criminal Court.

A SUPPOSED INCENDIARY.

MATAWAN, N. J., Dec. 30, 1872.

An untenanted property, known as the Kenny property, was entirely consumed by fire this evening. Loss from three to four thousand dollars. It is supposed to have been set on fire.

THE ICE CROP.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1872.

The Newark Ice Company to-day commenced cutting ice at East Kingston, three miles above this city. Other companies in this vicinity are scraping the ice and getting ready to gather the ice harvest. The ice is about a foot in thickness, and is quiet clear and solid.

THE SKATING QUESTION.

Shall There Be a Separate Pond for the "Fancy Skaters"—Sharp and Pertinent Letter.

The following letter treats of the skating question in a very crisp and sarcastic style, which is worthy the attention of those who are interested in this subject:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The question of setting aside a portion of one of the Central Park ponds for the use of "fancy skaters" seems to have excited a great deal of comment. Among its most profound and persistent advocates is a Mr. C., who, in a most brilliant and convincing effusion (?) has effectually disposed of the subject, that is, to his thinking.

Now, Mr. Editor, what does all this talk amount to? Is it simply an honest desire of the "fancy skaters" to have a place all to themselves, or is it an attempt of a "certain few" to get possession of a section of one of the ponds merely for the use of themselves and friends? If the first be the true purpose, I, for one, would favor it, providing they may not be allowed to skate on the other ponds, as I do not think those gentlemen who possess so much brains in their feet are at all conducive to good order. They, in their eagerness to "show off," invariably get in front of the platform and windows, where they can be seen by the fair spectators, and "throw themselves out" in the most approved style, totally regardless of all the little ones and the plain skaters whom they may knock down. Privately, Mr. Editor, I do not think you could pull those fellows away with a ten-ox team. But I would like to ask Mr. Clark where he is going to draw a line of demarkation between good and bad skaters, and who are to determine who shall or shall not enter its sacred boundaries. Among the good skaters who frequent the Park are representatives of all classes, and, indeed, the best female skaters who attended the ponds last year were a proscribed set. Can they be excluded? If so, by what right? Mr. C. asks, "If any man of family would let his daughter go to the Park without trepidation?" I will answer his question by asking him if those same gentlemen would be willing to trust their daughters with all the "fancy skaters" of the town without a like apprehension? and whether "fancy skating" means at once respectability, refinement and good morals?

If a pond be set aside for "fancy skaters" there must, necessarily, be a standing committee on examination, to determine who is proficient enough to enjoy its exclusive privileges. Such a course would create much dissatisfaction among hundreds of respectable people, whose heads are better educated than their feet. They, too, have objections to mingling with the great rough masses who frequent the Park. So it can be plainly seen that the making of a distinction would be very unpopular.

The whole truth of the matter is that the Fifth Avenue and the New York Skating Clubs wish to have a portion of one of the ponds set aside for their exclusive use, and it is to be hoped that the Park Commissioners will do nothing so offensive to public taste.

G. D. H.

SHOPLIFTERS IN BROOKLYN.

Detectives Corwin and Finehout, of the Central Office, yesterday afternoon arrested two plainly dressed women, who gave their names as Kitty Flynn and Mary Ryan, on the charge of shoplifting on Fulton street, Brooklyn. The officers watched the women, and finally one of them—Mary Ryan—was observed stealing a pair of shoes in Whitehouse's store, between Johnson and Tillary streets. Both were then arrested and locked up in the Washington street police station. The shoes were found on Ryan.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Dublin friends of Mr. J. M. Bellew, the elocutionist, have just presented him with a complimentary address and testimonial.

An examination has recently been made of the accounts of the Borough Treasurer of Newcastle, which has resulted in the report that the balance is deficient to the extent of over five thousand pounds. No errors was discovered in the books.

The majority of the women formerly employed in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, England, and now supplanted by male hands, have been engaged by a firm at Battersea to manufacture horseshoe nails by machinery.

Medical men having been called in to examine the body of Colonel Edward Ambrose Vaughan, late of the North Gloucestershire (England) militia, whose funeral had been twice deferred from a belief that he was in a state of coma, have announced him dead.

It is reported that four of the recently constructed Russian eleven-inch steel guns have burst upon proof with ordinary battering charges, and that the Russian authorities have directed that future trials shall be made with powder charges not exceeding one-tenth the weight of the projectile fired.

OBITUARY.

M. Pouchet.

From Paris comes news of the death, at Rouen, of Dr. Pouchet, aged seventy-two years, after a severe illness. He was the author of numerous scientific works. His "Théorie de l'Ovulation Spontanée" obtained in 1845 the great prize of experimental physiology—viz., 10,000 francs—awarded by the French Academy of Sciences. He lived to complete an important treatise on birds, which had occupied him several years.

Prince Tecklenburg.

The death is announced, from Germany, of Prince Maurice Casimir de Bentheim Tecklenburg, hereditary member of the Chamber of Nobles in Prussia, aged seventy-eight years.

Francesco Lucca.

By advices from Italy we are informed of the death of one of the most celebrated music publishers of the Kingdom, Francesco Lucca, who expired suddenly in Milan. He was born at Cremona in 1802, and was originally a music engraver in the house of Ricordi.

Sabina Marquet.

From Baden we are told of the decease of Madame Sabina Marquet, born in Mayence in 1805. She was one of the six sisters Heinefetter, three of whom wore famed prime donne—Sabina, Clara and Cathinka.

JERSEY JUSTICE.

Blind, Sure and Swift—An Infamous Bard—Swindling a Hospital—Cases in the Newark Court.

In these days of Stokes, when criminals languish in prison for lack of justice and crime stalks around the metropolis almost unchecked, it is refreshing to look over at Jersey and note how justice there is doled out minus the law's (and lawyers') delays. Some notable illustrations were observed yesterday in the Newark Court of Quarter Sessions. On Saturday a genteelly-dressed man, named Winfield Scott Bard, tried to swindle St. Michael's Hospital out of some eighty odd dollars. He was cleverly caught by the sister superior and handed over to the police. He pleaded guilty, the facts against him being so clear. The Court yesterday had intended to give him two years in the State Prison, but his wife, a very interesting person, with the inevitable babe in arms, had an exceedingly softening effect on the judicial hearts, and the two years were reduced to one.

Andrew Neminger, whose arrest for forging his former employer's name was published in yesterday's HERALD, was sentenced in the same Court to one year in the State Prison.

THE MAINE LEGISLATURE.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 30, 1872.

Quite a number of members of the Legislature are in town. They hold a caucus to-morrow evening and the Legislature organizes on Wednesday morning.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Dec. 30, 1872.

Long shaved hoops are quoted at $100 per thousand, not $80.

SHIPPING NEWS.

WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH.

The NEW YORK HERALD has constructed a telegraph line from New York city to Whitestone, LI, and the same is now open for the transaction of business.

The line will be found of great service to those having business with vessels passing to and from the Sound, and every facility will be given to merchants and others to communicate promptly.

As there is no other telegraph communication with Whitestone, the Herald Line will be open for all business and private messages, and the same attended to with all possible despatch.

All messages must be prepaid.

The following rates have been established:—

Private messages, twenty-five cents for ten words or less; two cents for every additional word.

Business messages—For a message of twenty words or less, to be delivered on board vessels off Whitestone, one dollar; five cents for every additional word.

Advertisements for the NEW YORK HERALD free.

OFFICES.

Herald Office, corner Broadway and Ann street.
Herald Ship News Office, pier No 1 East River.
Herald Branch Office, No 1265 Broadway.
Whitestone Dock, Whitestone, LI.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	7 21	Gov. Island....eve	9 47
Sun sets	4 42	Sandy Hook....eve	9 02
Moon sets......eve	6 23	Hell Gate......eve	11 32

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

Steamers.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Wisconsin	Jan. 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Thuringia	Jan. 2	Hamburg	61 Broadway.
City of New York	Jan. 4	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Oceanic	Jan. 4	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Bremen	Jan. 4	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Victoria	Jan. 4	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nevada	Jan. 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Bristol	Jan. 9	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Hammonia	Jan. 9	Hamburg	61 Broadway.
City of Brooklyn	Jan. 11	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Baltic	Jan. 11	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Europa	Jan. 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Rhein	Jan. 11	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Cimbria	Jan. 16	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Atlantic	Jan. 18	Liverpool	19 Broadway
City of Montreal	Jan. 18	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Anglia	Jan. 18	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Main	Jan. 18	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Ville de Paris	Jan. 25	Havre	58 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, DEC. 30, 1872.

CLEARED.

Steamship Surbiton (Br), Christie, Bremen—H Sweetland & Co.
Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland—J F Ames.
Steamship Flag, Foster, Boston.
Bark Eastern Queen (Br), Cook, London—H Sweetland & Co.
Bark Hosea Rich, Pierce, Havre—R P Buck & Co.
Bark Horace Scudder, Gould, Trieste—J H Winchester & Co.
Bark Atlantic, Dickinson, Bridgeton (Barbados)—H Trowbridge's Sons.
Brig Zuleika (Br), Walsh, Leghorn—D R De Wolf & Co.
Brig Ella (Br), Pool, Rio Grande do Sul—Oelrichs & Co.
Brig Virginia, Johnston, St Pierre, Mart—Reynal & Co.
Brig T Towner, Willard, New Haven—Oliver Bryan.
Schr Scotia Queen (Br), Flynn, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres—J Norton, Jr & Sons.
Schr Charlotte McCarthy, Cobb, Aspinwall—Evans, Ball & Co.
Schr J W Dunscomb (Br), Purdy, St John, NB—P I Nevius & Son.
Schr Ridgewood, Henderson, Georgetown, SC, and Port Bluff—E D Hurlbut & Co.
Schr R C Thomas, Gregory, Salem—R W Ropes & Co.
Schr S P Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford—Stamford Manufacturing Co.
Schr Dart, Williams, Stamford—Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamship Greece (Br), Thomas, Liverpool Dec 11 and Queenstown 12th, with mdse and 145 passengers to F W J Hurst. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship Rhein (NG), Meyer, Bremen Dec 14 and Southampton 18, with mdse and 317 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had a very rough and stormy passage. On the 24th inst it blew a hurricane for eight hours, and on the 25th and 26th had a terrific gale, with a tremendous high sea. Dec 19, lat 49 57 N, lon 10 53 W, passed the wreck of a bark, waterlogged and abandoned, timber laden, painted black, with white stripe and painted ports, her stern being totally gone; she had an after cabin on deck and a house amidships, with two boats on it, all painted white, and all three topmasts and jibboom gone at the caps; masts painted white, with double topsail yards; Dec 20, lat 44 59, lon 19 22, passed a British bark, showing a signal, with letters HNPV in it, bound west; same day, lat 49 58, lon 20 13, passed a Hamburg steamer, bound east; 28th, lat 42 29, long 60 43, passed a French ship, bound west; same day, lat 42 9, lon 61 55, passed a Guion steamer, bound east; 30th, at 2 AM, 250 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Adriatic (Br), hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Victoria (Br), Munro, Glasgow, and Moville Dec 16, with mdse and 125 passengers to Henderson Bros. Had heavy westerly gales during the greater part of the passage.

Steamship City of Austin, Eldridge, New Orleans Dec 20, via Norfolk (where she put in for coal), with mdse and passengers to C H Mallory & Co.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheesman, Savannah Dec 26, with mdse and passengers to W R Garrison. 29th, at 1 PM, off the point of Hatteras Shoal, passed a three-masted Philadelphia schooner (the Hannah Little, before reported) on her beamends, lower masts standing, flag of distress on her starboard side, with no one on board; name under water.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Dec 28, with mdse and passengers to H R Morgan & Co 29th, 8:30 AM, Hatteras Lighthouse bearing W, in 14 fathoms, passed a three-masted schooner (the Hannah Little, before reported) on her beamends, abandoned, and from appearances very recently; could not see her name, but she hails from Philadelphia.

Steamship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston Dec 27, with mdse and passengers to H R Morgan & Co. 28th inst, 4:15 PM, Hatteras NW by W 13 miles, passed a three-masted schooner, lying on her beamends, hailing from Philadelphia, apparently nearly new.

Steamship Ellen S Terry, Salyear, Newbern, NC, Dec 26, with mdse and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Had fine weather. Dec 29, 15 miles north of Chincoteague, passed steamship Zodiac, hence for Morehead City; 28th, saw a small schooner ashore on the point of Hatteras.

Steamship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Ravenscrag (of Glasgow), Dunlop, London 49 days, with mdse to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Took the middle passage and had moderate weather to lon 20 W, then had severe westerly gales; went further south and had variable weather to the lat of Bermuda; from thence strong variable winds; Nov 18, lat 21 50 N, lon 21 W, spoke ship Edith, from Liverpool for New York; Dec 28, off Hatteras, saw bark Daring, steering south; Dec 29, off Shinnecock, took a pilot from boat Pet, No 9.

Bark Punjaub (of Belfast), Rosewarne, London 68 days and Cowes 4? days, with mdse to Russell, Howes & Co. Took the southern passage, and had moderate weather to Bermuda, from thence 12 days, with strong, variable winds; lost and split sails. Dec 29, 50 miles east of Sandy Hook, took a pilot from boat Pet, No. 9.

Bark Lord Baltimore (of Bermuda), Hertford, Rio Janeiro Nov 5, with coffee to Pendergast Bros & Co. The second and third day out had heavy weather off Cape Frio; remainder of passage to the Equator fine weather, and crossed Nov 26, in lon 43 20; then fine weather to lat 30 N; thence to Hampton Roads very heavy weather, where we arrived Dec 20, 40 days out, and sailed from Hampton Roads Dec 22, with a strong NW wind, and found a heavy NE sea running, the vessel laboring very heavily and shipping a good deal of water; carried away one of the bobstays; had heavy W weather until within 7 miles of the Highlands, Dec 25, when we took a heavy ENE gale; was obliged to carry on sail to get off shore, and remainder of night lay to under close reefed topsails, vessel laboring heavily and shipping large quantities of water; at 8 AM 26th, hove the vessel to, she laboring very heavy, the sea running mountains high and breaking all over the vessel, sails torn to pieces; had hardly canvass enough to get the ship to port, all hands being more or less frostbitten.

Brig Annie Vail (of Liverpool, N S), Michener Old Harbor, Ja, Nov 10 and Havana Dec 10 with logwood, to L F Brigham, been ten days north of Hatteras, with heavy variable gales; was off the lightship Dec 25, and took a heavy gale from E S E and was obliged to haul off and was blown off in the Gulf again; lost part of deckload of logwood and six barrels of water.

Schr Mary Jane, Leek, Virginia.
Schr Henry T Wood, Curles, Virginia.
Schr Snow Flake, Brown, Virginia.
Schr J D Kelsey, Steelman, Virginia.
Schr George H Hoyt, Deacon, Virginia.
Schr A & E Benton, Budd, Virginia.
Schr D Hastings, Tilton, Virginia.
Schr Medora Frances, Vreeland, Virginia.
Schr F Bell, Johnson, Virginia.
Schr E W Wharton, Bonsell, Virginia.
Schr S W Bunnell, Bunnell, Georgetown, DC.
Schr J A Shepard, Wilbur, Baltimore.
Schr J Baymore, Bird, Baltimore.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland for New York, with mdse and passengers.
Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston for New York, with mdse and passengers to H F Dimock.
Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.
Schr Edward Everett, Gray, Welchpool, NS, via Gloucester, for New York, with fish to master.
Schr O C Acken, Hood, New Haven for New York.
Schr Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford for New York.
Steamer Delaware, Smith, Fall River for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, New York for Portland.

HERALD TELEGRAPH STATION, WHITESTONE, LI, Dec 30—7 PM.

There is no decrease in the quantity of drift ice to report from this section. Throughout the day most of the Sound steamers were obliged to slacken speed on approaching the huge floes, and were for hours obliged to butt against it before they could effect a passage.

BELOW.

Ship Asia (NG), Meyerdicks, 50 days from Hamburg (by pilot boat W H Aspinwall, No 21).

SAILED.

Bark Hylton Castle, for London.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP PERUVIAN (wrecked on Cape Cod) and her cargo were insured for about $400,000, mainly in New York and Boston offices. There was no European insurance. The companies holding the largest amounts are the Delaware, of New York city, and the North American Insurance Company, of Boston. The cargo was insured in various offices, mainly in Boston. In the Mercantile and China it was insured for $15,000 each, and for similar sums in the American and a number of other offices.

SHIP LEONE (Fr), Lemercier, from New Orleans for Havre, before reported taken into Key West, ran on Tennessee reef night of Dec 15, and was taken off by lighthouse steamer Arbutus and three small schooners, under the supervision of Mr Babcock, the engineer in charge of the lighthouse at Indian Key. They took off 300 bales of cotton and then hauled her off with the steamer. The case was to be tried last week and the ship would proceed on her voyage.

SHIP CHANNEL LIGHT (Br), which left Portland, Oregon, Dec 13 for Astoria, ran aground, but was got off on the 15th, and was taken below Columbia City. No damage reported.

BARK FREMONT, McLellan, from San Francisco Nov 14 for Ounalaska, put back Dec 21 with loss of rudder, tillerhead sprung and vessel leaking, having experienced very heavy weather since leaving port.

BRIG TEMPEST, Wilson, from Milk River, Ja, for New York, with logwood, was the vessel before reported sunk off Hatteras by collision with brig Eiche (NG), Wragge, from Demarara for Baltimore. Erastus Wells, first officer of the Tempest, who has arrived at Annapolis, Md, reports that on the night of Dec 18, Cape Hatteras bearing SW about 30 miles, and Cape Henry WNW 60 miles, the two vessels came in collision, and the Tempest sunk almost instantly. The master, Henry Wilson, went down to her, but the rest of the crew succeeded in getting on board the Eiche. The latter vessel, which has been incorrectly reported as arrived at Baltimore, lost fore and main topmasts, bowsprit, &c, and was at anchor off Annapolis, Md, Dec 28, in the ice. The Tempest registered 396 tons, was built at Wiscasset, Me, in 1856, and hailed from New York.

BRIG RED WING, Snow, in Hampton Roads from Rio Janeiro, reports:—Dec 20, off Hatteras, the wind suddenly hauled from S to WSW and blew heavy; split foretopsail jib and fore and maintopmast staysails; put balance reef in mainsail and hove to on port tack; at midnight, blowing a gale from NW, accompanied with terrific squalls; Dec 21, 75 miles ESE of Hatteras, had a heavy squall from NNE, and split balance reefed mainsail.

BRIG FLORENCE I HENDERSON, Henderson, from New Orleans for New York (not Boston, as before), which put into Key West Dec 17, leaky, sprung a leak on the 14th; was discharging 21st for repairs.

BRIG CYCLONE, before reported ashore on Fire Island bar, has gone completely to pieces, and what of her cargo of timber was not landed at the time has washed along the beach. It is being taken charge of as fast as recovered on behalf of the Boston underwriters.

SCHR PRUDENCE, from Philadelphia for Richmond, previously reported ashore on the bar at Lewes, Del, was hauled off on the 29th inst, leaking about 600 strokes per hour.

SCHR PAUGUSSET, from Philadelphia for —, lost bowsprit and headgear in the ice jam at Lewes, Del, on Saturday last, and will return to Philadelphia for repairs.

SCHR J A FABENS (so reported—probably Saml E Fabens, Crocker), from San Blas for New York, put into Charleston yesterday (30th), disabled. No further particulars.

SCHR GEO E THACHER, at Boston 27th from Mobile, anchored in the Narrows and drifted on Gallup's island night of 26th, but was taken off next morning and towed to the city. She thumped heavily while ashore, and probably has received some damage to her bottom, but as she does not leak it is thought not to be of a serious nature. Her cargo consists of 1250 bales cotton.

SCHR TOM & ABEL, Capt Bourland, engaged in the coasting trade, was wrecked recently near Decrow's Point, Texas. The schr Ella, Capt Wilson, from the Pass, was engaged in saving part of her cargo. The schr Elizabeth, before reported ashore at the same place, has drifted inside the Pass and grounded. Capt Davis says he may be able to save something from the hull.

SCHR JOHN BULL (of Arichat, CB), Boudrot, from Lingan, CB, for Boston, with coal, was driven ashore Dec 13 at Cape Rouge, near the entrance of Petit de Grat harbor, and totally wrecked, vessel and cargo. The crew were saved; also some sails, rigging, chains and anchors. No insurance.

SCHR WINONA, from Portland for Boston, put into Provincetown harbor on the 30th, having sprung a leak on the 29th, and filled with water. She has been taken alongside the wharf, and efforts are being made to stop the leak.

SCHR LARK, Guptil, from Calais for Norfolk (or Baltimore), with a cargo of plaster, is the vessel before reported ashore east of Eaton's Neck, LI. She is full of water, and her cargo will be a total loss.

SLOOP DILIGENT (of Riverhead), Capt Winters, dragged her anchors on the 21st inst, and after drifting about in the ice sank in the channel off Simmon's Point, Peconic Bay; was coal laden, with deckload of shingles, which latter were taken off on Sunday. Capt Winters had some of his fingers frozen.

SLOOP EMMA JANE, Gray, from Providence for Tiverton, which was sunk near Stone Bridge Nov 20, has been raised and the freight recovered, but in a damaged condition. The disaster was caused, according to the captain's statement, by striking a bottom rock in passing through the draw at the railroad bridge.

Captain Johnson, of the steamship Dirigo, from Portland, reports passing the Sow and Pigs Lightship near Vineyard Sound, on Sunday, 29th, at 5 PM. The lightship hoisted signals of distress. Capt Johnson passed as near as he could with safety, but there being a heavy sea and high wind it was found impossible to render any assistance. The Captain of the lightship requested Capt Johnson to report the ship as in distress immediately on his arrival in New York.

Capt Foss, of the brig Abby Ellen, at Lewes, Del, reports that on the 18th inst, about 35 miles off Barnegat, Alfred S Rea, a native of Scotland, fell overboard while hooking the mainboom tackle, and was lost.

EASTPORT, Me, Dec 30—Bark G W Hunter, which went ashore at Bliss Harbor, has been got off, but is leaking badly. A survey is to be held. She is owned at Yarmouth, NS, and was from St John, NB, for England, with lumber.

HALIFAX, Dec 30—The brigantine E H Oaks, from Demerara for Boston, arrived here with her crew badly frozen.

Schr Lord of the Isles, of and for Halifax, from St Martins, West Indies, struck on Iron Bound Island, coast of Lunenburg county, last night, and became a total wreck. Captain Arthur Curtis, of Halifax, and four of her crew were drowned and the mate died from exposure after reaching shore.

Brig Chilian (Br), from New York, which put into Liverpool leaky last week, repaired and arrived here to-day.

The brig Branch, from New York for Halifax, mistaking the lights, went ashore on Duncan's Reef, outside Halifax harbor, on Saturday last. The crew were saved. The vessel will be a total loss. The cargo may be partially saved.

The American bark Topeka, from Wilmington for Cronstadt, which put here in distress, has been repaired, and sails for Queenstown for orders this week.

The schooner Echo, of Prince Edward's Island, was cast away near Chetecamp, Cape Breton, on Saturday, and became a total wreck. The crew were saved.

Miscellaneous.

Purser Pope, of the steamship H Livingston, from Savannah, has our thanks for favors.

Purser E W Macbeth, of the steamship Manhattan, from Charleston, has our thanks for favors.

We are indebted to the purser of the steamship Georgia, from Charleston, for his attentions.

STEAMSHIP CUBA (Br), from Liverpool for New York, which put into Halifax for a supply of coal, sailed for destination Dec 29.

SHIP IVANHOE (of Belfast, Me), Capt Albert Harriman, recently made the passage from Cardiff to Rio Janeiro in 38 days. For a ship carrying 2200 tons of coal, and drawing 24 feet of water, this is very remarkable, if not without precedent.

SHIP RICHARD S ELY, from Guanape for Falmouth, E, which put into Valparaiso July 17, leaky, was sold Dec 18 for $32,500.

SCHR TABITHA & HANNAH, 78.31 tons, has been sold by Nathan S Dill, of New Haven, to Jas Martin, of Bridgeport, Ct, for $2000.

SHIPBUILDING—In Damariscotta, Me, C G Merry has a vessel of 400 tons on the stocks. Capt Lawrence is cutting a white oak frame for a bark of about 600 tons. Mr Charles is getting out timber for a vessel of 150 tons. Amariah Curtis is getting in timber for a three masted schr of 300 tons. An association of merchants and mechanics is engaged in cutting a white oak frame in Maryland for a ship.

BALTIMORE, Dec 30—The steamer Adelaide, Capt Mayo, from Norfolk, arrived at her wharf about 10 o'clock Saturday. The Captain reports having encountered ice from the Potomac River up, the Craighill channel, however, being clear. The steamship Wm Lawrence, for Boston, which sailed on Friday and anchored in the river, was seen going down on Saturday below Fort Carroll. The steamer Geo Leary, for Norfolk, left her wharf on Saturday and appears to have gone down the channel safely.

NEWPORT, RI, Dec 29—The West passage, Narragansett Bay and Dutch Island Harbor is full of ice, and navigation is almost impossible.

The West Bay is said to be full of ice below Warwick Neck Lighthouse. A British schooner, with a deck load of shingles, is in the ice off the North end of Conanicut Island.

Notice to Mariners.

The following is a list of the life saving stations on the south shore of Long Island:—Rockaway Beach, East and West ends; Long Beach, East and West ends; Jones' Beach, West end; Oak Island, East and West ends; Fire Island, Point of Woods, Lone Hill, Blue Point, Bell Port, Smith's Point, Moriches, Tanner's Neck, Quogue, Shinnecock, South Hampton, Georgica, Amagansett, Nappague Beach, Dutchplane, Montauk. New intermediate stations—Tyauna, Forge River, Jones' Beach, East end; Meadow Island, Hog Island and Hicher Plane.

Whalemen.

Arrived at San Diego, Cal, Dec 20, bark Minerva, Hoxie, San Francisco for New Bedford, leaky.

Sailed from San Francisco Dec 22, bark Louisa, Nye, of NB, to cruise.

Spoken.

A ship, supposed to be the General Butler, from New York for San Francisco, was seen Dec 9, lat 32 N, lon 130 W.

Bark Hyack, from St John, NB, for Montevideo, Oct 8, lat 35 31 N, lon 48 W.

Brig Thos Turull, from Demarara for New Haven, Dec 15, lat 22 30, lon 64.

A brig, supposed the Hazard, from Boston for San Francisco, was seen Oct 13, lat 50 S, lon 85 W.

Foreign Ports.

ARECIBO, PR, Dec 10—In port brig Navasota, Slater, from Boston; also a Br brig from St Johns, PR, to load for New York.

BREMEN, Dec 21—Arrived, bark Massachusetts, Schulenborg, Philadelphia.

GENOA, Dec 28—Arrived, steamship Napoli (Br), Edwards, New York.

GIBRALTAR, Dec 29—Sailed, steamship Columbia (Br), McKay, New York.

HAVANA, Dec 24—Arrived, bark Wm Robertson, Cormack, St John, NB; brig Cheviot (Br), Nelson, do; schr Young America, Charleston; 26th, brig John Pierce, Townsend, Newport, RI.

Sailed 24th, steamships Yazoo, Barrett, Philadelphia (not New Orleans); Corinthian (Br), Miller (from Liverpool and Bordeaux), New Orleans; City of Merida, Timmerman (from New York), Vera Cruz; barks Nueva Barreras (Sp), Romero, New Orleans; Dolores (Sp), Guerra, do; Princesa Dagmar (Sp), Lavin, do.

Cleared 21st, barks Pedro Plandolit (Sp), Ponce, Mobile; Meteor (Nor), Thorsen, Galveston; 23d, ship Enoch Talbot, Kimball, New Orleans.

In port 24th, schrs G F Day, McBride, for New York, ldg; Hattie Ross, Ulrick, for Baltimore, do; and others.

HALIFAX, Dec 29—Sailed, steamship Cuba (Br), Moodie, (from Liverpool), New York (having procured a supply of coal).

Arrived 30th, steamships Texas (Br), Bouchette, Liverpool for Boston, put in for coal; Austrian (Br), Richardson, Liverpool; brigs E H Oakes, Demarara for Boston; Chilian (Br), New York, via Liverpool, NB.

Sailed 30th (not 28th), steamship Franklin (NG), Dehnieke (from Stettin), New York.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 30—Arrived, ships Colonist (Br), Welsh, Savannah; Lancaster, Bartlett, do.

MOVILLE, Dec 30—Arrived, steamship India (Br), Brown, New York for Glasgow.

MANILA, Nov 2—In port ship Formosa, Allen, for Boston direct (not as before reported).

MATANZAS, Dec 22—Arrived, brig Concord, Kelly, Baltimore.

Sailed 22d, brigs Niolas (Sp), Larrazabel, New Orleans; 24th Somerset (Br), McBride, Havana.

PLYMOUTH, Dec 30—Arrived, steamship Westphalia (NG), Schwensen, New York for Hamburg.

PADANG, Nov 30—Sailed, bark Queen of the Seas (Br), Haveron, for New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec 29—Arrived, steamships Spain (Br), Grace, New York for Liverpool; 30th, Minnesota (Br), Freeman, do for do (and both proceeded).

Sailed 28th, steamship Baltic (Br), Kennedy (from Liverpool), New York.

ST HELENA, Nov 7—Arrived, ship Equator (Rus), Hockert, Batavia (and sailed same day for Boston).

ST JOHN, NB, Dec 24—Cleared, bark Hattie H Card, Havana; brig Tropic, Perry, Cardenas; schr Teal, Payson, do.

VALPARAISO, Nov 23—In port ships Rosswell Sprague, Sparrow, for Portland, O; San Carlos (Haw), Johnson, for Boston; Norway, Woodbury, wtg orders; R S Ely, Coldrey, sold; bark Oriana, from Constitution, arrived 21st.

[PER STEAMSHIP RHEIN.]

BRISTOL (Pill), Dec 14—In port Architect, Dudridge, for City Point; Sarah B Cann, Eldridge, for New York, ldg.

BREMERHAVEN, Dec 13—Arrived, Galveston, Kohnencamp, and Carl Georg, Stover, Savannah; Iris, Wolters, Charleston.

Arrived off the lighthouse 13th, Admiral, Haesloop, from New York.

BATAVIA, Oct 31—Arrived, Borneo, Walker, Boston.

Sailed Nov 7, Hazard, Holman, America.

CARDIFF, Dec 14—Arrived, Messagiero, Mazzello, New York; Robert Godfrey, Chapman, Dublin.

CORK, Dec 13—Arrived, Korsfarer, Knudsen, New York.

DUNKIRK, Dec 14—Sailed, Swift, Barlow, Boston.

FAYAL, Dec 2—Arrived, Pomona, Bruce, Liverpool (and sailed for New York); 5th, Kate Williams, Hale, St Michaels.

Sailed 3d, Tropic Bird, Jewett (from Boston), Sierra Leone, having repaired.

GLOUCESTER, Dec 14—Arrived, Septentrio, Torjessen, New York.

GALWAY, Dec 14—Sailed, Ventus, Vesper, Savannah; Frey, Halvorsen, Wilmington.

HAVRE, Dec 13—Arrived, Harriet F Hussey, Ross, Charleston.

Arrived in the roads 14th, Thomas Harward, Baker, New Orleans; Elizabeth Hamilton, Clapp, Philadelphia.

HAMBURG, Dec 12—Arrived, Success, Behrendt, New York.

Sailed 12th, Helene, Fock, Philadelphia.

Put back 11th, Josephene Oulton, Oulton, for New Orleans, in distress.

HULL, Dec 14—Arrived, Frigg, Olsen, New York.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 13—Arrived, Orissa, Machlin, New York; 15th, Algeria (s), Le Messurier, do; Wyoming (s), Price, do.

Sailed 14th, H A Emery, Small, Savannah; Ilmari, Tornberg, New York; Limerick Lass, Yeaton, Bombay; 15th, Corra Linn, Auld, Doboy; Colonist, Baarsrud, New York; Soridderen, Pedersen, do; Harald Haarfarger, Melsom, Philadelphia; Olaf Nickelsen, Voight, and Sarah M Smith, Bishop, do.

Cleared 14th, Crimea, Glover, Baltimore; Louise, Neilson, Pensacola; Wm Stephenson, Hoyer, do.

Entered out 14th, Omoa, McWilliam, for Galveston; Koomar, Waycott, New Orleans; Delta (s), Stephens; City of Bristol (s), Jones, and City of Brooklyn (s), Tibbits, New York; Maria Saletta, D'Andrea, Philadelphia, &c.

Off the South Stack 12th, Spirit of the Dawn, Dixon, for San Francisco.

LONDON, Dec 14—Arrived, Benvoirlich, Harris, New York; Plymouth Rock, Putman, do (and entered out to return).

Cleared 14th, Hannah Parr, Sambroug, Pensacola; 16th, Gloriana, Perigrino, do.

Entered out 14th, Abigail, Raymond, for Boston; Topgallant, Philips, New York.

Arrived at Gravesend 15th, Zetland, Hooper, Bull River.

Sailed from do 14th, New World, Champion, New York.

MARSEILLES, Dec 13—Sailed, Aurora, Lipari, New Orleans; Tros, Herlofsson, Philadelphia.

NEWCASTLE, Dec 13—Entered out, Maharajah (s), Hodgson, for New Orleans.

NAPLES, Dec 10—Sailed, Dorian (s), Taylor, New York.

PADANG, Oct 8—Arrived, Cyclone, King, New York (and sailed 12th for Java).

Sailed 5th, Competitor, Matthews, Boston.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec 14—Arrived, St Agnello, Gargullo, Philadelphia for Dublin, windbound; Paolo, Peragallo, New York.

ROTTERDAM, Dec 13—Cleared, Messenger, Adams, Gloucester.

SWINEMUNDE, Dec 12—Arrived, Amalia, Kuster, New York.

SANTANDER, Dec 11—Sailed, Saxonia (s), Brandt, New Orleans.

SINGAPORE, Nov 11—Arrived, Dilpussund, Dray; New York; Madawaska, Fowle, Hong Kong.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Dec 28—Arrived, schr Emma W Day, Clark, Port Johnson.

Cleared—Brig Example (Br), Hurd, Monrovia; schr W E Russell, Mehaffey, New York.

Sailed—Steamships Wm Crane, Glaucus.

30th—Arrived, steamships Siberia (Br), Harrison, Liverpool via Halifax; Neptune, Baker, New York; brigs Erie, Sears, Savannah; Mary E Pennell, Fernandina; schrs Jas A Brown, Marble, Cape Haytien; Mattie A Franklin, Purvere, New Orleans; Abbott Devereaux, Rich, Pensacola.

BALTIMORE, Dec 28—Arrived, schr Chas H Kelly, Chase, New York.

BRIDGEPORT, Dec 30—Arrived, brig Timothy Field, Leland, Calais; schr Clara (Br), Crossley, Rockport, NB (both were detained for several days past at the entrance of the harbor by ice).

CHARLESTON, Dec 26—Cleared schr Jonas Smith, Hodgkinson, Brunswick, Ga.

Sailed—Schr B F Lowell, Falker, Weymouth and Boston.

27th—Arrived, schrs Georgetta Lawrence, Robinson Havre; Alice Borda, Dukes, New York.

30th—Arrived, steamship South Carolina, Beckett, New York; bark Tranmere (Br), McElheney, St John, NB; schrs J A Fabens (so reported, probably Saml E Fabens, Crocker), San Blas for New York, put in disabled; Lizzie Maul, Wilmington, Del.

Sailed—Ship Uncle Joe, Staples, Havre.

CALAIS, Dec 22—Arrived, brig S P Brown, Tinker, Boston. The river is about closed for the season.

DARIEN, Ga, Dec 23—Arrived, schr Louisa Birdsal, Birdsal, Savannah.

24th—Arrived, schr Watchman, Parker, Boston.

FALL RIVER, Dec 24—Arrived, schr Constitution, Smith, Jacksonville. The harbor is closed by ice to sailing vessels.

GALVESTON, Dec 21—Arrived, bark Jennie Armstrong (Br), Brown, Aspinwall.

Also arrived, steamship Metropolis, Nickerson, New York via Havana (not 19th, as before reported.)

Cleared—Ship Waterloo (Br), Lowther, Liverpool.

GREENPORT, LI, Dec 24—Arrived, schr Anadir, Corwin, New York.

INDIANOLA, Dec 16—Sailed, schr Julia A Rider, Corson, New York.

KEY WEST, Dec 14—Arrived, schr Mary E Hoxie, Cheseboro, Stonington (and sailed 19th for fishing grounds).

18th—Arrived, schr W H Foster, New York for New Orleans (put in to land deckload, and sailed 21st).

In port 21st, ship Leone (Fr), Lemercier, from New Orleans for Havre; brig F I Henderson, Henderson, from do for New York (see Disasters).

MOBILE, Dec 23—Arrived, schrs Alruna (Br), Mitchell, Matanzas; Excelsior, McKevitt, Havana.

Cleared—Bark Starlight, Seavy, Boston.

24th—Cleared, ship West Derby (Br), Uran, Cork for orders; bark John E Chase, Davis, do for do.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 23—Arrived, steamship General Meade, Sampson, New York; ships Richard (Ger), Rambert, Bremen; Formose (Fr), Dussarget, Bordeaux; Shatemuc, Soule, Liverpool; Gettysburg, Walker, do; barks Alma (Ger), Lahmeyer, Bremen; Araitzo (Aus), Tarabachia, Southampton; Rosina Bruno (Ital), Patuzzo, Marseilles.

Cleared—Steamship Frankfort (Ger), for Bremen via Havana and Southampton; bark Maria Teresa (Sp), Mandezona for San Sebastian.

24th—Arrived, bark Maria Antonia (Sp), Alvarez, Havana; brig Jaimi (Sp), Lureda, Malago; schr Chas E Gibson, Thacker, Salt Bay, TI.

Cleared—Steamship Louisiana (Br), Stewart, Liverpool; ships Victoria (Br), Woolston, do; Mary Durkee (Br), Atkinson, Antwerp; bark Luz (Sp), Moran, Santander.

28th—Arrived, steamship Gen Sedgwick, Evans, New York.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Dec 23—Arrived, brig Mariposa, Staples; schr Chas E Gibson, Thacker, Salt Cay, TI.

24th—Arrived, ships Celestial Empire, Stewart, Bremen; Woodburn (Br), Hartwell, Port Spain; Anglesea (Br), Kerr, Glasgow; bark Peti Dubrovacki (Aus), Chersenay, London; brig Jose Maria (Sp), Sereni, Progreso; schrs Brazos, Ponges, Tabasco; Etna, Neyburgh, Ruatan.

NEWPORT, Dec 29, 6 PM—At anchor in the harbor, schrs Zoe, Tinker, Hoboken for Lynn; Reuben Graffam, Boston for New York; Chase.

NEW LONDON, Dec 25—Arrived, schr Utility, Frost, Baltimore for Norwich.

NEW HAVEN, Dec 30—Arrived, schrs J W Bell, Pearce, New York for Taunton; Chas Lovering, Chase, Elizabethport for Providence.

PORTLAND, O, Dec 18—Sailed, bark Naworth (Br), Kelly, United Kingdom.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 28—Arrived, steamships Aries, Wheldon, Boston; Fanita, Doane, New York.

Cleared—Bark Christiana (Nor), Messell, Queenstown for orders.

LEWES, Del, Dec 30, AM—The steamers Hunter, and Jas S Green were in port yesterday and left for Philadelphia early this morning. The brig Riverside is still at Delaware City. The ice is very heavy.

The steamship Pioneer, bound to Wilmington, NC, has drifted away in the ice, being unable to get out. The tug boat Bruce has gone to her assistance.

Passed in—Steamship Yazoo, Barrett, Barrett, New Orleans via Havana for Philadelphia.

PM—Arrived, schr Isabella, Burton, Porto Rico via Hampton Roads for orders.

The steamship Pioneer, with the assistance of tugboat Bruce, got out of the ice and came back into the harbor at 1 PM. The steamship C W Lord, from Savannah, is now coming up the harbor.

The vessels before reported as being here still remain. Wind S; thermometer 32.

PORTLAND, Dec 27—Arrived, schr City Point, Sterling, Indian Island, NB, for New York.

PROVIDENCE, Dec 28—Arrived, steamer Doris, Young, New York; schr Abagail Haynes, Smith, Elizabethport.

29th—Arrived, schr N H Skinner, Thrasher, Weehawken.

ROCKLAND, Dec 23—Arrived, schr Corvo, Pickering, New York.

24th—Arrived, schrs Charlie & Willie, Cousins, and Allie Oakes, Pillsbury, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 21—Arrived, ship California, Freeman, New York. Below, bark Comet, Fuller, from Honolulu.

Cleared—Ships Wildwood, Frost, Burrard Inlet; Witch of the Wave, Batchelder, do; bark Chatham, Roe, Falmouth.

Sailed—Ships Bertha, Pote, Liverpool; Aminta (Br), Meyler, do; City of Amoy (Br), Swan, Queenstown; barks Lapwing (Br), Hewitson, Liverpool; Britomart (Br), Thompson, Queenstown; Ganymere (Br), Bulley, Liverpool.

22d—Arrived, ships Chevy Chase, Jones, Glasgow; John Duthie (Br), Levie, Sydney, NSW; John Bryant, Baker, New York; barks Solomon, Upton, do; Comet, Fuller, Honolulu. Below, bark Walter Scammell, from Valparaiso.

Sailed—Ship Wildwood, Frost, Burrard Inlet.

SATILLA MILLS, Ga, Dec 19—Arrived, brig Addie Hale, Shepherd, Cardenas.

SAVANNAH, Dec 30—Arrived, steamship Gen Barnes, Mallory, New York; bark Maria Ysasi (Sp), Adams, Havana; schrs Lizzie Wilson, New York; Irving, Wood's Hole.

Cleared—Ship Western Empire, Grozier, Liverpool; schr Juliet, Nash, Boston.

WILMINGTON, NC, Dec 27—Arrived, steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York.

WISCASSET, Dec 21—Cleared, brig E H Rich, Paine, Cuba; 24th, schr Hattie G McFarland, McFarland, do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

OFFICIAL DRAWING, DECEMBER 20, 1872.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
21	$400	3694	$400	7764	$400	11641	$400	15531	$400
36	1000	3701	400	7811	400	11645	400	15563	400
113	400	3744	400	7816	400	11647	400	15570	400
125	400	3764	400	7947	1000	11649	400	15613	400
128	400	3848	400	7948	400	11670	400	15620	400
164	400	3861	400	8056	400	11686	400	15652	400
179	400	3875	400	8060	400	11701	400	15770	200000
187	400	3895	400	8066	400	11737	400	15808	400
241	400	3903	400	8071	400	11776	400	15852	400
362	400	3977	400	8119	1000	11781	400	15892	400
386	400	3987	400	8147	400	11792	400	15898	400
419	400	3999	1000	8232	400	11855	400	15899	400
453	400	4030	400	8237	400	11866	400	16009	400
542	1000	4052	400	8289	400	11897	400	16031	400
574	400	4118	400	8303	400	11899	400	16060	1000
685	400	4164	400	8316	400	11918	400	16174	400
695	400	4178	1000	8321	400	11941	400	16205	400
777	400	4188	400	8328	1000	11945	400	16206	400
796	400	4228	1000	8329	400	11970	400	16222	400
824	400	4356	400	8346	400	11989	400	16230	400
844	400	4369	400	8397	400	11998	400	16303	1000
817	400	4379	400	8399	400	12003	1000	16341	400
852	400	4417	400	8423	400	12017	400	16363	400
904	400	4425	400	8459	400	12030	400	16377	400
912	400	4430	400	8468	400	12039	400	16407	400
954	400	4460	400	8543	1000	12062	400	16451	400
985	400	4468	400	8585	400	12129	400	16462	1000
1015	400	4561	10000	8597	1000	12135	400	16466	400
1023	1000	4600	400	8628	400	12154	400	16467	400
1092	400	4750	400	8631	400	12169	5000	16494	400
1135	400	4788	400	8688	400	12217	400	16559	400
1142	400	4851	400	8737	400	12339	400	16562	400
1146	400	4871	400	8776	400	12390	400	16571	400
1147	400	4880	400	8792	400	12427	400	16582	400
1192	400	4896	400	8855	400	12493	400	16693	400
1264	400	5006	400	8866	400	12535	400	16749	400
1309	400	5012	400	8875	400	12568	400	16796	400
1311	400	5039	400	8910	400	12653	400	16797	400
1360	400	5071	400	8942	400	12656	400	16804	400
1365	400	5082	400	8943	400	12748	400	16805	400
1410	400	5085	400	8963	1000	12797	400	16956	400
1452	400	5150	400	8979	400	12822	400	16983	400
1497	400	5169	400	9012	400	12823	400	17048	400
1548	400	5225	400	9013	400	12855	400	17146	400
1553	400	5228	400	9049	400	12922	400	17170	400
1557	400	5242	400	9097	400	12991	400	17172	1000
1560	400	5262	400	9126	400	13033	400	17196	25000
1579	400	5291	400	9129	400	13049	400	17252	400
1604	1000	5311	400	9199	400	13076	400	17262	400
1609	400	5322	400	9216	400	13092	400	17267	400
1627	400	5324	400	9306	400	13102	400	17276	400
1631	400	5371	400	9309	400	13142	400	17282	400
1646	400	5393	400	9317	400	13162	400	17285	400
1660	400	5428	400	9321	400	13210	400	17386	1000
1678	1000	5515	400	9355	400	13227	400	17442	400
1708	400	5528	400	9361	400	13269	400	17461	1000
1769	400	5745	400	9403	400	13340	400	17476	1000
1790	1000	5770	400	9407	400	13355	400	17539	400
1866	400	5810	1000	9417	400	13388	400	17547	400
1907	400	5819	400	9504	400	13395	400	17630	400
1911	400	5822	400	9509	400	13396	400	17706	400
1948	400	5827	400	9510	400	13403	400	17708	400
1963	400	5834	400	9523	400	13441	400	17757	400
1974	400	5876	400	9557	400	13472	400	17794	400
1975	400	5996	400	9575	400	13485	400	17817	400
2044	1000	6004	400	9588	400	13561	400	17851	400
2068	400	6006	400	9599	400	13589	400	17903	400
2103	1000	6050	400	9630	400	13593	400	17947	400
2124	400	6085	400	9680	5000	13594	400	17964	400
2199	400	6141	400	9706	400	13596	400	17983	400
2229	400	6202	400	9715	400	13662	400	18040	400
2253	400	6214	400	9748	400	13668	400	18099	400
2277	400	6292	400	9838	400	13682	400	18147	400
2312	400	6307	400	9888	400	13712	400	18164	400
2361	400	6312	400	9909	400	13723	400	18185	400
2407	400	6336	400	9947	400	13772	400	18197	400
2424	400	6388	400	10003	400	13798	400	18214	400
2441	400	6400	400	10046	400	13862	400	18250	400
2447	400	6404	400	10067	400	13892	400	18324	400
2482	400	6438	400	10087	400	13947	1000	18355	1000
2537	400	6450	400	10111	400	14035	1000	18377	400
2542	50000	6467	400	10118	400	14052	400	18407	1000
2572	400	6478	400	10191	400	14072	400	18486	400
2580	400	6494	400	10230	400	14104	400	18503	400
2611	400	6503	1000	10257	400	14111	400	18529	400
2634	400	6513	400	10263	400	14132	1000	18572	400
2757	400	6522	400	10270	400	14222	400	18608	400
2762	400	6589	400	10338	400	14275	400	18621	400
2764	400	6625	400	10340	400	14303	400	18750	400
2779	400	6642	400	10345	400	14367	400	18772	400
2822	400	6655	400	10358	400	14372	400	18776	400
2844	400	6656	1000	10390	1000	14392	400	18785	400
2872	400	6764	400	10412	400	14394	400	18905	400
2921	1000	6806	400	10414	400	14403	1000	18923	400
2926	400	6819	400	10422	400	14445	400	18924	400
2956	400	6828	400	10447	400	14477	400	19008	400
3019	400	6867	400	10448	1000	14481	400	19024	400
3065	400	6919	400	10498	400	14522	400	19027	400
3066	400	6926	400	10508	400	14536	400	19079	400
3072	400	6934	400	10521	400	14566	400	19104	400
3128	400	6980	400	10727	1000	14631	400	19112	1000
3148	400	6992	400	10752	400	14650	400	19121	400
3168	400	7043	400	10795	400	14766	400	19162	400
3170	400	7068	400	10834	400	14790	400	19164	1000
3176	400	7083	400	10895	400	14793	400	19191	400
3185	400	7147	400	10919	400	14853	400	19279	400
3252	400	7159	400	10920	400	14879	400	19300	400
3258	400	7204	400	10989	400	14907	400	19334	400
3260	400	7222	400	10999	1000	14982	400	19398	400
3264	400	7376	400	11028	400	14997	400	19402	400
3326	400	7398	400	11035	400	15037	400	19441	400
3331	400	7401	400	11047	400	15039	1000	19460	400
3349	400	7403	400	11050	400	15111	400	19491	400
3350	400	7426	400	11095	1000	15153	400	19547	400
3355	400	7458	400	11098	400	15205	400	19566	1000
3387	400	7485	400	11123	400	15217	400	19701	400
3410	400	7547	400	11174	1000	15270	400	19707	400
3436	400	7557	1000	11364	400	15309	1000	19716	400
3470	400	7565	400	11376	400	15326	400	19719	400
3516	400	7579	400	11380	400	15346	400	19735	400
3577	400	7585	400	11393	400	15354	400	19738	400
3599	400	7594	400	11397	1000	15390	400	19804	1000
3607	400	7621	400	11438	400	15440	400	19807	400
3609	400	7623	400	11449	400	15446	400	19855	400
3622	400	7637	400	11473	400	15461	400	19867	400
3645	400	7660	400	11523	400	15475	1000	19872	400
3662	400	7729	400	11567	400	15478	400	19951	400
3686	400	7748	400	11575	400				

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

$200,000.		$50,000.		$25,000.		$10,000.		$5,000.	
15761	$1500	2541	$500	17191	$200	4562	$200	9679	$150
15762	1500	2543	500	17192	200	4563	200	9681	150
15763	1500	2544	500	17193	200	4564	200	12168	150
15764	1500	2545	500	17194	200	4565	200	12170	150
15765	1500	2546	500	17195	200	4566	200		
15766	1500	2547	500	17197	200	4567	200		
15767	1500	2548	500	17198	200	4568	200		
15768	1500	2549	500	17199	200	4569	200		
15769	1500	2550	500	17200	200	4570	200		

J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street. Post office box 4,685, New York.

ANOTHER TESTIMONIAL IN FAVOR OF THE EFFICACY OF DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.

PENSGROVE, Salem County, N. J., Feb. 27, 1872.

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, northeast corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia:—

RESPECTED SIR—I take pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been cured by the efficacy of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

Consumption has been hereditary with my family, most of its members having died of it at early ages. My mother and three brothers died at the age of thirty-one, one brother at twenty-seven, and my sister at thirteen.

I was, when about thirty-one years, seized with liver complaint, which rapidly developed into pulmonary consumption. I was compelled to relinquish my employment (that of a blacksmith).

I consulted skilful and eminent physicians and tried many patent nostrums, but without success, so that my friends were sure that there was no hope of my recovery, for I was reduced from 140 pounds to 104, and was not able to do anything without assistance.

By what I now look upon as a providential interposition, I was induced to try your remedies and place myself under your treatment, and so rapid and thorough was my recovery that it seemed as though some superhuman power was at work, and to-day I am as well as at any time during my life. I weigh 152 pounds, am thirty-six years old, and for some time have been regularly attending to my business, bidding fair to live to a good old age.

I am thankful to you beyond expression for having placed me in a position wherein I am a benefit instead of a burden to my family.

Your Mandrake Pills are the only medicine I ever use now. I think they are the best in the world.

I can refer you to hundreds of my neighbors who will verify all that I have written.

Yours, &c., JOHN C. HEWITT.

JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College place, New York, Wholesale Agent for Dr. Schenck's Medicines.

P. S.—Dr. SCHENCK will be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond street, on Tuesday, December 31.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM COURTS of different States; legal everywhere; no publicity; no fees in advance; advice free; commissioner for every State. FREDERICK I. KING, Counsellor-at-Law, 363 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN different States. Desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity required; no charge until divorce granted. Advice free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, 180 Broadway.

A.—HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 8 P. M.

CORNS, BUNIONS, NAILS, ENLARGED JOINTS, &C., cured, without pain, by Dr. RICE'S Corn, Bunion and Pile Cure; by mail, 50c. Dr. RICE, Chiropodist, 208 Broadway, corner of Fulton street.

NATURE'S ONLY SPECIFIC—BETHESDA SPRING Water, for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Dropsy, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Urinary Organs, Liver. Consultation and directions free by Dr. HEATH, Agent, rooms 200 Broadway.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL'S LECTURES. Professor TYNDALL will give the last Lecture of his course in New York on "Spectrum Analysis" to-night at Cooper Institute, at 8 o'clock. Tickets at the door. Price $1.

TO THE LADIES.—PIMPLES AND BLOTCHES IMMEDIATELY removed by a few applications of Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It also makes the hands soft and white. Sold by the druggists. Price 50 cents.

THE COURTS.

THE STOKES TRIAL—ELEVENTH DAY.

Continuation of Examination of Witnesses for the Defence.

The Parlor Man's Testimony Unshaken—The Theory of Two Pistols a Likely Turning Point in the Case.

THE JUMEL ESTATE CASE.

An Aged Colored Witness for the Plaintiff Interviewed by the Defendant—She Refuses to Drink When Invited.

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

Summaries—Rival Telegraph Lines—A Writ of Habeas Corpus—Business in the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Past Year—Decisions.

There was nothing of startling importance in the testimony of witnesses yesterday in the trial of Edward S. Stokes, if the cross-examination of the witness, Henry De Corley, who swore to the finding of a second pistol, be excepted. That was important for the defence, inasmuch as though the witness was exhaustively questioned by the prosecution his testimony remained unshaken. The proceedings otherwise were monotonous and tame, and the tedium was only relieved by the answer of a certain witness, John Marshal Cowan, which was rather amusing, as to his religious belief and his faith in a hereafter. It must certainly be admitted that, as the case has so far progressed, the defence presents a better front than it did on the first trial.

The case of George Washington Bowen vs. Nelson Chase was resumed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman and the Special Jury. Elizabeth Freeman, a colored woman, testified on behalf of the plaintiff in reference to a certain alleged conversation she states she had had with Mr. Chase about Madame Jumel having had a son. The trial was postponed till Monday next in consequence of the continued indisposition of Mr. Romer, one of the jurors, who was in attendance yesterday, but stated to the Court that to sit during the entire day might seriously endanger his health and probably his life.

Yesterday, on the motion of Mr. L. W. Emerson, United States Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Jeremiah J. Roche was admitted in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman, to practice as a lawyer in the Circuit and District Courts.

Chief Justice Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday denied the motion to set aside the injunction granted on application of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company against the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, Limited, and the La Société du Cable Transatlantique Française Limitée, compelling them to forward telegrams given them by the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company for transmission to Europe. An abstract of the opinion embodying the discussion will be found elsewhere.

Mr. Havemeyer, the newly elected Mayor of New York, was yesterday sworn into office by Judge Brady, of the Supreme Court.

John Buckley, a notorious character, and the alleged killer of young Jefferds in Sing Sing a couple of years ago, was yesterday discharged from imprisonment on Blackwell's Island on a writ of habeas corpus, in which a valid point in law was taken by his counsel, Mr. Howe.

STOKES' TRIAL.

The Eleventh Day's Proceedings.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer opened at the usual hour yesterday morning, and the case of The People against Edward S. Stokes, charged with the killing of James Fisk, Jr., was proceeded with. The court room was well filled, but interest in the proceedings has greatly died away since Stokes was first upon trial for his life, some seven months ago, for the crime with which he stands charged. The prisoner wears a bolder appearance than he did when he was previously tried, and looks like a man fighting for his life against apparent odds. The proceedings yesterday presented no features of special interest. De Corley, the parlor man, was first put on the stand.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF DE CORLEY CONTINUED.

Henry De Corley was placed on the stand to be cross-examined by the prosecution. With a view of testing the credibility of the witness, Mr. Beach asked him a number of questions relating to his alleged service in the Union army. Henry stated that he enlisted in the home guards in Springfield, Mo.; couldn't remember the name of any officer or private; never was in a battle; the home guards were watching the rebels; does not remember in what year he joined.

Q. Was Stokes very cool when you met him in the hall and he told you there was a man shot? A. No; he was excited.

Q. How do you reconcile that with the answer you gave on the last trial—"Mr. Stokes was very cool?" A. My memory is not always good.

Q. You say the pistol which Miss Hall gave you and you handed Mr. Crockett was a six barrel? A. Yes, as much as I recollect.

Q. Had the trigger a guard? A. I cannot recollect.

THE SECOND PISTOL.

Q. You say you handed it at once to Mr. Crockett? A. Yes, I called the gentleman and gave it to him.

Q. What was the conversation you say Pat Hart had with you? A. He spoke about the bullets fitting the black pistol, but not the other; he said, "There's a chance to make money out of this;" I said, "I have nothing to do with it."

Re-examined by Mr. Tremain, the witness stated, what was apparent to every one, that he did not speak English well. By the stock of a pistol he meant the chambers.

The witness continued as follows:—I saw no pistol in the hall; I was walking up and down frequently; I did not see any person before that shooting going bending along the wall; my talk with Captain Byrnes was about seven o'clock, near No. 202, about, I think, two hours after I had given the pistol to Mr. Crockett; I think there was a statement of mine taken in writing.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN CROFTON.

John Crofton, a surveyor, proved a survey he had made of the second floor of the hotel; the private stairway door was 5 feet 1 inch from the outside to the inside door; the width of the inside door 4 feet 4 inches; the lower step 6¾ inches from the door; there were six steps besides the landing to the first landing; the stairs were 4 feet 9 inches wide, the landing 3 feet broad; there were sixteen steps and the landing above that platform; there is a hand rail on each side running to the inside door; the inside door opens out, and the outside door inwards; the distance from the head of the stairs to the corner of the parlor hall is 8 feet 11 inches, the width of the stair hall 8 feet and of the parlor hall 8 feet; from the corner of those halls to the elevator corner is 20 feet 2 inches, and to the door of parlor, 207, 20 feet 3 inches; from the platform of the stairs to the place in the reception room where Mr. Fisk was placed is 62 feet; the width of the main hall is 15 feet 9 inches; I tried to throw my measuring tape from the door of 207 to the sofa.

AN OBJECTION.

(Objected to. Mr. Townsend offered to show that when he threw the measuring tape on the sofa it bounded off.) The sofa was springy and in good condition; the back and seat were close together.

TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL M'LAUGHLIN.

Samuel McLaughlin testified—I saw the prisoner at the Hoffman House on the 6th of January; I had been helping him to get papers; we had got some; we had not Mr. Somerindyke's or Mr. Irving's; I had been hunting with him for Mr. Smith; he said he was going to Twenty-third street to get some papers; I told him where he could probably find Smith and Ferris; it was twenty minutes to four when I saw him; a few days before the homicide the prisoner called my attention to persons following him; it may have been ten days or two weeks before. (Objected to. Mr. Tremain stated that he desired to show by this witness that shortly before this he asked the witness to go with him a single block in a carriage, and that they saw men hanging about the carriage. Excluded.)

THE BOY REDMOND RECALLED.

The boy Redmond was recalled. He might have said on the last trial that he would not swear that Stokes was not down two or three steps.

To Mr. Fellows—He was taken to the station house about half-past four and discharged again about half-past nine. Patrick Hart was not with them.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE W. BAILEY.

George W. Bailey testified—When I was somewhere about Eighth street I met Horace Stokes; I told him I had left his brother and we walked back to the hotel; I then learned of the shooting; I went over to the station house twice; the second time I saw Redmond; he was very excited; I tried to quiet him; said it was so sudden he hardly knew how it happened; he said there were three or four shots, and after the first he jumped through the door, and—if I had been there—he thought I would too; I told him I thought I would; he said Stokes was down five or six steps and Fisk on the landing, but it was all so sudden that he didn't know how it happened.

To Mr. Tremain—I am a manufacturer of domestics; I came over in the morning; I had walked up from Fulton street to Twenty-first or Twenty-second street, looking for Mr. Lyle Nelson, a neighbor of mine; he lives at Greenpoint; I merely wanted to meet him; I expected to meet him on Broadway; I had no other purpose; I asked Mr. Stokes if he had considered the matter I had spoken to him about; his brother Horace had spoken to me several times; he said he had a good deal of business lately and had not thought much about it, and asked me what I thought about the matter; I told him I thought it was a pretty safe investment, and he said he would look into the matter.

GEORGE W. BAILEY

testified, as on the former occasion, to having met Stokes on Broadway just before the shooting and to having walked past the Grand Central Hotel with him; he saw Stokes salute a lady in one of the windows and cross the street to speak to her, after witness had declined to accompany him; witness soon after learned that Fisk had been shot and that Stokes had been accused of shooting him; he went to the station house to see Stokes, and while there the boy John T. Redmond was brought in; he (Redmond) was very much excited, and said to witness that he was so much excited that he knew nothing about it; that four or five shots had been fired, but that he jumped out of the door after the first shot and saw nothing more; I spoke to Mr. Stokes on meeting him in Broadway about advancing money to his brother Horace to get into the silk manufacturing business; he asked me what I thought about the business, and I gave him my opinion about it; he said he had too much in hand then to take the matter into consideration, but that he would look into it some day. Witness was then examined about the

PRISONER SALUTING THE LADY

in the window, and he kept to his original statement almost to a word.

AFTER RECESS

the first witness called was

MARSHALL COWING,

but he answered not. Mr. Townsend then read the testimony given on the former trial by Robert F. Stobo. The principal point of it was that he saw Stokes bowing to some one in one of the windows of the Grand Central Hotel, and his immediately after entering the hotel.

JOHN MARSHALL CORNING

took the stand. He testified that he was boarding at the Grand Central Hotel on the 6th of January last, the day of the shooting; he said that immediately after that event he saw Crockett going along the corridor in a stooping position, as if in search of something; witness asked him what was the matter, and he said not to bother him; witness took him by the coat collar, shook him and asked him "What the devil was the matter?" to which forcible interrogatory Crockett said that

"FISK HAD BEEN SHOT;"

that Stokes had shot him; that they had caught him at it, had found a pistol in his pocket, and had the pistol at that time. On cross-examination witness became very belligerent. Mr. Fellows examined him as to the nature of certain indictments that had been found against him in his native place, Seneca Falls. Witness would not answer except he was allowed first to explain the peculiar complexion and constitution of society in that rural region. Mr. Fellows would not listen to this, and the witness would not go on otherwise, neither would he take the benefit of his privilege of declining to answer, on the ground that such answer would tend to degrade or criminate him.

The Court said an opportunity would be afforded him to shed any light upon this testimony that witness desired.

Witness—I think it is better that the objection be sustained.

The whole Court replied with laughter to this semi-professional opinion of the witness.

Mr. Fellows then asked witness if he believed in God. Witness immediately answered "I do; in several gods, in fact."

Mr. Tremaine then took witness in hand, very gently asking him if he thought he would be punished both here and hereafter if he swore falsely. Witness said he did.

Mr. Fellows then asked witness if he believed in the future state of rewards and punishments, and witness quickly answered, "No, not I."

Mr. Tremain—What do you mean by your previous answer?

Witness—That if upon my solemn honor I misrepresent things, that I tell a lie, that

I WILL BE LOST TO MYSELF

in this world; I think as much about my solemn honor as other people do about that Power of which they know nothing.

The witness was then ordered to leave the stand. The next witness was

JOHN MOORE.

He testified that he entered the hotel immediately after the shooting and picked up Fisk; that Fisk said on that occasion he (meaning Stokes) "was too quick for me this time;" also that he met the boy Redmond then, and that Redmond said he knew nothing of the affair, and that he did not see Thomas Hart then at the time.

DAVID GROESBECK,

a Wall street broker, testified regarding Fisk's character as to disposition and temper that he was an unscrupulous man to carry out his purposes, and would not hesitate to have a man murdered, but was personally a coward.

JAMES GILL

was the next witness called, his testimony up to the hour of adjournment being corroborative of the boy Brennan's statements with regard to Hart and Redmond's utterances while in the house of detention.

The Court adjourned till half past ten this morning.

THE JUMEL ESTATE CASE.

The Suit of Bowen vs. Chase—Further Testimony for the Plaintiff—Evidence of a Colored Woman—What She Knows About George Washington Bowen—Adjournment of the Case Till Monday on Account of a Sick Juror.

The further hearing of the case of George Washington Bowen vs. Nelson Chase was resumed, yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman and the special jury.

Judge Shipman took his seat upon the bench precisely at eleven o'clock, and at ten minutes past that hour all the jurors were in attendance and in their places. Counsel for the respective parties were also at their posts, Mr. O'Conor coming in a few moments after the examination of the first and only witness for the day had been commenced.

The Judge said he had received a communication from Mr. Romer, the juror who had been sick and was now in attendance. Mr. Romer stated that he had been coughing nearly all night and was afraid that if he were compelled to sit the whole day in the court room in his present condition of health it might bring on a dangerous attack of pneumonia. Under these circumstances he did not think it would be right or proper to detain the juror, and, therefore, there must be another adjournment of this case. If Mr. Romer were allowed a couple of days' repose the probability was that he would then be quite able to attend.

Mr. Chatfield observed that the air of the court room was not fit for a sick man.

The Judge followed up this remark by stating that it was not fit for a man even in good and sound health. The room was wretchedly ventilated.

Mr. Shaffer said before the Court adjourned he wished it would hear the testimony of a witness who had come a considerable distance, leaving behind her a sick and dying child. He expected the testimony of this woman would occupy but a few minutes, and probably the cross-examination would not be long.

Mr. Carter, of counsel for the defendant, wished it to be understood, before the witness was put upon the stand, that he did not desire to be held responsible for the length of time the cross-examination would occupy.

The Judge—We will take the evidence of this witness. Mr. Romer will be able to sit for an hour, if the examination extends that time.

TESTIMONY OF ELIZABETH FREEMAN.

Elizabeth Freeman, a colored woman, was called to the witness stand by counsel for plaintiff. She testified as follows in the course of her evidence:—I live in Saratoga; I am sixty-five years of age; I knew Madame Jumel in her lifetime; I first became acquainted with her when she gave the Utica soldiers a party and a flag; I do not now remember what year that was; I was in her employment; she put me in her cottage in Saratoga; I lived there four years and nine months; that cottage was in Circular street; I lived in the cottage until I was put out of it; that will be about four years ago this January; I used to go to Washington Heights to see Madame Jumel; she used to send a letter to General Blanchfield, the overseer, to tell me to come; the General would read the letter to me; I cannot read writing or reading; when I was turned out of the cottage I had some of Madame Jumel's property in my possession; it consisted of two large mirrors and quite a number of oil paintings.

Counsel for the plaintiff here held up a picture and the witness identified it as being a likeness of Madame Jumel.

Q. Did you furnish pictures like this to any one? A. Yes, I did, to Mr. Shaffer, or rather, I laid them down and he took them up; he took up two; that was all he got the chance of taking; I afterwards received a pair of ducks and a pair of turkeys, though I had no right to sell "them pictures;" when I was in charge of Madame Jumel's cottage at Saratoga I saw no "boss;" General Blanchfield had no boss; I have seen George Washington Bowen, the plaintiff; it was after our season at Saratoga; a gentleman walked into the yard of the cottage in Circular street.

Q. Will you now state whether you discovered any resemblance between Madame Jumel and the plaintiff? A. When he went out I thought that he walked like Madame.

Q. Can you say if there was any resemblance between Madame Jumel and the plaintiff? A. He looked like her about the shoulders; he kind of "wagged off" like her; that is what I thought then and that is what I think now; I saw Mr. Chase a number of times; I met him at Saratoga; I had some conversation with him; he asked me how I was getting along after they had turned me out of the house; I said, Very hard; he asked me if I would come down to the American Hotel to see him, and said I should not be quite so poor or hungry; I went down to the American Hotel with my son; he brought me into a room where his wife was; I told him I could not stay long; a porter came in with a bottle, out of which Mr. Chase poured some and asked me to drink it, saying it would make me feel better; I refused to drink it, as I do not like to drink anything unless I know what it is; he asked me my age and where I was born; I told him; he also asked me my husband's name; this I also told him; he then asked me where I had ever seen George Washington Bowen; I told him the first time I saw him was in the yard of the cottage in Circular street, when he claimed that he was Madame's son; Mr. Chase struck the table and said, "I was a G—d d—d liar;" I told him that Madame had a son; he then struck the table and would not let me go on; when I was leaving the house he said I had better be careful or else I might be sent to the State Prison.

Q. State whether or not Madame Jumel had stated to you what you told Chase she had?

This question was ruled out as leading and incompetent.

Q. State whether or not what you said to Mr. Chase was true?

This question was also ruled out.

Plaintiff's counsel offered to prove by the witness that in the year 1863, at the city of New York, during a conversation between the witness and Madame Jumel, Madame stated that she (witness) must not believe all the stories she had heard of the drowning of her son; that she had not drowned or killed him; that he lived at Providence, R. I., and that his name was George Washington Bowen.

This offer was excluded.

The witness was then cross-examined as to the statements she had made in her former evidence on this case. Her attention being called to certain statements, she said she made those statements, but thought she added a good deal more, as she was very "mouthy" and talked a good deal.

The case was then adjourned until Monday next, by which time it is hoped the sick juror, Mr. Romer, will be completely restored to his health.

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

BUSINESS OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE PAST YEAR.

United States District Court.

In the United States District Court during the past year 327 admiralty, revenue and internal revenue suits have been commenced, of which 115 have been finally disposed of.

On the common law and equity list 107 suits were instituted, of which 29 were finally disposed of.

BANKRUPTCY PETITIONS.

Since the passage of the present Bankruptcy law, which came into operation on the 1st of June, 1867, up to the present time, the number of bankruptcy petitions filed in the Clerk's office of the Southern district of New York amounts to 3,802.

WARRANTS ISSUED BY UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. G. F. Betts and Mr. John A. Osborn, United States Commissioners, have issued during the past year 125 warrants, embracing a variety of crimes and misdemeanors in violation of the United States laws.

United States Circuit Court.

On the common law side of this Court (exclusive of cases against the Collector of the Port and violations of the internal revenue law) there were commenced 56 suits, 21 of which have been tried and disposed of. On the equity side there were 221 suits instituted; 71 cases were heard on motion for injunction; 68 of these motions were granted and 3 denied. Thirteen cases were discharged during the year.

O1 admiralty cases on appeal from the District Court 15 have been brought and 12 have been heard and disposed of. Twelve reviews in bankruptcy were brought from the District Court and 7 of these have been heard and disposed of.

On the criminal side of the Court 110 indictments have been found by the Grand Jury. During the year thirty indictments were tried and disposed of. About twenty-five cases still remain undisposed of with respect to the recovery of taxes from persons manufacturing whiskey without a license. One of these suits is now pending as a test case to decide the result of the others. During the year the Circuit Court has been held by Judges Woodruff, Blatchford, Shipman and Benedict. Judge Woodruff has sat in Vermont, and also in the Eastern and Southern districts of New York.

Messrs. White, Stilwell and Shields, United States Commissioners, have, for the past twelve months, issued 230 warrants for the arrest of parties charged with violations of United States laws.

District Attorney's Office.

In the United States Attorney's office, $10,899 54 have been paid as witness' fees by Charles E. Marsack. Two hundred and forty-nine criminal cases have been prosecuted, fifty-two terminated, twenty-five being convictions, six acquittals and twenty-one discontinued. Of suits brought, twenty-five were Custom House cases, eighty-four internal revenue cases and twenty-two Post Office cases, thirty violations of the election law, five violations of the naturalization law and seventy-eight miscellaneous.

Of cases terminated three were Custom House cases, nine internal revenue, fifteen Post Office and twenty-five miscellaneous.

RIVAL TELEGRAPH LINES.

The Legal Controversy Between the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company—Important Decision by Chief Justice Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas.

For some time past there has been a sharp and bitter controversy in the courts between the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company. These two companies, as is well known, have parallel or rival lines west of New York, but not east of this city. In August, 1871, two telegrams were sent over the lines of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company—one from Cleveland, Ohio, and the other from Virginia City, in Nevada. They were directed to parties in Europe. On receipt of the messages here the agent of the company turned them over to the Western Union Telegraph Company for transmission, one over the "Anglo-American Telegraph Company, limited," to Valentia Bay; the other over "La Société du Cable Transatlantique Française, limitée," to Brest. The usual charges in gold were proffered for forwarding the telegrams, but the Western Union Telegraph Company refused to send them. The latter company has lines extending from New York to Duxbury, Mass., and owns in part and leases in part the line thence to Plaister county, in Nova Scotia, from which point they put up a telegraph connection through cable, making a continuous line of telegraph communication between this city and Europe. Upon the refusal of the Western Union line to forward the despatches mentioned suit was brought to compel them to accept such telegrams, and an injunction was obtained restraining them from such refusal. Motion was made before Chief Justice Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, to set aside this injunction, the argument upon which, as well as all the facts connected with it, was fully reported at the time in the HERALD. Judge Daly rendered yesterday his decision upon the motion, denying the same and allowing it to stand. The following is an abstract of the

OPINION OF JUDGE DALY.

He holds, first, that the statute makes it obligatory upon any telegraph company doing business in this State to receive despatches from other telegraph lines which are from or for any individual upon the payment to said company of its usual charges, and it requires the company to transmit the despatch with impartiality and good faith, exempting it, however, from any obligation to receive or transmit despatches from or for any company owning a line of telegraph parallel with or doing business in competition with the line over which the despatch is required to be sent. As to the power of attorney required by the Western Union Company, he decides that this would be imposing what is practically impossible. As to autograph signatures or satisfactory proof in each instance that the telegram prescribed for transmission was subscribed by the person whose name is subscribed to it, it was averred by the plaintiffs and not denied by the defendants that the latter have never required the latter. Courts of justice could not fix the prices, but they could compel conformity to certain general principles being demanded by a due regard to the interests of the public. All the various objections to the injunction are overruled, and in conclusion it is ordered that the same be continued.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

A Successful Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Before Judge Brady.

In re John Brickley.—The relator in this case was brought before the Court by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus sued out by his counsel William F. Howe. Brickley had been sent to the workhouse for two months for vagrancy, it appearing to Justice Bixby that the prisoner enjoyed the reputation of being a bad, dangerous man, having killed Jefferds at Sing Sing some two years since. Since that period he has been sent to the Penitentiary, from where he escaped, was rearrested and discharged by Justice Fancher on application of Mr. Howe, on the ground that his term of imprisonment had expired while he absented himself from Blackwell's Island. Mr. Howe claimed Brickley's release again yesterday, insisting that the commitment which held him was informal, it setting forth that the prisoner could be held until delivered from imprisonment by due course of law, which was an indefinite term of imprisonment. The Justice held the point well taken and discharged the prisoner.

Special Notice.

Before Judge Brady.

The remainder of the third Monday December motion calendar will be transferred to the first Monday calendar January, 1873.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decision.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Edward Coleman vs. Van Burgh Livingston.—Case settled.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The Greenpoint Armory.

Before Judge Pratt.

Each member of the Board of Supervisors was yesterday served with a copy of the writ of mandamus, issued against the Board in the matter of the Greenpoint Armory. The writ directs as follows:—

Now, therefore, we, being willing that speedy justice should be done in this behalf to him, the said George W. Averell, do command and enjoin you that immediately after the receipt of this writ you erect an armory on the premises in Greenpoint, in the city of Brooklyn, on the lots purchased for such armory, at a cost of land and building not to exceed ten thousand dollars pursuant to the provisions of said chapter 318 of the Laws of 1872, lest in your default complaint should again come to us; and how you shall have executed this our writ make known to us, to our Justices of our said Supreme Court, at the Court House in the city of Brooklyn, county of Kings, on the 3d day of January, 1873, and have you then there this writ.

Witness, Hon. Calvin E. Pratt, one of the Justices of our Supreme Court, this 26th day of December, A. D. 1872. By the Court. GEORGE G. HERMAN, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT.

Insolvent Insurance Companies—Unearned Premiums on Cancelled Policies—Important Decision.

Before Judge Gilbert.

In the matter of the Fulton Fire Insurance Company, one of the companies rendered insolvent by the Chicago fire, an application was made to Judge Gilbert by John J. Zabriskie, a policy-holder of the said company, for an order directing the receiver to pay in full the amount of the unearned premium on his policy of insurance surrendered to the receiver for cancellation. The receiver had refused to pay more than the same dividend paid to [illegible] general creditors. The policy contained [illegible] clause in reference to the termination of [illegible] the election of the insurer, "on givin[illegible] that effect and refunding a ratable [illegible] the premium for the unexpired t[illegible] icy."

T. E. Stillman, on behalf of the [illegible] 2 R. S., part 2, chap. 8, title 4, ar[illegible] Edm., 491).

Counsel on behalf of the rec[illegible] First—The statute imposes no [illegible] receiver. It is merely perm[illegible] right in the policy-holder. [illegible] the policy takes it out of [illegible] statute. Third—The rec[illegible] creditors should give [illegible] cases of Levy vs. Globe [illegible] chaps. 656, 674, and [illegible] Company, 3 Barb., [illegible] from this case.

The Court held [illegible] that the unearne[illegible] surrendered to t[illegible] and that the same [illegible] ceiver elected t[illegible] clause of the poli[illegible] avail himself of [illegible] the ratable prop[illegible] expired term of [illegible] Petition grante[illegible]

COU[illegible]

Convic[illegible]

Befo[illegible]

Bernard Clapp w[illegible]ed yesterday of burglary in the third d[illegible]e. He was found in the stable of Mr. Van Pelt, in New Utrecht, between five and six o'clock, on the morning of the 22d of November last, and attempted to escape, but he was soon overhauled by Mr. Van Pelt. The prisoner's defence was that he had come over from New York that morning to see a relative in New Utrecht, and had stepped into the stable for a necessary purpose. A set of harness, however, was found in the place put up in a bundle preparatory to removal. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

THE PATERSON COURTS.

Discharge of the Grand Jury—No Indictments Against the Alleged Conspiring Silk Weavers, Nor the Alleged Incendiaries.

About half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning the Grand Jury of the Paterson Courts, December term, came in and presented two more bills of indictment, making forty-eight in all during the term. They announced that they had finished all the business before them, and Judge Bedle accordingly discharged them with the thanks of the Court.

The Grand Jury failed to find an indictment against the two silk weavers, Duncan and Gilmore, who had been arrested on a charge of conspiracy, preferred by one of the firm of the Phœnix Silk Manufacturing Company. The silk weavers were on strike, and the two mentioned were charged with threatening a man who had returned to work. This is the case first tried to be brought before the Special Sessions, without a jury trial, over which there was so much commotion a fortnight or so ago. But the Grand Jury failed to find the charge of conspiracy substantiated by evidence and they were accordingly released from custody yesterday.

The Grand Jury likewise failed to find an indictment against Mr. William Collier and his bookkeeper, F. C. Booth, for setting fire to Collier's rolling mill, a week ago Sunday night, with which they were charged, but of which they, of course, now stand fully exonerated.

The trial of Van Winkle Bogert for murder will be taken up on Monday next.

AN ENGLISH MAGISTRATE ROBBED.

An English gentleman, named Octavius Ommanney, residing in Surrey, and recently stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, was the subject of a pickpocketing operation on the part of the notorious John Wood, alias Brown, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Ommanney was riding on an Eighth avenue car, when he felt a hand at his watch, and catching at it, managed to take it from the hand of Wood, who started to run, but was overtaken by Officer Kinsler, of the Thirtieth precinct, and arrested. The parties soon after appeared at the Jefferson Market Police Court, when the prisoner was committed without bail. Mr. Ommanney announced himself as a magistrate in England, and gave his word that he would appear and prosecute. It is said that Wood was but recently released after serving out a term in State Prison.

SLIPPERY SILVERBERG.

Morris A. Tynberg, of No. 323 Broadway, manufacturer of scarfs and neckties, has for some time past had in his employ a man named Robert Silverberg, and for some three months past has missed quantities of goods from time to time. A few days ago he was offered a portion of his own property for sale by one K. Monheimer, of 57 Forsyth street. He questioned Monheimer as to where he obtained the goods, and was informed by him that he had purchased them from William Steinberg. Steinberg was then seen, and he claimed to have got them from Robert Silverberg. Detective Simington arrested Silverberg, who confessed to having stolen the property, and further acknowledged to the theft of the goods, valued in all at about five hundred dollars. He was committed yesterday by Justice Hogan, without bail.

BURGLARY.

William Reilly was arraigned at Jefferson Market yesterday, charged with burglary in entering the grocery store of George Lubken, No. 18 South Fifth avenue, at an early hour on the morning of Sunday, and stealing a quantity of ale and some other articles. He was observed by Officer Young, of the Fifteenth precinct, in company with another person, not arrested, on Amity street, and taken with the property in his possession. He was committed in default of $3,000 bail to answer.

THE DANN HOMICIDE.

Coroner's Investigation—Verdict Against Cordes.

The death of John Dann, of No. 2 Lispenard street, from a stab wound of the wrist and arm with a carving knife in the hands of Charles Cordes during a quarrel at 179 Duane street on the 26th day of October last, has heretofore repeatedly been published in the HERALD. Yesterday Coroner Young held the official investigation, when it appeared that Cordes and Eugene Houck had some angry words about American politics and the German war, and the dispute continued for some time, when Houck called Cordes offensive names, and Dann, who was an uncle of Houck, interfered to make peace between the belligerents; but Cordes, being unable to control his anger, caught up the carving knife, and, making a pass at Houck, cut Dann, as stated. After lingering for some weeks Dann died from pyemia, as testified to by Deputy Coroner Marsh. The jury rendered a verdict against Cordes and the Coroner committed him to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. Cordes is twenty-five years of age, born in Prussia and is a painter by trade. He denied his guilt.

JOHN O'HARE'S DEATH.

The Murderous Assault and Its Tragical End in East Forty-Sixth Street.

John O'Hare, the laborer, late of 303 East Forty-sixth street, who received a terrible fracture of the skull from repeated blows on the head with a hatchet in the hands of John Fitzgibbons during a quarrel between them early on Christmas morning, died on Sunday night at his residence from the effects of the violence received. To-day Deputy Coroner Marsh will make a post-mortem examination on the body and Coroner Young will hold an inquest at a future day. In the meantime Fitzgibbons, who was arrested, remains in prison awaiting the result.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

Board of Aldermen.

STATED SESSION.

SATURDAY, Dec. 21, 1872.

Alderman Vance in the chair and a quorum of members.

RESOLUTIONS LAID OVER.

That Eighty-second street, from the Boulevard to the River Drive, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged.

That the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of each of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund also in favor of the President of the Board of Alderme[illegible] and the President of the Board of Assistant Alder[illegible] for the present year, each for the sum [illegible] dollars, for services rendered.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ASSISTANT [illegible]

To regulate, &c., 152d street, fr[illegible] to Eleventh avenue.

To regulate, grade, curb, g[illegible] from avenue St. Nicholas to [illegible]

To repair the sidewalk [illegible] Third avenue and Tenth st[illegible]

To flag the sidewalk on [illegible] street, between Sixth and [illegible]

To flag the sidewalk [illegible] from Ninth to Tenth [illegible]

To flag the sidew[illegible] corner of Second [illegible]

To flag the sid[illegible] both sides of [illegible] Tenth aven[illegible]

To flag th[illegible] the south[illegible] street.

To fl[illegible] both [illegible] Elev[illegible]

[illegible] ...ing situ-[illegible]ed. [illegible]ted in Forty-[illegible] of Tenth avenue. [illegible] requested to pass a law giv-[illegible] Council power appointing a Commis-[illegible] the Mayor shall be one, with power to [illegible]ns and specifications and make contracts to present City Hall and extend the same.

GENERAL ORDERS ADOPTED.

That Thirty-eighth street, from First avenue to the East River, be regulated and graded.

That street lamps be lighted, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, in Eighty-seventh street, between avenues A and B.

That avenue A, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth street, be regulated and graded and the curb and gutter stones be set.

That the sidewalk on the northerly side of Fifty-fourth street, about 125 feet east of Second avenues, be flagged.

That the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-first street, between First and Second avenues, be flagged.

That the action of the Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council, in executing a certain indenture of lease between Jane De Zea and the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, of the premises situated on the northwesterly corner of East Houston and Mulberry streets, be confirmed.

That the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of Martin B. Brown for $7,368 87 for printing for the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

That the Comptroller draw a warrant in favor of John C. O'Brien & Co. for the sum of $791 89, for stationery for the Board of Aldermen.

That street lamps be lighted in Nineteenth street, from avenue A to avenue B.

That 1,000 copies of the Annual Message of the Mayor, July 15, 1872, on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, be printed in document form, with the accompanying reports of the several departments of the city government.

That the lamp post and lamp on the northwest corner of Seventh avenue and Fiftieth street be replaced.

Each by the following vote:—

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Coman, Conover, Falconer, Fitzgerald, Joyce, Martin, McLaren, Plunkitt, Radde, Vance, Van Schaick and Wilder—13.

That the Commissioner of Public Works be authorized to have the Ninth avenue, from the southerly side of 123d street to the southerly side of 125th street, regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and sidewalks flagged, by days' work or in such other manner as he may deem expedient for the best interests of the city and the owners of property.

That street lamps be lighted in Forty-third street, from First to Second avenue.

That Broome street, from Marion street to the Bowery, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That street lamps be lighted in Second avenue, between Seventy-second and Seventy-seventh streets.

That a crosswalk be laid from the southeast corner of Reade street and West Broadway across the square to the west side of Hudson street, directly opposite.

That Jay street, from Hudson to Greenwich street, and from Washington to West street, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement.

That the Comptroller pay from the appropriation for "City Contingencies" the sum of $1,000 for painting a portrait of ex-Mayor C. Godfrey Gunther.

That a crosswalk be laid across Scammel street at its westerly intersection with Monroe street.

That Twenty-eighth street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue, be renumbered.

That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basin and culverts, be built in First avenue, from Ninth street to Tenth street.

That Ninety-eighth street, from the Third to the Fifth avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged.

That the sidewalk in front of 254 West Fifty-fifth street be flagged.

That the sidewalk on north side of Fifty-seventh street, about 250 feet east of Ninth avenue, be flagged.

That the sidewalk on both sides of Ninth avenue, from Sixtieth to Sixty-fourth street, be flagged.

That the Commissioner of Public Works be and is hereby authorized and directed to have the intermediate avenue or drive between Eighth and Ninth avenues, from 100th street to 110th street, and from 113th street to its intersection with avenue St. Nicholas, regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set [illegible] carriage way paved [illegible] and sidewalks flagged, and the c[illegible] with Telford macadamized roadway pavement, by the day, without contract.

That one additional street lamp be placed in front of the Twenty-third street entrance to the College of New York, and a similar lamp in front of the Lexington avenue entrance.

That two boulevard lamps be placed and lighted in front of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, on Seventy-fourth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

That the sidewalk on the westerly side of Fourth avenue, between 124th and 125th streets, be flagged.

That the vacant lots on the north side of Fifty-seventh street, about 250 feet east of Ninth avenue, be fenced in.

That the Commissioner of Public Works be and he is hereby directed to abate a nuisance by causing the immediate removal of the public urinal at Astor place.

Each by the following vote:—

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Coman, Conover, Falconer, Fitzgerald, Joyce, McLaren, Plunkitt, Radde, Vance, Van Schaick and Wilder—12.

Adjourned until Thursday next, 26th inst., one-half hour after the adjournment of the Board of Supervisors.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

THURSDAY, Dec. 26, 1872.

PRESENT.

Alderman Wilder in the chair, and a quorum.

REPORTS LAID OVER.

That a sewer be built in 152d street, from avenue St. Nicholas to Eleventh avenue.

That on the southeast corner of Seventh avenue and Twelfth street curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That on both sides of Forty-eighth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That the sidewalk on both sides of Fifty-ninth street, from Ninth to Tenth avenue, be flagged.

That the sidewalk on the south side of St. Mark's place, commencing at the corner of Second avenue and running to No. 48, be flagged.

That the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fourth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, be flagged.

That 152d street, from avenue St. Nicholas to Eleventh avenue, be regulated and graded.

That on both sides of 152d street, from avenue St. Nicholas to Eleventh avenue, curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks be flagged.

That a crosswalk be laid from the south side of pier No. 3, North River, to the east side of West street, opposite.

Adjourned until Saturday next, 28th instant, immediately after the adjournment of the Board of Supervisors.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

SATURDAY, Dec. 28, 1872.

Present—Alderman Plunkitt in the chair and a quorum of members.

REPORT LAID OVER.

That a sewer be built in avenue A, from Sixth street to Fourteenth street.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN LAID OVER.

That Morton street, from Bleecker street to West, be renumbered.

REFERRED.

Petition of Sarah M. Andrews and Augusta H. Morgan, asking release of one-half of the lane fronting and adjacent to their property, and known as the Fitz Roy road.

Adjourned until Monday next, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

MONDAY, Dec. 23, 1872.

Present—Otis T. Hall, Esq., President, in the chair, and a quorum of members.

RESOLUTION REFERRED.

An ordinance regulating the licensing of conductors on city railway cars; also of drivers of city railway cars, stages and accommodation coaches.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN LAID OVER.

That a crosswalk be laid across West street, from the southeast corner of Chambers and West streets to the entrance to the Pavonia avenue ferry.

That all permits heretofore given by the Common Council to use any of the street lamps for displaying signs, and all permissions heretofore given to substitute ornamental lamps for the ordinary street lamps, are hereby revoked, and the Commissioner of Public Works is directed to cause every such lamp to be removed and street lamps put in their places, wherever required, and that he cause all signs attached to street lampposts to be immediately removed.

That the Board of Street Openings and Improvements be requested to have Hudson street extended southerly, so as to intersect Church street at Fulton street; or widen and extend College place from Chambers street to Greenwich street.

That the resolution and ordinance approved by the Mayor July 12, 1872, that 110th street, from Eighth avenue to the Boulevard, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged, be repealed, and that in lieu thereof the Commissioner of Public Works be directed to have 110th street, from the Fifth avenue to the Boulevard, regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and sidewalks flagged and the carriage way paved with the Telford macadamized roadway pavement, the entire work to be done by the day.

That the Commissioner of Public Works be directed to remove the gas lamp on the southeast corner of Cortlandt and Church streets to a point on a line with the buildings on Cortlandt street.

That street lamps be lighted in Fifty-sixth street, north side, from First avenue to the East River.

That on both sides of Seventy-fourth street, from the Boulevard to the Tenth avenue, curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalk be flagged and reflagged.

That Ninety-sixth street, from the Boulevard to the Hudson River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged.

That the sidewalk on east side of West street, from Hammond street to Tenth avenue, be flagged.

That on both sides of Fifty-sixth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, curb and gutter stones be set and reset and the sidewalks be flagged.

That the sidewalk on the north side of Thirty-eighth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue, be flagged.

That the sidewalk on both sides of Fifty-first street, from Second avenue to East River, be flagged.

That both sides of Worth street, from Chatham street to Centre street; both sides of Park street, from Mulb[illegible] street to Mission place; both sides of Baxter str[illegible] Chatham street to Worth street; both side[illegible] street, from Chatham street to [illegible] gutter stones be set and [illegible] flagged and reflagged.

That street lamps b[illegible] between First ave[illegible]

That the side[illegible] from Huds[illegible]

[illegible] and the [illegible]culvert be built on the [illegible] street and First avenue. [illegible] from Eighth avenue to the [illegible] with Belgian or trapblock pavement. [illegible] street, from Bleecker street to West, be renumbered.

[illegible] the following vote:—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Healy, Kraus, Coddington, Strack, Pinckney, Costello, Wade, Geis, Simonson, Cumisky, Schwartz and the President—16.

Adjourned until Thursday next, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MICHAEL J. KELLY, Clerk.

FOR SALE.

ALE, PORTER AND LAGER BEER BREWERY FOR sale; location unsurpassed; enterprising party sure fortune; would take partner; terms easy. Particulars 23 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

A FINE LIQUOR AND BILLIARD SALOON ON Eighth avenue for sale cheap—Also Hotels, Restaurants, Oyster Saloons, Corner Liquor Stores on all the avenues, Cigar Stores, Meat Markets, Pork Stands, Bakeries, Confectioneries, Hat Stores.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, ONE OF THE BEST Meat Markets on the east side, established eight years; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at 137 First avenue.

A WELL-PAYING RESTAURANT FOR SALE—AT A bargain if applied for soon, at 139 Spring street.

A CAPITAL LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—IN the Sixteenth ward; if not sold privately will be sold by auction on Friday next, at 10:30.
LLOYD, 29 Broadway.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—WITH 16 YEARS' LEASE of premises; good location and doing a profitable business. Address COAL, box 148 Herald Uptown Branch office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CORNER LIQUOR stores in the Eighth Ward; for business and location inquire of Mr. BULGER, 64 Varick street.

FOR SALE—A SACRIFICE. A LADIES' FURNISHing and Fancy Goods Store on Sixth avenue; will trade for mortgage or any good security. Address WILKINS, Herald office.

FOR SALE—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, WITH FIRST class instruments; 14 years established; now doing a good business. Apply at 193 Columbia street, South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—8,000 FEET WHITE HOLLY, APPLE AND cedar Veneer at a bargain. A. KOMP, 215 Centre street, between Grand and Howard.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND HAND ENGINE Lathe, 7½ feet between centres, 19 inches swing, at 128 South Fifth avenue, New York.

FOR SALE—NEW AND SECOND HAND DESKS, Show Cases, Chairs, Stools, Office Railing, Oyster, Dry Goods and Grocery Counters, Shelving sufficient for twenty stores; all the above ready for immediate use. Apply 527 Hudson street.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED, FIRST CLASS Butcher Business and two of the best located Stalls in Tompkins Market, Nos. 19 and 21; fixtures complete and in fine order; reason for selling is a desire to retire from business. Apply to JOHN DONOVAN.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SOAP AND PERFUMERY Manufactory, with good wholesale trade; cheap rent and well located. Address SOAP, Herald office.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY.—AN OLD ESTABLISHED Clothing Business, 15 years' standing, with Custom Department, to be sold at once; illness and retiring from business cause for selling. For full particulars address WEED, Herald office.

UPRIGHT SHOW CASES—ONE [illegible] OR TWO FOR SALE at great sacrifice. Apply [illegible] immediately to FLETCHER, 18 East Fourteenth stre[illegible], and after to-day by mail only.

LOOK OUT FOR THE NEW YEAR'S TELEGRA[illegible] TO-DAY. THE MOST READABLE PAPER IN THE CITY.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A TEN-HORSE PORTABLE ENGINE; Stationary Engines, two 10, one 12, two [illegible] 30 horse power; also Boilers, 10 to 60 horse pow[illegible] McLARE[illegible] Third and Grand streets, Hobok[illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE ENGINE AND BOILER [illegible] power. To be seen running at McCLA[illegible] Twenty-second street and Eleventh avenue.

WILL SELL FOR CASH OR GOOD S[illegible] Machinery, Tools, Lathes, Planes, up[illegible] Steam Boilers, Shafting, Pulleys, Patterns, m[illegible] articles, &c. Address J. DANE, 95 Liberty st[illegible]

EUROPE.

THE COSMOPOLITAN, AMERICAN AND [illegible] Drinking Bar, No. 4 Rue Scribe, Paris.—[illegible] visiting Paris are informed that the Cosmo[illegible] famed for the best American and English d[illegible] proprietors, G. VALENTINE & CO.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, NEAR THE [illegible] Palace, Upper Norwood, London.—To [illegible] families; its elevated, pleasant and most salu[illegible] tion, combined with the comfort afforded, and [illegible] management, have made the Queen's Hotel a [illegible] sort of the upper ranks of English society.

CLOTHING.

AT M. MARKS' WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENTS, 93 and 101 Sixth avenue, opposite Eighth street, ladies and gentlemen can receive the utmost value in cash for their Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, Laces, &c. Please call at or address the number as above. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Marks. Please try and satisfy yourself.

AT 297 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD street, M. LEON pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Leon.

AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL-KNOWN ESTABlishment, 160 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, utmost value paid for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. MILLER.

33½ SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR FOURTH STREET.—Our establishment having just received large orders for Cast-off Clothing, Dresses, Carpets, &c., I will positively pay the utmost value by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. NATHAN.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

110 EAST 1?TH ST.—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; is fully competent; best city reference.

122 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, French and English soups, fish, meats, pastry, creams, jellies and desserts of all kinds; an excellent baker; willing to take the entire charge of a kitchen if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best city and country reference. Call for two days.

149 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—As competent cook in a small family; can cook all kinds of game, poultry, soups, cake, pies and dessert; would assist with the washing; best reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST., ONE FLIGHT UP.—A RESpectable young woman as good cook and baker; willing to assist with the washing; best reference.

204 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good cook and baker and is a first class laundress; good references from last place.

213 VARICK ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as cook in a private family or boarding house, where she can have her little girl, 11 years old; good reference.

217 EAST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework for a small private family.

227 EAST 47TH ST.—AS COOK IN A GENTLEMAN'S family, where a kitchen maid is kept; understands baking, soups, entrees, jellies, creams and ices; just from England; good reference. S. M.

320 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman as cook; willing to assist with the washing; is a good cook and washer.

324 EAST 36TH ST., THREE FLIGHTS UP, back.—A respectable Protestant young woman as cook; best city reference.

342 WEST 2?D ST.—A LADY WISHES TO PROcure a good situation for a very good cook, having no further use for her. Apply from 10 to 12.

365 3D AV.—A FIRST CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; best reference. Call for two days on Mrs. LEWIS.

408 WEST 38TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman as cook in a small family.

...NER OF 29TH ST. AND 6TH AV., TOP ... respectable young girl, lately landed ...ivate family; understands plain ...ing; is a good bread and bis... ...hambermaid and waitress; ...ity reference.

...GOOD ...NCH COOK, ...tion in a

11... trade, desire... understands cutting... children's wear, wedding... tlemen's shirts made and wa... address Mrs. LEARY.

134 WEST 28TH ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A private family; can cut and fit; good city reference.

326 WEST 34TH ST.—ONE OF THE MOST STYLISH cutters, fitters, trimmers and ladies' dressmakers would accept a few engagements by the day; has all the latest and most stylish patterns; refers to some of the leading families of this city. Call on or address Miss G. W.

485 5TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress or to assist in the chamberwork; good reference. Call from 10 to 12.

A GOOD DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS TO GO out by the day; understands cutting and fitting and operating thoroughly; terms $1 per day. Address DRESSMAKER, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

General Housework, &c.

177 AV. A, SECOND FLOOR.—A GERMAN GIRL, 17 years of age, to do light housework in a small family.

281½ ELIZABETH ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan woman, with one child, to do housework; no objection to go in the country; also a woman to cook and assist to wash and iron. Call or address for two days.

733 LEXINGTON AV.—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; is very agreeable, honest, temperate and a good plain washer and ironer; wages, $14; references from her last place. Apply to Mr. LYONS, 1st av., between 74th and 75th sts.

Housekeepers, &c.

101 WEST 26TH ST., CORNER OF 6TH AV.—AN American woman as housekeeper in a hotel; is competent to fill the position. Address Mrs. HOWARD.

189 MULBERRY ST., IN STORE.—A WIDOW LADY, without encumbrance, as housekeeper; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home.

573 3D AV.—A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, who has lately lost her husband, as housekeeper in a widower's family.

A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH LADY (ALONE) wishes a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; widower or bachelor preferred; not so much the salary as the comforts of a home; best city reference. Address for three days Mrs. B., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A LADY, AGED 22, ACCOMPLISHED AND PREPOSsessing, desires supervision over a gentleman's household in a respectable widower's or bachelor's family; no objection to travel and highest references can be given; triflers not treated with. Address Miss WOOD, box 132 Herald Uptown Branch office.

Laundresses, &c.

11½ VANDAM ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS head of hotel linen room, bundle washer, ironer, &c.; considered most useful in her charge and management of guests' washing; will be found very useful where a general oversight is required; best city reference. Address all this week M. E. S.

24 EAST 19TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, SECOND room.—A respectable colored lady to do washing. Mrs. MARY JONES.

120 WEST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes some washing at her own home, or would go out by the day.

6?? ...—FIRST CLASS WASHING AND ironing, country bleached and whiting; also family washing at moderate price; fluting and puffing.

339 WEST 39TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A REspectable woman to do family washing and ironing at her own house, or would go out by the day.

407 WEST 25TH ST., ONE FLIGHT UP, FRONT room.—A respectable Protestant girl as laundress in a private family; or is willing to do fine washing and assist with chamberwork; good city references; call for two days.

488 6TH AV., FOURTH FLOOR, ROOM 9.—A YOUNG woman wishes to take in coarse washing or go out by the day.

504 WEST 26TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—Colored laundress, to do washing at her ... go out by the day.

...EN 39TH AND 40TH STS., IN ...st class laundress wants washing, or would go out by the day; ... of fine washing and fluting; has ...rom her last place.

... FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A FIRST ...ess wants ladies', gentlemen's or ...can do fluting; 50 and 75 cents per ... Mrs. BURNS.

Nurses, &c.

145 WEST ...TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young girl as nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging; has city reference.

174 HUDSON ST., HOBOKEN, N. J.—AN AMERIcan woman, of refinement, experienced and trustworthy, as nurse to one or two children, or would take charge of an infant; best references. Address, stating where to call, Mrs. M., Herald office, or call to-day, between 1 and 3 o'clock, at above number.

217 EAST 25TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A COMPEtent girl as nurse and seamstress; understands dressmaking and fitting in latest style for ladies; excellent city reference.

224 WEST 28TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTable married woman as wet nurse; milk four weeks old.

310 WEST 44TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs., second floor, front.—A respectable woman to wet nurse a baby at her own house. Call until suited.

521 3D AV.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as infant's nurse. Can be seen for two days.

529 EAST 31ST ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK.—A young woman as wet nurse in a private family. Call or address

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE; BEST reference given. Address S. B., box 655 Paterson Post office, Paterson, N. J., from 12th to 18th and 28th to 31st December.

Waitresses, &c.

71 MADISON AV., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A first class girl to do waiting or to make herself generally useful.

Miscellaneous.

128 EAST 22D ST.—A LADY WHO WRITES A bold and rapid hand desires copying at home. Address Mrs. R.

166 WEST 22D ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY in a private family where she will be treated as a member; is willing and capable to make herself useful in any way not menial; references exchanged. Call on or address Miss A. A. M.

202 WEST 28TH ST.—AS PARISIAN LADY'S MAID in a private family; can make dresses; good references.

450 6TH AV. (SECOND BELL).—A FRENCH feather dyer and curler wishes employment in her leisure hours; moderate terms.

450 6TH AV., SECOND BELL.—A PARISIAN HAIRdresser, from Felix's, Rue de la Paix, desires more engagements; also ornamental hair work to make or repair.

A YOUNG LADY OF INTELLIGENCE AND REfinement would like a position as companion to a lady, or any situation not menial. Address M. C., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A LADY, OF RESPECTABILITY AND REFINEMENT, desires a position as companion to a lady; no objection to an invalid or to travelling; unquestionable references given and required. Address for three days Miss C. P. L., Herald office.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

265 WEST 15TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A LADY wishes copying at home. Call after 11 A. M.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, CAPAble of imparting a sound education, with accomplishments, desires an engagement; children carefully grounded; three afternoons disengaged. Address TRENT, box 180 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GIRL WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at 178 2d av., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AN INTELLIGENT GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; country girl preferred; two in family. Apply hall door, 64 West 10th st., near 6th av.

REDUCTION IN TELEGRAPHY TO $15.—MEN, ...n, boys and girls to learn and take positions ... the supply. THOMPSON'S College, ...per Institute.

...ROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; ...in sewer, and willing to make ...ood city reference required. ...9 East 19th st.

...TRESS WANTED—BY A ...ory city reference re-

...R A RESTAURANT. ..., Herald office.

...SO A WAITER.

...RS OF AGE, ...ired. Call ...ys.

... AND ... East

W... Apply,

WANTED— invalid la... ences. Address, in ...

WANTED—A SMART ... preferred) in family o... tively required. Apply after 1... Dr. VAN W...

WANTED—A WOMAN FOR GEN... work; wages $14; also a small girl to a... avenue cars pass the house. Broadway, between ... 60th sts.

WANTED—IN A GERMAN FAMILY, A RESPECTable girl to take care of children and make herself generally useful; best city references required. 34 West 52d st., near 5th av.

WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, A SLENDER, REfined, cheerful lady, under 30 years of age; home cheerful; family small; no menial duties required. Address CHEERFUL HOME, Herald office.

WANTED—AT 962 2D AV., CORNER 51ST ST., A TIDY, smart young girl, about 16 years of age, to assist in housework, or a good girl for general housework; Protestant preferred, with reference.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN TO DO COOKING and assist with washing for a small private family at Elizabeth, N. J. One fully competent and willing will find a pleasant and permanent home by applying at 314 5th av., Tuesday, December 31, from 12 till 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; family small. Call at 77 University place, between 9 and 10 o'clock this day.

672 3D AV., NEAR 42D ST.—WANTED, A YOUNG girl, from 12 to 13 years old.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN OF LITERARY ABILIties, business qualifications, a practical knowledge of husbandry and willing to work, is open for employment; A1 references. Address A. B. C., box 102 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO DOES NOT PROFESS TO know everything, but who does know a little about the hotel business, wishes a situation; good references given. Address H. W. B., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OF AGE, DESIRES EMployment in a wholesale house; is steady, industrious and has first class recommendations. Address THOMAS PARRY, room 24, 59 Liberty st., New York.

A FIRST CLASS GERMAN WAITER, WITH HIS wife as French cook, wish situations in a private family; best city reference. Address No. 7 Pacific place, 29th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN WANTS A situation as waiter in a private family; good reference. Address H. J., 379 6th av., up stairs.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION AS waiter, or any employment; wages no object; good reference. Address S. F., Herald office.

A COLORED MAN, EXPERIENCED WAITER, wants a situation; is a first class waiter. Address ... G., 75 Thompson st.

BUTLER OR WAITER IN A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY, by a thoroughly experienced English servant, who understands his business in every particular; best city references for honesty and sobriety, also from the nobleman he has lived with in England. Address A. B., 63 West 33d st., corner Broadway.

JANITORSHIP.—A RESPECTABLE FAMILY DESIRE a lucrative janitorship; will pay a handsome compensation for the same; reference first class. Address JANITOR, box 134 Herald office.

NAVAL STORES.—THE ADVERTISER, A THOROUGH practical business man, aged 40, desires a position with a naval store house in this city; has some knowledge of said business; been actively engaged in business in the Northwest several years; is familiar with financial and accounting departments and is capable of filling a responsible position; can invest a few thousand dollars next Spring if desired; satisfactory references. Address box 629 Post office, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (AMERIcan) as porter and to make himself useful; good city reference. Call on or address GEORGE RITTER, 683 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENTLEMAN'S SERvant or private waiter, by a single young man, lately from England; is willing to make himself useful; can give first class reference. Address S. H., 521 Myrtle av., Brooklyn, L. I.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A COMPETENT DRUG CLERK WANTED—MUST BE temperate. Address, stating full particulars, A. W., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A HOUSE GOING OUT OF BUSINESS WANTS FOR its bookkeeper (German) a situation; can recommend him; faithful in every respect. Particulars can be obtained by addressing M., box 26 station A.

ACCOUNTS, EIGHT LANGUAGES; ARREARS written up; books devised to meet special requirements; books kept examined or balanced; references. JAMES COX, 47 Wall street, third floor.

DRUG CLERK.—ONE SPEAKING SWEDISH AND English preferred. Apply corner 18th st. and 1st av.

DRUGGIST.—WANTED, A COMPETENT GERMAN clerk; only those perfectly acquainted with the city trade need apply. R. VAN DER EMDE, 323 Bowery.

DRY GOODS, WHITE GOODS, WOOLLENS. Wanted, by A1 salesman, of 14 years' experience, a situation either as traveller or in stock; has a first class acquaintance in Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee, and has travelled Western New York and Northeastern Pennsylvania this year; references given and expectations moderate. Address KENTUCKY, Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A DRUG CLERK, COMpetent to take full charge; a single man. None but first class need apply to T. M. LAHEY, Apothecary, 146 Smith st., corner Bergen, Brooklyn.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—ONE WHO HAS HAD EXperience. Apply in writing, enclosing references, to METROPOLITAN COLLAR COMPANY, corner of Jay and Washington sts.

HOTEL CLERK.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE, YOUNG man who understands the business. Address A., box 989 Post office.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS TRAVELLING SALESman wanted—Either for Southwestern route or for four large cities; must be a first class neck-wear man and control good trade. Address, with references, M. H. W., Herald office.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED—TO ACT AS PRIVATE secretary. Address box 3,682 Post office.

STOCK CLERK WANTED—ONE WHO HAS HAD EXperience in a notion house. Apply in writing, enclosing references, to METROPOLITAN COLLAR COMPANY, corner of Jay and Washington sts.

TO MERCHANTS.—A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL double entry bookkeeper desires a position in a good house, where sterling qualifications and attention to employer's interest will be appreciated; nine years' experience. Address W. H. D., box 4,429 Post office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER. INQUIRE at 332 Broadway.

WANTED—SMART SALESMEN FOR HOSIERY AND furnishing goods. H. B. RUSSELL, 360 Bowery.

WANTED—A POSITION AS TRAVELLING SALESman in any business; best references given; salary expected moderate. Address PROFIT, Herald office.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND WRITER CAPABLE OF conducting the correspondence of a broker's office. Address box 2,384 Post office, in applicant's handwriting, stating views as to salary.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER, WHO HAS CAPITAL to invest in a paying business, already established. Address, with name, reference and amount, care box 348 Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BOOKKEEPER WHO thoroughly understands his business; good references required. Apply to HAMBURGER & SISKIND, 18 and 20 Vesey st.

WANTED—A PERSON TO WRITE AN EIGHT-PAGE circular of a watch sale on the one-price plan. Address at once, stating price, &c., C. E. C. & Co., Herald office.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN TO ACT AS COLlector, and make himself generally useful; a permanent position; salary $600 per annum; undoubted references required. Address COLLECTOR, box 5,413 Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER AND cashier in a commission stock broker's office by a person of seven years' experience in one of the best houses in the city; can give good references. Please address E. M., box 136 Post office, Paterson, N. J.

$200 GIVEN FOR SITUATION AS SALESMAN, with salary of $1,500 per year; ability, honesty and reference. Address box 4,825 Post office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

AN EXPERIENCED GARDENER, WITH A SMALL family, wishes a situation in a first class private establishment. For references address last employer, S. PAVIS, Esq., 31 Broad st.

A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN WISHES A SITUAtion as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good reference; city or country. Call on or address JAMES D., 342 4th av.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS GROOM who thoroughly understands his business; good reference can be given. Call at or address No. 1 West 44th st.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom; is a first class waiter; is willing to make himself useful at anything; wages no object, but a good home; first class reference. Call at or address for two days 495 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO PROCURE A SITUAtion for his coachman in city or country; is a trust... v, sober young man; experienced, safe, accustomed ... ver; excellent groom; perfectly understands the ... horses, harness and carriages; also gardening ... furnace; can milk; not afraid to work; will ... useful; is respectful, willing and obliging; ...ate. Address DEVIES, box 120 Herald Up... office, 1,265 Broadway, for two days.

...SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE ...xperience; is a good groom and care... and obliging; good reference. Ad... Beach st., present employer's.

...TION WANTED—BY A RE... ...g man; he is a first class man. ...st 13th st., for three days.

...LE MAN, UNDERSTAND... improvements on a gen... the care of horses; best ...dress J. P. B., Herald

... A SITUATION AS ...dustrious man ... ...ery respect; is ... coachman.

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...5.—MEN ...positions ...S College,

... dema... 20 4th av...

ANY EA... or laym... ings at liberty ... 737 Broadway. ...MINISTER ...and morn... ree days, at

A TRAVELLER WANTED—FOR THE HUDSON River and State of New York; to a competent gentleman a permanent position is open, at good salary and expenses paid. Apply after 10. McMENAMY, HESS & CO., 735 Broadway.

A BOY WANTED—16 YEARS OLD, IN A LAW OFfice, to make himself generally useful; must live in the city with his parents, write a good hand, and be neat and of strictly good habits; no other need apply; salary moderate. Address in applicant's own hand, giving references, LAWYER, Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD BARTENDER TO GO TO A neighboring city; must be highly recommended. Apply before 9 o'clock at 702 3d av., corner 44th st.

WANTED—GOOD MEN TO SELL SNOWDEN'S WALL paper trimmer. Apply at 25 Park place, rear office, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE house, a boy for office work; must write a good hand. Address, in handwriting of applicant, box 3,412 Post office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN WRITE A good hand and furnish about $500, can get a permanent situation with good security. Address W. M., box 135 Herald office.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY TO BUILD FIRES AND help around dining saloon; wages $15 a month; board and lodging. Apply at GREELY'S, 15 Greenwich av., opposite Jefferson Market.

WANTED—A GENTLEMANLY AND EXPERIENCED colored man as cook in a restaurant; work comparatively nothing; board in a private family. Address, stating lowest terms, BILLY MANSON, Honesdale, Pa.

WANTED—IN A PICKLE FACTORY, AN HONEST, intelligent young man, who can pack glass bottles in straw, and who will make himself generally useful. Address R., station G.

WANTED—A LIVE BOY, 15 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE, to clerk in auction store; must be able to play the violin, accordeon, banjo, tamborine, &c., and willing to go to Texas among the Wolverines; all expenses paid. Address, with reference and salary expected, WOLVERINE, Herald office.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES MARINE Corps, 800 fine, able-bodied men. This service offers splendid opportunities to visit foreign countries on board United States ships of war. For further information apply at Recruiting Rendezvous, 89 Chatham street, New York city. JAMES LEWIS, Major United States Marine Corps.

THE TRADES.

A JOURNALIST, MIDDLE-AGED, EXPERIENCED in various departments and a practical printer, after absence in Europe, desires to re-engage; congenial employment, not remuneration. Address, by permission, M. BUDLONG, 22 Nassau street.

BOILER MAKERS WANTED—A FEW GOOD BOILER makers can have steady employment and good wages. Apply to Danforth Locomotive and Machine Company, Paterson, N. J.

COMPOSITOR WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS COMPOSItor, accustomed to the best style of job and book work. Apply to FLETCHER H. MARSH, Foreman, 82 Cliff st.

TWO-THIRDERS, INDUSTRIOUS, STEADY AND ACcustomed to manuscript, can have permanent and pleasant employment by addressing PUBLISHER, box 179 Herald office, stating residence and other particulars.

TO CALICO PRINTERS.—A PRACTICAL COLOR mixer who has had large experience in Europe and America is desirous of obtaining a situation; first class references, both as to character and ability, may be obtained. Address letters COLOR MIXER, Southbridge Post office, Mass.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF COLLEGE, LITerary work, connected with a paper or magazine, which can be attended to after business hours. Address D. G., box 186 Herald office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE BONNE CUISINIERE, NOUVELLEMENT ARRIvee, desire se placer dans un restaurant ou maison privee. S'adresser a M. Brenner, 35 rue Sullivan.

BILLIARDS.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES and the Phelan & Collender Combination Cushions, manufactured and for sale only by the inventor and patentee, H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway, New York.

A.—FIRST CLASS 5X10 BEVELED BILLIARD Tables at $350; first class plain 5x10 Tables at $300. GEORGE E. PHELAN, No. 7 Barclay street.

A FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE cheap—Fixtures in good order, at 74 Atlantic street, Brooklyn.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER. Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets. By ALLEN B. MINER & BRO. ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, January 8 and 9, 1873, at 7½ o'clock, at their new galleries, 35 Union square (west), A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF A WELL-KNOWN CONNOISSEUR, Comprising choice examples of artists of the French, Belgian, English and American schools, viz.:—

Professor Sondermann, of Dusseldorf.	Sidney Percy. William Hart.
Professor Carl Hubner.	Shattuck.
Professor Schultze.	G. H. Hall.
G. Brion.	Whittridge.
N. Diaz.	V. Nelig.
A. Calame.	Guy.
Isabey.	T. L. Smith.
F. Von Seben.	Gilbert Stuart.
Reyntjens,	Bierstadt,
De Brackeleer,	S. Colman,
L. de Beul,	E. L. Henry,
Rosenboon,	Blondell,
Vermulen,	W. M. Brown,
Kuwasseg,	W. S. Mount
Verness,	and others.

Also a number of fine English Water Colors by Hayes & Clarke. The above will be on exhibition on and after Wednesday, January 1, day and evening.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER, salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets. By ALLEN B. MINER & BRO. THIS DAY (TUESDAY), DEC. 31, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., at their salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets, TRUSTEE'S SALE. CONTINUED ON ACCOUNT OF INCLEMENCY OF THE WEATHER—ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY, FINE CORAL, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES, &C., &C., all of which are mounted in 18-carat gold, and warranted to be sold at auction, as above, by order of E. W. BURR, Trustee. Comprising the finest stock ever offered at auction in many years, embracing Diamonds, Sapphires, Rubies and Emeralds, in Broches, Pendant and Drop Earrings, Finger Rings, Studs, Scarf Pins and Rings, Sleeve Buttons, &c.; also an extra fine assortment of Coral, in full and one-half sets Studs, &c., &c.; Ladies' Enamelled Diamond Set Watches, Gentlemen's Hunting Case do., &c. The above stock was manufactured for first class city sales, of the latest and most artistic and desirable designs, and is fully guaranteed as per catalogue.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER, Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets. By ALLEN B. MINER & BRO., SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets, HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, Carpets, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, an invoice of Perfumery, Pomades, &c. Details in time.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.—OFFICE AND salesroom, 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office; Horse Auction Branch, 110 to 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue. BY JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL. SPECIAL SALE OF FINE BRONZES, CLOCKS, OPERA GLASSES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, JAPANESE GOODS, &C., &C., THIS DAY (TUESDAY), at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER. Salesrooms 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar streets, Household and Cabinet Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, Beddings, Holiday Presents and Toys, THIS DAY, December 31, 1872, At 10½ o'clock. WALDRON & COOKE will sell as above a very large assortment of all kinds of Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Toys, Holiday Presents, &c., to close consignments for 1872. The sale will include every kind, sort and description of goods that can be used in residences, both useful and ornamental; also every kind of Holiday Presents, Toys, &c. Engravings and Chromos. 44 gallons fine Bourbon Whiskey. Sale positive and peremptory. Catalogue early this morning.

ARTISTS' SALESROOM, 661 Broadway, near Grand Central Hotel. Will be sold on Monday and Tuesday evenings, commencing at 7½ o'clock, 200 superb Oil Paintings by eminent European and American artists. Every picture must be sold, regardless of price, to close out the entire stock for the New Year. A rare chance for New Year's presents.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE, IN BANKRUPTCY, OF WATCHES, Jewelry, Silverware, Regulators, &c.—E. D. BAILEY, Auctioneer, office 50 East Fourth street, will sell, on Tuesday, December 31, at eleven o'clock, all the elegant Stock of the late firm of Champney & Smitten, at 331 and 333 Fulton street, Brooklyn, consisting in part of Gold and Silver Watches, Coral, Mosaic and Enamelled Sets of Pin and Earrings, Broaches, Seal Rings, Pins, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Chains, elegant Marble and Gilt French Clocks, Bronzes, large burglar and fire proof Safes, Show Cases, Counters, Fixtures, &c.

AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, THE Liquor Store under drug store, northeast corner Eighth avenue and Forty-third street; splendid bar, ice chest, stocks of choice imported and domestic Liquors, in bottles and lots, for holiday use. Dealers invited.

A. CALDWELL, AUCTIONEER.—ELEGANT HOUSEhold Furniture, rosewood Pianoforte, &c.—This day (Tuesday), at 11 o'clock, at 79 Nassau street, near Fulton, closing sale:—Magnificent Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, of every description, including Beds and Bedding, Carpets, Mirrors, Pianofortes, Lounges, Paintings, &c. Sale positive.

AN EXTRA LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT Household Furniture, 600 yards Carpets, this (Tuesday) morning, December 31, at 11 o'clock, property of A. M. Dufaure, Esq., leaving for France, at the private residence 113 Clinton place (Eighth street), between Fifth and Sixth avenues.—ERNEST ROTH, Auctioneer.—Parlors—Velvet, Brussels Carpets, magnificent square Grand 7½ octave rosewood Pianoforte, rich Parlor Suits, covered with satin and reps; Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Mirrors, Curtains, Clocks, Bronzes, Bookcase, Etageres, Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Mattresses, Bedding. Basement—Servants' Furniture. House to let. Goods packed and delivered for purchasers.

AUCTION SALE—AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE 124 West 26th st., this day, commencing at 11 o'clock, 350 lots of Household Furniture—Rosewood Pianoforte, Parlor and Bedroom Suits; Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture; curled Hair and Spring Beds, Bedding, Brussels Carpets and every article necessary for housekeeping. HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY. Private residence, 120 West 23d street, the property John L. Sanger, Esq., commencing at 11 o'clock—Magnificent Steinway & Son Pianoforte, one Hall & Co., cost $1,000; rich Parlor Suits, cost $600; Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Mirrors, Centre Tables, Easy Chairs, Bookcase, Books, Bronzes, Paintings, Etageres, Lace Curtains, &c. Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut; hair and spring Mattresses, feather Pillows, Beds, Blankets, Sheets, single Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Wardrobes, Sheets, &c. Dining room—Buffet, Extension Table, Chairs, China Tea, Dinner Sets; Silver plated Cut Glass Ware, Cutlery, &c. Basement and Kitchen Utensils, &c. Sale positive. Last sale of the season. Rare chance for purchasers. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, office 442 6th av.

AUCTION SALE.—$15,000 WORTH OF MAGNIFICENT Household Furniture, the property of J. T. Hungerford, Esq. 36 West 15th st., near 5th av., at 10½ o'clock, on this day (Tuesday), Dec. 31, Parlor Suits, Pompadour, Marie Antoinette style, covered silk brocade; Etageres, Secretaire Bookcase, Paintings, Bronzes, Carpets, Mirrors, Ornaments, Vases, rosewood Pianoforte, rosewood, walnut Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes; Mattresses, Extension Table, Buffets, China Ware, Glass Ware, Silver Ware, Cutlery, Linen, Basement, Kitchen Furniture; also servants' apartments. Sale peremptory. AUGUST MARTINES, Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, TO ME DIRECTED and delivered, I will expose for sale this day, at 1 o'clock, at Dressler's paint shop, Seventeenth street, near avenue B, one Truck and one Wagon. MYER ELSAS, Marshal.

BY B. A. CLARK & CO. At Salesroom of Meriden Silver Plate Company, 11 Maiden lane. Great auction sale of elegant Silver Plated Ware. The entire stock of the Meriden Silver Plate Company, now in their Salesroom, 11 Maiden lane, commencing Thursday, January 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until the entire stock is sold. The reputation of the Meriden Silver Plate Company is a sufficient guarantee as to the quality of the goods, being standard and quadruple plate. We cannot enumerate this elegant stock, but it comprises most every article under the head of Silver Ware. This sale will offer a fine opportunity to purchase from a large and rich stock of useful and ornamental goods, as the entire stock is positively to be sold regardless to price. Goods on exhibition previous to sale.

BY ISADORE J. SWARZKOPH, AUCTIONEER—Sells 11 o'clock, 1,182 Second avenue, elegant Fixtures, Bar, Back Bar, Tables, Chairs, Glassware of Restaurant, in lots. Dealers invited. SWARZKOPH, 350 Bowery.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILroad Company, New York, December 27, 1872.—109th auction sale of Scranton Coal, 75,000 tons. The above sale, announced for to-day, is postponed on account of the severe snow storm until Friday, January 3, at 12 o'clock noon, at 26 Exchange place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER. FINAL CLOSING SALE, AT AUCTION, OF SUPERB HOLIDAY GOODS, Clocks, Bronzes and Fancy Goods in great variety. THIS DAY AT NO. 60 LIBERTY STREET, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, 12 O'CLOCK, the Stock, Lease and Fixtures of the Wine and Lunch Rooms 173 Broadway. WALDRON & COOKE, Auctioneers.

I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS day, Tuesday, December 31, at 10½ o'clock, at 15½ Bowery, a large assortment of General Merchandise, Furniture, Sewing Machines, Carpets, 100 pairs 3½ yards long Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Bedroom Suits, fine Bedsteads, marble top Bureau, with glass; Feather Beds and Bedding, Chromos, Clocks and a general assortment of Liquors, in lots to suit dealers and others; also 50 baskets and cases of Champagne. Sale positive.

JAMES M. FORD, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, all the Furniture of a large house, at 367 Bowery, consisting in part of Parlor, Chamber and Cottage Suits; marble top Centre Tables, Bureaus, Washstands, black walnut and mahogany Bedsteads, Sofas, Rockers, Chairs, French plate Mirrors, Mattresses, Bed and Bedding, Toilet Ware; also one Pianoforte, Extension Table, Dining Room Chairs, Curtains, Window Shades, Mantel Ornaments, fine Oil Paintings, &c.; also at 3:30 about 35 fine Carpets, velvet, Brussels, tapestry, three-ply and ingrain; Rugs, Matting, Oilcloth, Druggets, &c.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER. Mortgage sale of Hotel Furniture, with Lease, on Thursday, January 2, 1873, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, No. 2 Amity street, the well-known and desirable Public House, complete; Bar Room Furniture and Fixtures, Dining Room, Chamber and Restaurant Furniture, to be sold in one lot, together with the Lease. Terms of sale—50 per cent can remain on mortgage if desired. By order of the Mortgagee.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—MARSHAL'S sale.—This day, at 10½ o'clock, at 336 East Sixty-third street, the Stock and Fixtures of a first class Liquor Store; Bar, Counters, English Beer Pump, casks of Liquor, &c. H. B. FERGUSON, Marshal.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER. THIS DAY, DECEMBER 31, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street—Household Furniture, Sofas, Lounges, Round Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, Carpets, Stoves, Barbers' Chairs, &c. Also a lot of Fancy Goods, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c.

SALES AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. FORD, AUCTIONEER.—MARSHAL'S SALE to satisfy an execution.—The Stock, Fixtures, Glass Cases, Mirrors, Counters, Oilcloths, &c., at 471½ Eighth avenue, on Friday, January 3, at 11 o'clock. By order of LOUIS BALLENBERG, City Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT auction, at 112 West Thirty-ninth street, lot Marble Slabs, Mantels, Fronts, Bases, &c.; also Office Furniture. Sale at 10 A. M. JAMES O'HARA, City Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUtion to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale at public auction on Tuesday, December 31, 1872, at McKnight's stables, Fiftieth street, near Third avenue, at 11 o'clock, one pair of Truck Horses, one Truck, one lot of Harness. CORNELIUS FARLEY, Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—J. R. FOLEY, AUCTIONEER, will sell this day, at 2 o'clock P. M., at 2,146 Third avenue, between 117th and 118th streets, the Stock of a Furniture Store, comprising Parlor Suits, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Chairs and everything contained in a first class furniture store. By order of J. R. FARRINGTON, City Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER, will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at 59 Great Jones street, Parlor Suits, 150 yards fine Brussels Carpets, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Cots, Tables, Chairs, Plimpton Bedstead, &c. Also, at 11 o'clock, one Trotting Horse, known as Silver Tail, 8 years old, sound and kind; brown Horse, 8 years old, 15.3 high; brown Mare, 9 years old, 15.1 high. Sleigh Harness, &c. By order of C. V. LYONS, City Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER, will sell, by virtue of an execution, this day, at 10½ o'clock, at 59 Great Jones street, a general assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Knit Jackets, Overalls, Suspenders, Neckties, Gloves, &c.; five Counters, Tables, Shelving, Lumber, Stove, Desk, Clock, two Showcases, &c., &c. By order of C. V. LYONS, City Marshal.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE of Wines, Liquors, Champagnes, &c.—This day (Tuesday), December 31, at 10½ o'clock, at 13 Bowery, the entire Stock of an importer and dealer, viz.:—Of casks Brandy, Gin, Rum; also 40 casks Sherry and Port Wine; also 85 casks and barrels choice old Bourbon, Rye, Scotch and Irish Whiskeys; also cases, demijohns and bottles of Liquors, Wine, Champagne, Cigars, one iron Safe, &c. Sale positive. L. LEVY, Esq., Assignee.

THE CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF THE OYSTER and Chop House at 2,234 Second avenue, between 114th and 115th streets, is postponed until this day, at 10 A. M.

LOOK OUT FOR THE NEW YEAR'S TELEGRAM TO-DAY. THE MOST READABLE PAPER IN THE CITY.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL, by virtue of a chattel mortgage and power of attorney to me delivered, on this day, at 10½ o'clock, the entire Furniture, Bedding and Bedsteads, Carpets, Oilcloth, and all other Goods and Chattels contained in the Hotel and Restaurant 10 Waverley place and corner of Mercer street, in the city of New York. WILLIAM ABBOTT, Jr., Attorney for Mortgagee, office 50 New Bowery.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE. The British and North American Royal Mail steamships, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor. From New York.

*CUBA......Sat., Jan. 4, 1873 CALABRIA....Wed., Jan. 22
PARTHIA......Wed., Jan. 8 ALGERIA......Wed., Jan. 29
JAVA.........Wed., Jan. 15 *CUBA..........Wed., Feb. 5

and every following Wednesday and Saturday, from New York. Steamers marked thus (*) do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green; for steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NOTICE.—THE CUBA WILL SAIL FOR LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown, on Saturday, 4th January, 1873. Passengers embark from Cunard wharf, foot of Grand street, Jersey City, at 9 A. M. C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL. New and full-powered steamships. Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC..........Saturday, January 4, at 10 A. M.
BALTIC...........Saturday, January 11, at 3 P. M.
ATLANTIC.........Saturday, January 18, at 9 A. M.
CELTIC...........Saturday, January 25, at 2:30 P. M.
OCEANIC..........Saturday, February 1, at 8:30 A. M.

—From the White Star dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardess accompany the steamer. Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold; steerage, $30 in currency. Those wishing to send for friends in the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30 currency. Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c. Drafts from £1 upwards. For inspection of plans and other information apply at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York. Bills of lading issued to Continental ports. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE. For Queenstown and Liverpool. Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF NEW YORK.......Saturday, Jan. 4, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL........Thursday, Jan. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, Jan. 11, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Jan. 18, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP........Thursday, Jan. 23, 12 M.

and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. Cabin—$75 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates. Steerage—To or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30, currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris at reduced rates. Drafts issued at lowest rates. For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, 15 Broadway. For Steerage Passage, at 33 Broadway. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE. Express passenger steamers sail every Saturday, at noon, from Pier 20 North River, New York. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as any other route or line.

From New York. From Glasgow.
Saturday, Jan. 4......VICTORIA.......Saturday, Jan. 25
Saturday, Jan. 11.....EUROPA.........Saturday, Feb. 1
Saturday, Jan. 18.....ANGLIA.........Saturday, Feb. 8
Saturday, Jan. 25.....INDIA..........Saturday, Feb. 15
Saturday, Feb. 1......CALIFORNIA.....Saturday, Feb. 22

Passage payable in currency. To Glasgow, Liverpool or Londonderry:—Cabins $65 and $75. Excursion tickets $120. Intermediate $35. Steerage $30. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought by those wishing to send for their friends. Apply at the company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—STEAM TO QUEENStown and Liverpool. Sailing every Wednesday.

WISCONSIN, Freeman, Jr.................Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, Forsyth.........................Jan. 8, at 1 P. M.

From pier 46 North River. Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Prepaid tickets, currency, $30. Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France, and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North River as follows:—

ST. LAURENT, Lemaire...............Saturday, Dec. 28
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont............Saturday, Jan. 25
PEREIRE, Danre.....................Saturday, Feb. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE. First cabin, $125; second cabin, $75. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMERS. Weekly to Queenstown and Liverpool, fortnightly to London direct. TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, from piers 44 and 47 North River.

GREECE, Thomas........Wednesday, Jan. 1, at 7:30 A. M.
EGYPT, Grogan.........Wednesday, January 8, at 12 M.
FRANCE, Thomson....Wednesday, January 15, at 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, Lawson...............Saturday, Jan. 4, at 9 A. M.

THESE STEAMSHIPS ARE THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE. Cabin passage, $65 and $75, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. For further information apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN. The steamship BREMEN, Captain W. Ludewigs, will sail on Saturday, January 4, 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot Third street, Hoboken; to be followed by steamship RHEIN, Captain J. C. Meyer, on Saturday, January 11. Rates of passage to London, Havre and Bremen, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin................................$120
Second cabin................................72
Steerage....................................30

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling Green.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S new iron mail steamship THURINGIA, Captain T. Meyer, will sail on Thursday, January 2, 1873, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg. First cabin, $120. Second cabin, $72. Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold. KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y. The HAMMONIA will sail January 9, 1873.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS. RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED. NEW YORK TO DEMARARA. CALLING AT ST. THOMAS AND BARBADOS TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS. These first class full-powered iron steamers are intended to sail from Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, as follows:—

MANDINGO, 1,800 tons..................Tuesday, January 28

Followed by LAGOS and GUNGA EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER. These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large staterooms, bathrooms and superior ventilation, and take only first class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken. Hornstedt & Garthorne, owners, 70 South street. For freight or passage apply to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South st., N. Y.

COASTWISE STEAMSHI...

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line to CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHI... via Panama, carrying mails, passengers and freight to Aspinwall, Panama, Santa Martha, Greytown and Pacific Coast of Mexico, Central America, Peru and Chile. Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th of each ... cept when those dates fall on Sunday, t... previous. Jan. 1, 1873, steamer OCEAN QUEEN, C... Seabury, will leave pier 42 North River, at 10 ... for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama ... ——, Captain ——, touching at Acapulco an... and also connecting for all Central America ... Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th ... connect with the company's steamer touc... Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave Sa... January 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For ... sage, freight and all further information a... pany's office, on the pier, foot of Canal stree... F. R. BA...

SPECIAL NOTICE.—POSTPONEMENT ... ING.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail f... at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, January 1, ... F. R. BA...

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA. HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA ... New York and Mexican Mail Steamship ... pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M., direct to ...

CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken (Havana only)...Sat...
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)...Sat...
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman........Sat...
CITY OF HAVANA (Havana only).....Thu...
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)....Thu...
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood..........Thu...

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 ...

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LIN... from pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clo... MISSISSIPPI, on Saturday, January 4. Freight received daily. Through rates g... Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Ind... For freight or passage, having superior ... tions, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 30 ...

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. The Cromwell Steamship Line. The steamship NEW ORLEANS, Captain ... will leave pier No. 9 North River on Satur... 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received dail... Through rates given to Galveston, Indian... or Aranzas wharf, Brazos Santiago and S... passage, $50; steerage, $25. For freight ... to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 W...

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL M... Havana and Nassau, N. P. Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, sailing ... night on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precise... No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. Morton.....Thur...
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. Curtis............Thur...
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. Morton....Thur...

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIM... dent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAME... ing at Key West, carrying the United St... The steamer CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, Ca... ington, is now receiving freight at pier 20 Eas... will sail Saturday, January 4. Through bills of lading given to Houston, e... G. H. and H. R. R. or by the Houston Direct ... Company, and to all points on the Galveston ... and Henderson and E. B. and C. Railroad. No charge for forwarding in New York. For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Mai... or W. P. CLYDE & CO., 119 Wal...

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMO... The Old Dominion Steamship Company w... from pier 37 North River their elegant sidew... ship ISAAC BELL, Blakeman, for Norfolk ... and Richmond, on Tuesday, Dec. 31, at 3 P... through bills of lading to all points South and ... Through passenger tickets issued to all poin... modations unequalled. Apply at pier 37, or ... ral office, 187 Greenwich street, corner of De...

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. Trains leave New York, from foot of Des... Cortlandt streets, as follows:—

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M. ... 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South ... 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:... 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 8:30 and ...

For Philadelphia, via Camden, at 7 A. M. an... Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 9:30, ... A. M., 12, 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, ... 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, ... 12 P. M. Sunday, 5, 5:20, 6, 7, 8:10, 8:30, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 9:30, ... A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, ... 5:20, 5:30, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:20, 12 ... day, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30 and 10 A. M. ... 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, ... 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 8:10 ...

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 ... 3:40, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

For New Brunswick, 7, 8, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 ... 2, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 5:20, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night ... 5, 5:20, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:...

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. an...

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington ... den, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 4 and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. ...

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:... P. M., 12:24 P. M., daily, 6:34 P. M., daily, excep... From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., ... P. M.; Sunday, 6:40 A. M., 10:12 P. M. From Ph... 5:21, 6:10, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, ... M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:10, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, 526, 435, 271 and 944 Broad... Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlan... Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenge... A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NE... The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD ... from pier 28 North River, foot of Murray st... (Sundays excepted), at 4 P. M. Tickets sold to ... points in New England, the White Mountains ... inces. A. P. BACON, Superin...

FURNITURE.

AT BENDALL'S OLD STAND.—FURNITU... pets and Bedding cheap for cash, or by w... monthly payment... O. E. CA... 209 and 211 Hudson, corner Can...

A MAGNIFICENT LATEST STYLE PARL... nearly new, cost $450, for $175; do. $7... Pianoforte, Paintings; 500 yards Carpets 50... Chamber Suits $20 up; Curtains, Mirrors, Turk... Lounges, Bookcase, less than half cost if sol... 113 (Clinton place) Eighth street, between Fifth ... avenues.

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT—RICH PARLO... cost $500, for $200; one $150; two rep Suits ... room Suits, Carpets, long Pianoforte, Silver ... ings, &c., less than half cost, in lots to suit fo... day. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.

A NEW YEAR'S PRESENT—LADY LEAV... city will sell this day for cash magnific... cornered 7⅓ octave carved leg Pianoforte, ... May, 1872, for $300, cost $1,000; Stool, Cover an... Private residence 120 West 23d st., betwee... avs.

A RARE CHANCE FOR CASH—AT PRIVA... dence, 124 West 26th st., Parlor Suits, $45; ... $35; Bedroom Suits, $25; Brussels ... 300 lots cheap.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS ... and Bedding, at lowest cash price, on wee... ments, at O'FARRELL'S warehouse, 200 Eigh... corner of Twentieth street.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SUIT, POM... Marie Antoinette style, covered crimson ... cost $450, for $200; do., $175; do., $45; Pianof... geres, Chamber, Dining Furniture; a sacrifice; ... family leaving city. 36 West 15th st., near 5th ...

CARPETS Furniture, Beds, Bedding, &c. Payments taken by the week or month. Terms easy. KELLY ... corner of Twenty-fifth street and Sixth ...

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—C... Furniture, Bedding, &c. DEALY & CUNNING... 384 and 386 Third avenue, near Twenty-eight... Prices lower than any other house in the city.

LOOK OUT FOR THE NEW YEAR'S TELEGRAM TO-DAY. THE MOST READABLE PAPER IN THE CITY.

ASTROLOGY.

A FORTUNE FOR ALL WHO CONSULT MIS... LINGTON; reclaims drunken or unfaith... bands; tells of theft, business, good luck and luc... bers. 41 East Twenty-eighth street, near Fourth ...

ASTONISHING REVELATIONS BY PROF... MAURICE, the great Astrologist and Clair... past, present and future. 58 East Ninth street.

MADAME ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAI... reveals your whole life, from the c... grave. 472 Canal street, near Hudson. Fee $1...

MEDICAL.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, 114 EAST T... street, Female Physician; advice gratis.

ATTENTION!—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOS... tal experience; dangerous diseases successful... permanently cured; consultation free. DR. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker st...

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIA... West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief ... female complaints; pleasant rooms for nursing.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRI... Professor of Midwifery; 25 years' practice; ... antees certain relief to ladies with or without med... elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing. Resi... 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

DR. HARRISON, 60 AMITY STREET, CURE... cases immediately without exposure. Read ... on weakness. Consultations and office private.

DR. DESPARD, 41 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH ST... (20 years' practice), will warrant immediate ... to gentlemen or no fee.

DR. KING CURES ALL SECRET DISEASES ... derangements; thirty years' experience; ... sufficient. 14 Amity street, near Broadway.

MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN AND MIDW... 25 years' successful practice; private lyinig-in ... sultation free. 154 East Twenty-eighth street.

MADAME RESTELL, PROFESSOR OF MIDWI... since 1840; office, No. 1 East Fifty-second stree... nor of Fifth avenue. Her Infallible Medicine ... price $5, sold at druggists, 152 Greenwich street, ... Sixth avenue; also 122 Fulton street, Brooklyn, o... by mail.

MME. DESPARD, 41 EAST TWENTY-EI... street, relieves ladies in trouble at one inte... Pleasant rooms. Charge moderate. Consultation ...

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 13,281. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—Second Page—Fourth, fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
BALL SEASON—Second Page—Fifth column.
BILLIARDS—Twelfth Page—Third column.
BOARDERS WANTED—Second Page—Second column.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—Second Page—Second column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—First Page—Fifth column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Eleventh Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Second Page—Fourth column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—Twelfth Page—Second and third columns.
CLOTHING—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—Twelfth Page—Third column.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—Twelfth Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
COUNTRY BOARD—Second Page—Third column.
DANCING ACADEMIES—Second Page—Fifth column.
DRY GOODS—First Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—Second Page—Third column.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—Twelfth Page—Fifth column.
EUROPE—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
FINANCIAL—Ninth Page—Fourth and fifth columns.
FOR SALE—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Second Page—Third column.
FURNITURE—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—Twelfth Page—Third column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—Twelfth Page—Second column.
HELP WANTED—MALES—Twelfth Page—Third column.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS—Second Page—Third column.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.—Second Page—First and second columns.
HOTELS—Second Page—Second column.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED—First Page—Fifth column.
INSTRUCTION—First Page—Second column.
LECTURE SEASON—Second Page—Fifth column.
LOAN OFFICES—First Page—Second column.
LOST AND FOUND—First Page—First column.
MACHINERY—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
MARBLE MANTELS—Second Page—Third column.
MEDICAL—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—Tenth Page—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS—Second Page—Fourth column.
MUSICAL—Second Page—Fifth column.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Seventh Page—Sixth column.
PERSONAL—First Page—First column.
PIANOFORTES—Second Page—Fourth column.
POST OFFICE NOTICE—First Page—Second column.
PROPOSALS—First Page—Sixth column.
PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—Twelfth Page—Second column.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Second Page—Fourth column.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—Second Page—Fourth column.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—Second Page—Fourth column.
REWARDS—First Page—First and second columns.
SALES AT AUCTION—Twelfth Page—Fourth and fifth columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—Twelfth Page—First and second columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—Twelfth Page—Second column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—First Page—Second column.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.—Second Page—First column.
THE TRADES—Twelfth Page—Third column.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—Second Page—Third column.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Second Page—Third column.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—First Page—Second column.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.—First Page—Second column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.—First Page—Second column.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UPTOWN

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

WEST SIDE, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. ON WEEK DAYS (SUNDAYS 2 TILL 9 P. M.) AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

ALICE.—SCARF WILL BE THERE.

A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE GIRL, THREE MONTHS old, for adoption; full surrender. Call for particulars at 120 West Twenty-sixth street.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ANTONE MAZZEI, AN Italian, 12 years of age; left New York 10 months ago; had a thin face and long nose; $50 reward will be paid and all expenses leading to his recovery, by his mother and father, who came from Italy to find him. Call on or address GAETONO MAZZEI, 45 Crosby street, New York.

IF H. W. C., OF PR. E., MD., WILL COMMUNICATE with his parents he will greatly relieve their distressed minds.

J. V. G.—MEET ME AT B. HOUSE TUESDAY, AT 2 P. M., or, if impossible, on Friday. I.

"LOUIS"—YES, AT 3 P. M.

MY DEAR ONE—HAPPY NEW YEAR. I AM anxious to hear from you. Address L. P. W., box 146 Herald Uptown Branch office.

ROSY—WHY DID YOU NOT COME? WILL BE Tuesday at 3 at same place; be punctual. BABY.

STRAYED FROM HOME—TWO SMALL BOYS, NAMED Stephen McMahon and Eugene Barclay; one of them is crippled in the feet. Any information as to their whereabouts will be thankfully received by their parents, THOMAS McMAHON and JAMES CLONAN, 631 Vanderbilt avenue, Brooklyn.

SEVENTH AVENUE CAR, MONDAY, 11 A. M.—LADY in black silk dress, black velvet sack, went down Warren street; gentleman in blue overcoat, standing on rear platform, desires your acquaintance. If agreeable, address FERNANDO, Herald office.

TO NEMI'S SAFEY.—NOT A WORD SPOKEN. TELEGRAPH or return to yours, TWOPENCE.

VALLEJO—MEET ME AT WRIGHT'S GRANGE, Southern Boulevard, at 5 o'clock, Wednesday evening. Splendid sleighing. Q. K. P.

WILL ADA G., OF TEXAS, PLEASE INFORM ME of her whereabouts? JIMMIE.

WANTED—FOR ADOPTION, A BOY AND GIRL from 10 to 12 years old, who speak French. Address from 10 A. M. to 12 M., 139 Bleecker street, corner of Fifth avenue, MR. FLORENT DUFFAU DE MANIGAU.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—DECEMBER 24, WALLET CONTAINING money. Address, stating contents, JOHNSON, Herald office.

FOUND—OPPOSITE THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, a Portemonnaie, containing some bills and change, which the owner may recover on applying at BRENTANO'S Literary Emporium, 33 Union square.

LOST—ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, IN A FOURTH avenue car (No. 7), a black Wallet, containing money. A suitable reward will be given for its recovery on application to the Metropolitan National Bank.

LOST—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, ON THIRD AVENUE Railroad, a Gold Watch, marked F. W. R. If the same is returned to 149 Duane street, $25 will be paid and no questions asked. F. W. ROGERS.

LOST—$25 REWARD—ON SATURDAY, THE 28TH inst., a lady's small hunting case Watch, name and date engraved on the back; also Chain, Pin, Locket and three Rings attached. The finder will receive the above reward by applying to L. HAYWARD, 57 Leonard street.

LOST—ON DECEMBER 28, BETWEEN THIRTY-SEVENTH street and Mount St. Vincent, an Alaska Sable Boa. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to 194 East Thirty-seventh street.

LOST—A SEALSKIN GLOVE (LEFT HAND), EITHER Saturday or ———. Return to Railroad office, 267 Broadway, and be rewarded.

LOST—DECEMBER 28, IN MADISON AVENUE, NEAR Thirty-ninth street, a female black and tan 1 oz. $10 reward will be given for her at 74 Park avenue.

LOST—ON SATURDAY LAST, BETWEEN 10 AND 11 A. M., between 45 William street and the Bank of New York, a plain Gold Ring, marked inside "T. C. T. B. to J. A. G., Dec. 13, 1867." The finder will receive a suitable reward and the owner's thanks by returning same to Mr. BUCKLEY, 45 William street.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, THE 28TH INSTANT, IN Twenty-second street, near Lexington avenue, or in Nineteenth street, near Arnold's or in Broadway, near Randolph's, a pair of Tortoise Shell Eye-glasses, attached to short gold chain and bar. A suitable reward will be paid on returning the same to 32 Washington square.

LOST—ON THURSDAY LAST, IN FORTY-SECOND street and Fourth avenue car, a Wallet, containing a sum of money. The finder will be liberally rewarded if returned to DAVID WOOD, Astor House.

LOST—YESTERDAY, A POCKETBOOK, CONTAINING $219 85, while passing from the Metropolitan Bank, Third avenue and Seventh street, to 349 East Ninth street, thence to Broadway and Twenty-eighth street. The loser, a widow lady, would liberally reward the finder. ——— return to Mrs. HANNAS, 144 West Twenty-eighth street.

STOLEN OR MISLAID—TWO VALISES, WITH A number of small articles in them and valuable papers of no use to any one but the owner. A liberal reward will be paid for the papers if left at the office of Cornell ——— Philadelphia, Pa.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LEFT IN THE 4.35 TRAIN, 24TH, from West Philadelphia to Jersey City, a small Satchel, with papers of no use to any one but the owner. Please leave the same at 1,565 Second avenue, first floor. No questions asked.

$5 REWARD—WILL BE PAID FOR INFORMATION leading to the whereabouts of Griffin Tompkins who represented himself as living at Stapleton, Staten Island. Address WILLIAM HOOKER, 208 Broadway, room 13.

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN of Fox Robe, lined with dark gray thin balls, lost from sleigh last evening, near Broadway and Thirty-second street. No questions asked. E. GEORGE, 1,266 Broadway, sign of the big clock.

REWARDS.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, IN BROOKLYN, DECEMBER 23, between Second place and Fulton street, gold Neck Chain, with Medallion attached. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at 15 Second place.

50 DOLLARS REWARD, AND NO QUESTIONS asked, if the party will return the Overcoat with velvet edges, and single seal skin Hat stolen from 164 Madison avenue Saturday night. J. W. FLINT, 33 Broadway.

DETECTIVES.—RELIABLE OPERATIVES FURNISHED for all legitimate detective work at MOONEY'S Detective Agency, 162 Broadway. Refers to some of the leading houses of the city.

REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY, AN ENVELOPE, addressed to the Safe Deposit Company, 140 and 146 Broadway, and containing miscellaneous coupons. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving the same at above address.

SUITABLE REWARD FOR DELIVERY OF SILVER Plate, cross engraved on under side, lost on Christmas Day between West Forty-fifth street, from Eighth to Seventh avenue, and up Seventh avenue or Broadway to Fiftieth street. T. M. BROWN, 739 Seventh avenue.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—MONEY LOANED ON LIFE INSURANCE Policies and other Securities at 87 Liberty street.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF ALABAMA LOTTERY.
EXTRA CLASS NO. 109—DEC. 30, 1872.
70, 29, 32, 7, 1, 30, 66, 20, 50, 53, 73, 17.
CLASS NO. 110—DEC. 30, 1872.
6, 57, 67, 8, 13, 16, 42, 33, 44, 63, 15, 19, 3.
J. C. MOSES & CO., Managers, Montgomery, Ala.
Information furnished by A. McCLENNEN, No. 8 Boerum place, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SPLENDID A NO. 1 CANADA Mink Cape. Address MINK, Herald office.

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN VENISON.—THE SPORTSMEN'S Club of the City of New York, having given public notice of its intention to prosecute dealers having venison in their possession after the 1st of January, as it has been accustomed to do, is advised by its counsel that the recent amendments of the law passed by the last Legislature have taken away the penalty imposed upon the dealing in venison and that suits for that act can no longer be maintained. Regretting its inability to carry out the previous laws and the general desire of the public in this matter, it publishes this notice, together with its reasons, that its course may not be misunderstood, and that dealers in venison may not be misled by any previous notice. W. J. HAYS, Secretary.
NEW YORK, Dec. 30, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New York Safety Steam Power Company will take place at the office of the Company, 30 Cortlandt street, in the city of New York, on Thursday, the 9th day of January, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of trustees and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
A. G. NICHOLS, Secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 719—DECEMBER 30, 1872.
11, 39, 8, 15, 57, 7, 46, 24, 64, 1, 59, 23.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 720—DECEMBER 30, 1872.
29, 52, 75, 53, 31, 14, 24, 47, 29, 26, 43, 58, 18.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 173—DECEMBER 30, 1872.
37, 24, 60, 75, 13, 55, 71, 4, 43, 47, 27, 52.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 174—DECEMBER 30, 1872.
63, 36, 72, 22, 28, 3, 8, 23, 61, 46, 15, 6, 53.
SMITH & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway. Post office box 4,969.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—NEW Scheme for 1873. Now out, 30,000 Tickets; 782 prizes, $450,000, drawn each drawing; draws every 17 days; conducted by the Spanish government. No postponement. All prizes drawn every drawing. Prizes paid on demand; prizes cashed; information furnished; orders filled; highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, all kinds of Gold and Silver, &c.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall street, New York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—NEW SCHEMES FOR 1873; 30,000 tickets, 782 prizes; draws every 17 days. Prizes cashed and information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 196 Broadway, room 4.

STAMMERING.—NEW YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, established 1870. Professors Mann & Colvin, managers, 107 West Twenty-third street. No pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

THE MEETING OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE appointed by the Board of Supervisors to investigate certain charges made in relation to the leasing of Nilsson Hall as an armory will take place on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at half-past two o'clock, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall.
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, JOHN FALCONER, JOHN COCHRANE, } Special Committee.

$589,589 IS DRAWN DAILY IN THE KENTUCKY Lottery; $100,000 was drawn in Royal Havana Lottery, Dec. 21. Address BALEY & CO. (office established 30 years), 174 Broadway.

LOOK OUT FOR THE
NEW YEAR'S TELEGRAM
TO-DAY.
THE MOST READABLE PAPER
IN THE CITY.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic and Languages. Day and evening. Ladies' department. Reduction in telegraphy to $15; taught practically, with instruments. Demand for operators.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING MUSIC, singing, landscape painting, French, German, literature, &c., desires an engagement in a school, family or any suitable position. Address TEACHER, box 280 Post office, Tarrytown, N. Y.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c., for gentlemen, ladies and boys.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 875 Broadway, corner Eighteenth street, is open day and evening for private instruction. Private seats can be secured this week. Stiffness, cramping and trembling removed from the worst hand and nervousness cured.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, NEW Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to college or business; the Winter session will begin January 9, 1873.
WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

TO SCHOOLS.—A YOUNG LADY, A MINISTER'S sister, wishes to enter a boarding school where her services as teacher, &c., would be an equivalent for her scholarship to complete her education. Please address TEACHER, 204 West Thirty-sixth street, New York.

WANTED—A TUTOR IN LATIN, GREEK AND ALGEBRA for a boy, one and a half hours daily. Address, with terms and full references, PUPIL, Herald Uptown Branch office.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 81 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND John streets, NEWMAN LEOPOLD continues the buying, selling or advancing on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies, for any amount.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 836 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Nineteenth and Twentieth streets—Money loaned on Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks; particularly Pianos. Private Parlor for ladies. Business strictly confidential.

AMERICAN OFFICE—$75,000—ON DIAMONDS Watches, Jewelry, India Shawls, Laces, Valuables, &c. Any amount loaned, or will buy. Utmost prices paid. J. H. BARRINGER, 735 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or advance on the same.
ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street.

D. M. JOHNSON, LOAN BROKER, 195½ BOWERY, opposite Spring street—The most elegant and extensive establishment in the country. Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Laces, Shawls and every description of Personal Property. Also for sale a large stock of Silks, Velvets, Furs, Laces, &c.

OLD ESTABLISHED AND RELIABLE.—LIBERAL advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Valuables; extraordinary prices paid for the same. ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 937 Broadway, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise; the same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room 1.

403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-FOURTH and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Goods. Same bought at full value. L. BERNARD.

685 BROADWAY, CORNER OF AMITY STREET.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Clothes, Silks and all other personal property, at the old established and reliable loan office. M. ROSENBERG.

806 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ELEVENTH STREET.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Dry Goods and personal property of every description; private entrance for ladies. J. A. JACKSON.

913 BROADWAY (OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND most responsible office).—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, &c. Same bought at full value. A. C. HERTS.

1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD BRANCH office, room 8.—Parlors for ladies; branch 142 Fulton street, Brooklyn. Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE, during the week ending Saturday, January 4, 1873, will close at this office on Wednesday, at 5 A. M., on Thursday at 1 A. M., and on Saturday at 7 and 11 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM PROPELLER WM. G. Oler.—As attorney for the owner, I offer for sale the steam propeller Wm. G. Oler; she is of 176 67-100 tons burden; her length, 113 3-10 feet; her breadth, 19 feet; her depth, 8 3-10 feet; the machinery is new, eighteen-inch cylinder; she has 11 berths; the outfit is also new and complete; her speed is about 10 knots per hour. For further information apply to THEO. E. HORWITZ, 2½ Lexington st., opposite the Court House, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A SEAL SKIN JACKET WANTED—MUST BE nearly new, handsome, and cheap for cash. Address, stating price, J. P. N., Herald office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

BAZAAR TURK, 339 BROOME STREET.—A LARGE assortment of Turkish Jewelry and the latest novelties of Paris; also Oriental, India, China, Japanese and French Articles a specialty. Sold at manufacturers' prices, wholesale and retail. Branch house in Algiers.

FIREPROOF BUILDINGS.

The New Structure on Nassau, Fulton and Ann Streets.

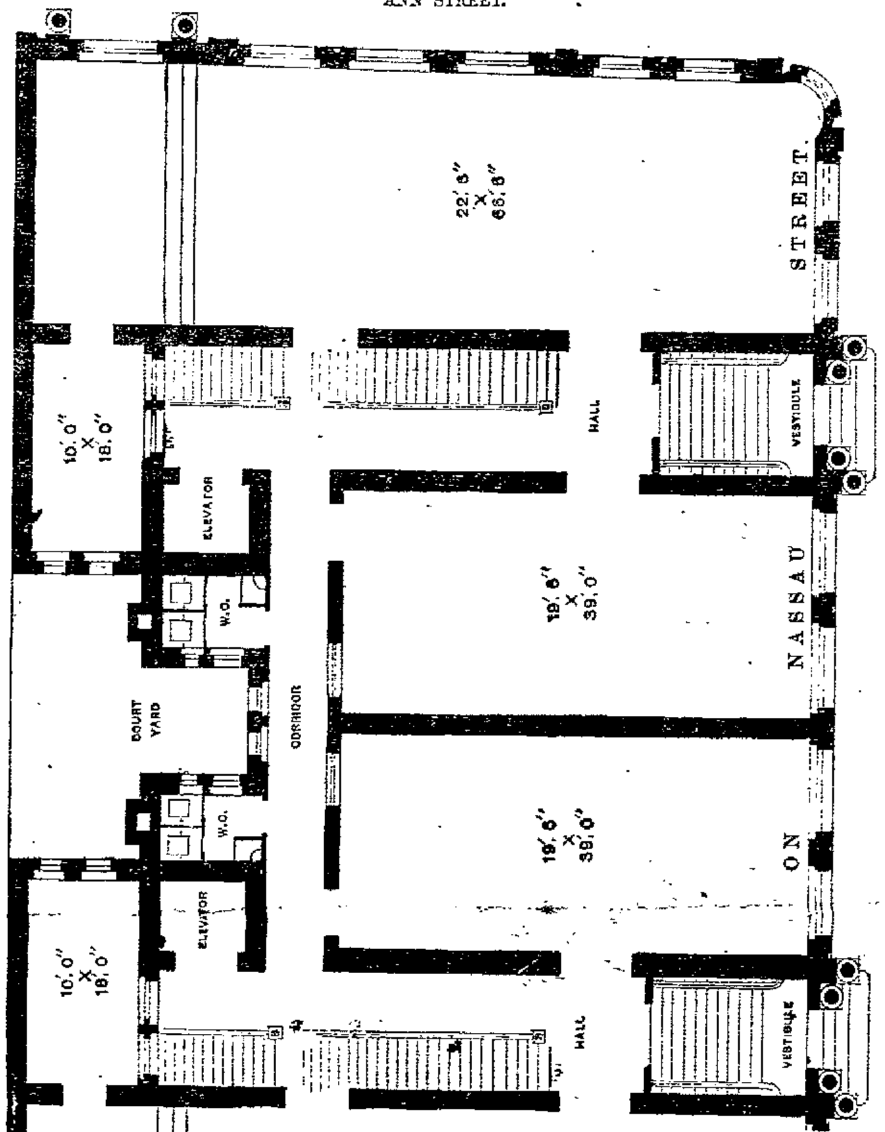
THE MOST PERFECT AND SECURE EDIFICE IN THE COUNTRY.

SPLENDID CHANCE FOR PEOPLE DESIRING OFFICE ROOMS.

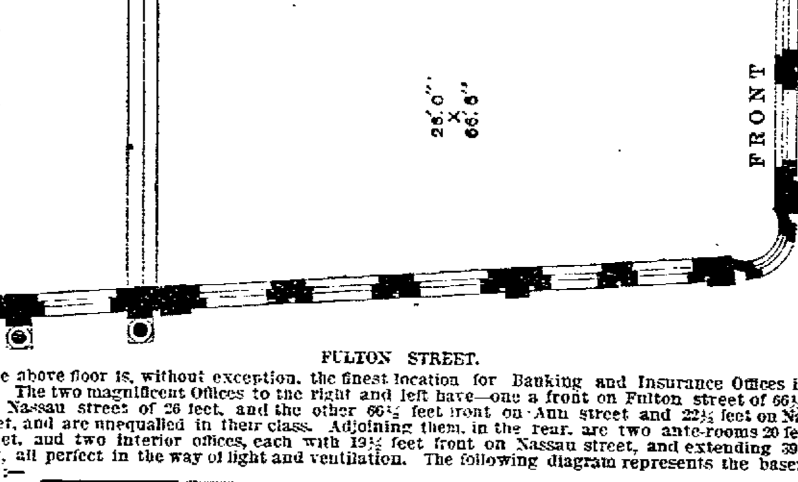
Banks, Insurance Companies, Merchants, Lawyers and Manufacturers Attention.

APPLY TO HOMER MORGAN NO. 2 PINE STREET.

The Building, entirely fireproof, bounded by Nassau, Fulton and Ann streets, is now in course of construction, and will be finished and ready for occupation by May 1, 1873. This magnificent structure, six stories high, the handsomest and most complete building in the business portion of our city, has been erected under the personal supervision of the well-known architect, Mr. Arthur Gilman, who has, at enormous cost, made it the most elegant and commodious edifice of the kind in America. The value of the land and building is over one million dollars. The conflagrations that have laid waste the cities of Chicago and Boston have been accepted as a warning, and the Building is so constructed as to be strictly fireproof. Although of lofty height all portions of the building will be of easy access, as two of Tufts' No. 1 elevators will be run constantly during business hours, starting from the sidewalk level. The greatest possible attention has been paid to ingress and egress. The building may be entered from four different quarters—two on Nassau street, one on Fulton street and the other on Ann street—leading directly to the elevators and to a grand stairway. Perfect lighting, gas-fitting and plumbing, heating and ventilation will be found in every portion of the building. The larger rooms will be divided by the owner by FIREPROOF PARTITIONS into as many compartments as the tenant may require. The following diagram is a plan of the Banking House Floor or floor above the basement:—

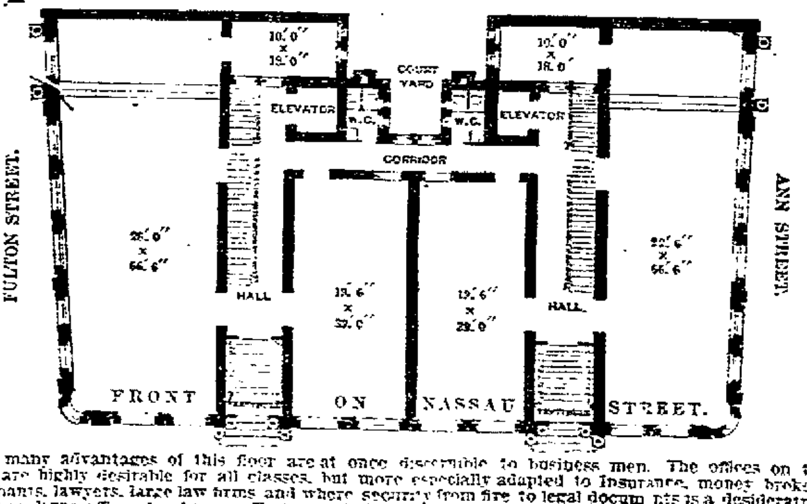


The above floor is, without exception, the finest location for Banking and Insurance Offices in the city. The two magnificent Offices to the right and left have—one a front on Fulton street of 66⅔ feet and Nassau street of 26 feet, and the other 66⅔ feet front on Ann street and 22⅔ feet on Nassau street, and are unequalled in their class. Adjoining them, in the rear, are two ante-rooms 20 feet by 18 feet, and two interior offices, each with 19½ feet front on Nassau street, and extending 39 feet back, all perfect in the way of light and ventilation. The following diagram represents the basement floor:—



The many advantages of this floor are at once discernible to business men. The offices on this floor are highly desirable for all classes, but more especially adapted to Insurance, money brokers, merchants, lawyers, large law firms and where security from fire to legal documents is a desideratum. The two large offices fronting on Fulton and Nassau and Ann and Nassau are respectively 55 feet by 24½ feet, and 55 feet by 22½ feet, and the two interior offices are similar to those on the floor above.

The following diagram shows the plan of the second floor, of which the third, fourth, fifth and sixth floors are counterparts. All are fitted with every modern convenience:—



The above plan exhibits similar offices to those already described on the first or banking-house floor, with the addition of two ante-rooms, each 10 feet by 12½ feet, fronting on Nassau. The tariff or rent roll of this building will amount to about $125,000, graduated as follows:—

First, or banking-house floor	$40,000	Fourth floor	$12,500
Basement floor	22,500	Fifth floor	10,000
Second floor	20,000	Sixth floor	5,000
Third floor	15,000		
Total			$125,000

In addition, the sub-cellars, probably the handsomest and most extensive in the city, are particularly well adapted for the storage of wines and merchandise. The building will be heated throughout by steam, and a janitor, residing on the sixth floor, will have a watchful eye to the wants of the tenants and the safety of their property. Many inquiries have already been made for office and no objections have been made to the tariff, as the advantages of safety, location and convenience fully compensate for the outlay. All applications to rent must be made to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES
who are seeking for elegant and recherche
HOLIDAY GIFTS
to present to their gentlemen friends will find at the establishment of

R. H. MACY & CO.

a choice selection of
Slipper Patterns,
Blacking Cases,
Umbrellas,
Cigar Holders,
Sets of Standard Authors,
Ivory Combs and Brushes,
Dressing Cases,
Gold Pens,
Neckties,
Club Skates,
Bronze Statuettes,
Travelling Bags,
at our usual low prices.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

LOOK OUT FOR THE
NEW YEAR'S TELEGRAM
TO-DAY.
THE MOST READABLE PAPER
IN THE CITY.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A MAN, WITH $3,000 AND ACTIVE SERVICES, CAN secure an interest in one of the best business opportunities offered in this city.
AMES & CO., 294 Broadway.

A TRAVELLER IN FANCY GOODS, DRUG SUNDRIES and brushes, with five years' acquaintance through the Northwest, will make an engagement with a New York house for a reasonable salary. Address H. J. E., box 2,940 New York Post office.

A WIDOW LADY OF CULTURE AND REFINEMENT, owning a residence and superior business facilities, in one of the oldest cities of California, desires to find a family of means willing to join her in making a pleasant home in that genial climate; references exchanged. For further particulars address for one week CALIFORNIA, Herald office.

A PARTY WANTED—TO FURNISH CAPITAL, WITH or without services, in a business promising large and speedy returns without risk; liberal inducements to the right party; no competition; full investigation solicited; large amount not required if with moneyed acquaintance. E. E. ROBERTS & CO., 15 Wall street.

AN ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING AND RETAIL ladies' fine shoe business, located on Broadway, would accept $15,000 to $25,000 additional special or active capital, to increase manufacturing facilities. For further information apply to JEFFERS, 1,179 Broadway.

A FIRM IN THIS CITY, ENGAGED IN A RESPECTABLE, pleasant, very profitable and rapidly increasing cash business, can guarantee to a good man the control of the same in any other State. Requisites, honesty, ordinary intelligence and some capital. Personal investigation solicited. M. C. JEFFERS, office 9 Bleecker st.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES PURCHASING AN ESTABLISHED paying business, not costing to exceed $3,000 or $4,000. Parties having such for sale that will stand investigation may apply at once to CHARLES G. DAHLGREN & CO., 112 and 114 Broadway.

ANY RESPECTABLE PERSON HAVING $1,500, WILLING to take an active part in an honorable and lucrative business in New Orleans this Winter; full explanation; references exchanged. Call or address U. PETRIE, 113 Bleecker street.

I WILL SELL MY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Business, worth $5,000, for $3,500; pays 75 per cent profit; cause, sickness in my family. Address for two days COLE, Herald office.

I WANT A PARTNER, TO TAKE THE PLACE OF one retiring, in a well established grocery business of over ten years' standing, now doing a good business and can be doubled the coming Summer; cash required about $2,000 to $2,500. This is an opportunity seldom offered to a young man of business and not afraid of work. Address BUSINESS, box 48 Post office, New Brighton, S. I.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $4,000 TO $5,000, IN AN Ale Brewery; capacity, 30 barrels per day; same Brewery will be sold or leased. Address F. F., box 230 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN ONE OF THE OLDEST established ladies' dress trimmings and fancy goods businesses on Broadway; capital required about $10,000. For particulars address M. A. H., box 139 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $10,000, IN A good, solid, lucrative established cash manufacturing business; references exchanged. Address BUSINESS, box 2,562 Post office.

STEEL AND FILE AGENCY.—A FIRST CLASS Sheffield house desires to meet with an old established firm, having a store in New York, to act as sole Agents for the sale of steel and files in the United States. Address, stating full particulars, box 1,631 New York Post office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR AN INTEREST IN AN ESTABLISHED Manufactory or other Business near the city an Improved Property worth $10,000, situate near a depot in New Jersey. Address X. Y. Z., box 140 Herald office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN, WITH $5,000 to $8,000; real estate security for money; liberal salary paid. Call to-day on Mr. BIGELOW, 77 Nassau st., room 13.

WANTED—BEFORE JANUARY 10, A PARTNER, IN the old and well established business of Kehoe's clubs and gymnastic apparatus, now paying $15,000 per annum; from $5,000 to $10,000 required. Address SIM D. KEHOE, 100 William street, New York.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, WHO CAN command a trade, to run on a royalty or otherwise several of the best English patents on bustles; sales in the United States quadruple all other bustles; reference and security required. Address B. E. S. T., Herald office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—IN A POPULAR MANUFACTURING business, a man, with $2,500; profits 50 per cent on investment first six months, besides permanent salary. Apply to MOODY & CO., 153 Broadway.

$250.—BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—A VALUABLE Diamond Ring, Gold Watch and Chain and Camels' Hair Shawl, in pledge; would sell the tickets for a few dollars. This advertisement appeared the 22d in the Herald. Will all parties who have answered the same communicate with WILLIAM HOUSE, box 190 Herald office?

$1,000.—A PARTY WILLING TO ENGAGE IN A Manufacturing Business, established five years, may apply for particulars to AMES & CO., 294 Broadway, offices 16 and 17.

$15,000.—ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED IN A profitable cash business; will bear the most thorough investigation, a good chance for a gentleman to start his son in business. Address box 173 Herald office.

$100,000 TO $200,000 SPECIAL CAPITAL wanted to replace retired capital and extend business (jobbing and commission), established ten years; extremely profitable and perfectly safe; commenced on capital of $7,000, present business about $750,000 per annum, can be increased to $3,500,000 to $4,000,000; house has every facility and the trade to do it, with a monopoly on a large portion of the merchandise. With a reasonable condition of the business affairs of the country the special can be nearly if not quite trebled in a five or six years' partnership; an opportunity rarely if ever before offered and worth investigation. Investment is desired in legitimate business, combining large returns with safety beyond question, standing of house A1, references unexceptionable; address for interview, with real name, WORKERS, box 229 Herald office.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

In this City and Brooklyn.

A LADY TEACHER WANTS A MEDIUM SIZED, nicely furnished Room, with grate or stove fire, gas and good attendance; terms $5 to $6 weekly. Address R. J. M., box 2,231 Post office.

A FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—WITH GAS AND fire, in a respectable neighborhood, references exchanged. Address, stating price, box 1,255 Post office.

A WELL FURNISHED FIRST OR SECOND FLOOR, in a genteel house, convenient to Sixth avenue and Forty-second street. Address LIBERAL, Herald office.

WANTED—AN UPPER PART OF A NICE AND well located house; location between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets. Address M., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WHO IS OCCUPIED through the day, a nicely furnished Bedroom, with heat and gas, in a social private family of adults, must be below Bleecker street and east of Broadway. Address, stating location and terms, HOME COMFORTS, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A FIRST or Second Floor of three rooms, unfurnished, east of Sixth avenue and above Fourteenth street, rent not over $40 per month. Address J. E. T., station F.

In the Country.

WANTED—IN NEW JERSEY, WITHIN THIRTY minutes' ride of Cortlandt street ferry, four or five unfurnished Rooms, for housekeeping, in a private family and good location. Address, stating terms, ——— 134 Washington street, New York.

DRY GOODS.

GENTLEMEN
who are seeking for elegant and recherche
HOLIDAY GIFTS
to present to their lady friends will find at the establishment of

R. H. MACY & CO.

a choice selection of
Opera Glasses,
Real Lace Fans,
Stereoscopes and Views,
Fine Portemonnaies,
French Bonbonnaires,
Work Tables,
Lace Handkerchiefs,
Sealskin Sacques,
Toilet Sets,
Canaries in Cages,
Kid Gloves,
Silver Ware,
at our usual low prices.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, December 12, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited from steel plate engravers and plate printers, and will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the tenth (10th) day of January, 1873, for furnishing Postage Stamps for a term of four years, commencing on the first (1st) day of May, 1873.

QUALITY OF STAMPS.
The stamps must be furnished, subject to the approval of the Department, from steel plates, engraved in the highest style of the art of steel engraving, and printed in such colors as may be selected by the Department, in the best and most approved manner, equal in every respect to the stamps now in use, upon paper of the best quality suitable for the purpose, thoroughly gummed with the best quality of adhesive gum, perforated in such manner that each separate stamp can be readily detached and used, the sheets to be well pressed and packed so as to prevent them from adhering to each other; the same to be furnished with all reasonable despatch, in such quantities as may be ordered by the Department to fill the separate daily requisitions of postmasters and postal agents.

STOCK ON HAND.
The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several denominations of stamps, subject to the control of the Agent of the Department, in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the Department may be promptly filled; and the Department shall have the right to require the contractor, at any time during the existence of the contract, to furnish an extra quantity of stamps not exceeding a supply for three months.

PACKING.
Stamps to be transmitted by sea routes must be securely packed in hermetically sealed tin cases, wrapped in strong manilla paper; all others must either be packed in strong binders' board boxes, bound on the edges and corners with muslin, and enveloped in two thicknesses of strong Manila paper or enclosed in strong Manila envelopes, as the quantity to be transmitted may require; all packages to be so enclosed as to enable the agent of the Department to officially seal them.

BLANKS.
In addition the contractor will be required to furnish labels and direct the same for each package in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the agent of the Department, together with all other blanks required to be enclosed with the stamps; also all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly returns relating to the number and denominations of stamps furnished.

ESTIMATE OF QUANTITY REQUIRED.
The number of stamps issued and to be issued during the four years embraced by the present contract is estimated to be two billion ninety-four million; the average yearly increase being eight forty-hundredths per cent.
For the next four years it is estimated, at the same ratio of annual increase, two billion eight hundred and eighty-three million stamps will be required.
It must be understood, however, that proposals made under this advertisement shall include all the stamps needed by the Department during the contract term without reference to the above estimates, which are here given only for the information and guidance of bidders.

DELIVERY.
The stamps may be required to be delivered by the contractor in separate packages, as above provided for, at the post office in the place where the same are manufactured, or in such quantities at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. (each denomination being kept separate), as the Postmaster General may direct.

DIES, ROLLS AND PLATES.
The dies, rolls and plates from which postage stamps are now printed, being the property of the United States, will be placed in the keeping and custody of the contractor on the 1st day of April, 1873, the same to be held subject to the order and control of the Department, as hereinafter provided, and the contractor will be required, from said dies, rolls and plates and from such rolls and plates as may be necessary to be reproduced from the original dies, to have on hand ready for issue on the day the contract term commences a sufficient stock of stamps of the several denominations required to fill the current daily requisitions from the Department, without hindrance or delay.
The contractor will be further required to keep in repair all dies, rolls and plates from which stamps may be printed, and to renew the same whenever required; and should new designs be required at any time to take the place of the present series of stamps, or of any of them, or for denominations of stamps not now in use, the same shall be furnished and engraved, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General, upon his request, within a reasonable time; all which shall be done and executed in the best style of steel engraving by the contractor and at his own expense. All dies, rolls and plates made or used at any time in filling the contract shall be the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered, in good working order, to the Postmaster General or his authorized agent whenever demanded.

BUILDING, PLACE OF MANUFACTURE, &C.
The stamps will be required to be manufactured in a fireproof building, and in separate apartments, distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor; and when finished must be placed in a fire and burglarproof safe or vault, to be specially provided for that purpose, and said apartments and safe or vault shall at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department.

REPORTS.
The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number of stamps manufactured (finished, unfinished and spoiled), the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled stamps to be destroyed by the agent of the Department in the presence of the contractor or his representative.

STAMP AGENT.
An agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage and issue of the stamps, who shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes and vaults where the stamps are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room for the transaction of the business of his agency without cost to the government.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.
The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.
The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if in his judgment the interests of the government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a wilful attempt to impose upon the Department stamps inferior to those now in use.

PAYMENTS.
Payments for stamps actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AGREEMENT—BONDS.
Within ten days after the contract has been awarded the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000), as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and officers of the government, and for other purposes" (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526), approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any Court having jurisdiction thereof.
If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed, and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfil every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.
The agreement ——— also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish in the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

EXTENSION.
Should the interest of the government require it the contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

PROPOSALS.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.
Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand stamps, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement, and all proposals must be made upon the blank form furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Postage Stamps," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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THE CENTRE STREET HORROR.

Another Day Spent in Excavating the Ruins—No Bodies Found.

PRIVATE SUBSCRIPTIONS FLOWING IN.

Comptroller Green States that He Will Pay the Expense.

The Search To Be Vigorously Prosecuted.

Work was resumed on the Centre street ruins yesterday morning and continued until night, but the hard day's work was productive of no results as far as the finding of any additional bodies was concerned. At half-past seven o'clock A. M. the force of laborers who had been employed on Sunday presented themselves at the Franklin street station house. They were instantly ordered to resume the task, which had been only partially completed. A force of three men from nearly every precinct in the city arrived about the same time. It had been detailed by order of Superintendent Kelso, to render assistance to the men of the Sixth, who were almost wornout with the arduous labors of the past few days. A cordon was immediately formed around the block on the arrival of the reserves, a line of policemen being stationed at each end to keep back the surging mass of people who wanted to push in.

Notwithstanding the quantity of labor which had been done on Sunday the ruins on yesterday presented a very tangled appearance. Everything seemed to be inextricably mixed—iron and wood, brick and stone, being frozen into a solid mass. The first business that the workmen set about was to cut away the great blocks of ice which encumbered the ruins so that they could not be moved. This was done with axes and shovels. In the front part of the ruins there was

A MONSTER IRON COLUMN,

to which a rope was made fast to haul it out, as it greatly obstructed the police in their efforts. Though nearly a hundred men were pulling on the rope it was nearly an hour before the column was detached, so firmly was it embedded in the ice. When it was taken away the work went on considerably faster.

When the line was first formed to keep the block clear the female relatives of the deceased took up the position on the opposite side of the street which they had maintained all through the day on Sunday—the gray haired mother of the Donohoe girls and the mother of the girl McGrath. The son of the latter was the first to go to work in the ruins, and he toiled incessantly so long as there was any light left. The invalid son of Mrs. Donoho remained in the station house. It was painful to watch the anxiety with which the slightest movement on the part of the police and workmen was watched by the poor women, and their despair and disappointment when night came on and no bodies were found can be better imagined than described. For six long days they have kept up the weary vigil of expectation, and yesterday afternoon they thought for the first time that the remains would never be discovered and that no Christian burial would be given them.

It was expected that a number of members of the International Society, in accordance with a resolution which was unanimously adopted by them on Monday, would have presented themselves for work; but the hour came and

THE MEN WERE NOT THERE.

Their red shirts might have made the scene more picturesque, but their postponed action was looked upon as a good joke, no one expecting that it would amount to anything. Had the task been left to such stupid ranters it would be long before it would be accomplished. The order issued by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, directing that 100 men shall be sent from Blackwell's Island and placed at the disposal of Captain Kennedy, was countermanded in the forenoon. Alderman Gilsey forwarded a check for $500 to Judge Dowling to assist in paying the workmen already employed and to put on more hands. When this money was received it was considered unnecessary to have the disorderlies brought from the Island. Preparations had been made for their reception, and measures had been taken to prevent them from escaping during their period of service. In case the funds on hand give out before the bodies are all rescued they may yet be called upon, in which case they will be lodged in the Tombs.

Coroner Herrman called upon Captain Kennedy in the morning, and said that if the excavation was to be made by private subscription he would give $500, but that the county would bear all expense. He stated to a reporter that he was willing on Sunday morning to assume all responsibility connected with the search, but Justice Dowling rushed in before he had an opportunity to act. The Coroner doubtless meant well in the matter, and was as anxious as any one to have

THE HUMANE DUTY

promptly undertaken, but as he was in doubt relative to the authority he possessed he was slow to take the initiative. His endorsement of what has been already done has made everything go on smoothly, and no red tape absurdities or silly technicalities of the law will now prevent it from being accomplished.

The following letter was received by the Coroner from Comptroller Green in response to a communication which was addressed to the latter on Saturday:—

To G. N. HERRMAN, Esq., Coroner:—

DEAR SIR—Your favor of 28th (Saturday) was received by me on the same evening. Overwhelmed as I am with business at the close of the year the first I heard of the subject matter of your letter was on Saturday afternoon, nor was I fully aware of the circumstances of the case till late last night (Sunday). I hasten to reply that I cannot put the expense of the work in the tax-levy; that has been made up long since, and there is no power to change it. This I look upon as a matter requiring prompt attention, and although I have no power to act in such cases, I advise you to have the débris of the building removed at once, and I will see the expenses paid. If any further difficulty arises please inform me, that I may render you any further aid in my power. Had I been previously advised of the facts the work would by this time have been done. I very much regret that any delay should have occurred, and I shall do all I can to relieve the anxiety of those who have suffered by it. Very respectfully, yours,

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.

The search was continued with great energy all the morning, but up to noon not the slightest traces of human remains were to be found. About noon a heavy smell which proceeded from the centre portion of the building led Sergeant Douglass to believe that there were bodies near the spot, and a number of men were put to work on the place to tear away the beams and débris. This was a work of no small difficulty.

THE FIRE HAD RAGED HOTTEST

in this portion of the structure, and the ruin was the worst. Nothing daunted, however, the police set vigorously to work, and before they had proceeded far a safe, belonging to the New York Printing Company, was found. It was intact, and its contents were all safe. Ropes were attached to it, and it was hauled out. The next obstacle encountered was a large beam, one end of which was frozen to the elevator. This rendered the handling of it dangerous, as the elevator was and is in an exceedingly unsafe condition. A large iron tank attached to its top had during the night fallen twelve inches and it threatened at any time to topple over. Before the beam was moved, Assistant Chief Engineer Monroe was sent for, and his opinion asked as to whether or not it would be expedient to proceed. He said he did not think there was immediate danger and that the work might go on. A strong pressure was brought to bear upon the beam, and after some time it was taken out of the ruins without disturbing the tottering edifice.

The assistant chief engineer and a member of Engine Company No. 31, Bernard Conway, ascended a ladder to ascertain the condition of a ruined wall which stood near the truck. While thus engaged a portion of the wall gave way, and Conway had his hands and arms badly bruised. The ladder slipping left Mr. Monroe in a perilous predicament, as he had to stand upon a broken cornice, but he kept his position until the ladder was raised again, when he descended without injury. He remained on duty all day, as did fireman William E. Hays and other members of Engine Company 31. Their services were necessary, as the fire was still smouldering in some places and there was a possibility that it might again break out. They did not remain idle spectators, but made themselves useful in every way that was required.

At twelve o'clock a recess was taken for dinner; but work was resumed promptly at one. The spot under which it was supposed the bodies, or some of them, lay buried was again vigorously attacked; but the extraordinary amount of rubbish which had accumulated made the operations very slow. The crowd of spectators was now so great that additional police had to be sent for, and twelve men and a sergeant were detailed from the Fourth precinct to assist the men on duty. The great difficulty was to keep the track of the Fourth Avenue Railroad and of passing vehicles. If the cars were made to run down Chatham street and no vehicles of any kind allowed to pass the business would be proceeded with, as there were endless interruptions caused from this source yesterday. The centre portion of the building was not cleared last night, notwithstanding the exertions of

SERGEANTS DOUGLASS AND LOONEY,

who worked until their faces were as black with dust as those of negro minstrels would be before a performance.

In the rear of 85, while the charred timbers were being removed, part of a black and white shawl was found. It was sent to the station house, to be kept for the purpose of identification. As the fire-escape from this house led to No. 87, it was supposed that some of the girls who endeavored to make their escape in this direction had been suffocated and buried beneath the ruins. The finding of the shawl encouraged the workmen to renewed exertions, and pickaxes and spades were plied with a will. A little after the street was freed the fragment of a skull, with a tuft of black hair attached, was picked up, and this was also sent to the station house. In the corner where the fire escape was situated more fragments of clothing were found, and they were carefully preserved as they may afford a clue to some of the girls. This part of the premises was occupied by Mr. James Gallagher, as an iron and copper foundry. He had a large stock of copper on hand at the time of the fire, the most of which lies in the ruins. Mr. Gallagher is the heaviest sufferer by the disaster, his losses amounting to nearly $10,000, on only one-fifth of which there is insurance. The insurances he has will, however, be promptly paid and the work of rebuilding will be commenced as speedily as possible. At five o'clock

WORK WAS STRUCK.

It will be resumed this morning at half-past seven o'clock. Two of the laborers were found to have their pockets stuffed with copper. They were detected by Captain Kennedy and sent to the station house; but they were subsequently discharged from the work and let go. The police did good work yesterday, as on the previous day, and spared no toil or trouble in the work. There was one guardian of the peace, however, who made himself invariably conspicuous, by his attempts to interfere and insult gentlemen of the press while in the discharge of their duty. His number is 864, and he can be otherwise recognized by an ugly black whisker stretching around his face and a lowering brow. He would do well to study politeness if he expects to remain on the force.

Representatives of the insurance companies were present during the day looking after their effects. They manifest a disposition to do what is fair, and as an instance of their promptitude it may be stated that the National is to pay George Middleton the amount of his losses this morning. His house is to be immediately rebuilt by the owner, Mr. Cameron, and it is to be raised a story higher than it originally was. Mr. Middleton had several men at work at his own expense in clearing away the débris. The lower part of his house, until it is restored, is to be occupied by Mr. W. F. Howe, who will remove his office there. Mr. Howe was burned out, and was a loser to the amount of $1,600. The insurance men offered him a

RIDICULOUSLY SMALL SUM

to settle, but he said he would rather forfeit all than accept it. He offered to give $1,000 in cash yesterday to assist the work of finding the bodies, but it was not wanted, as there is money enough for present needs.

THE INQUEST.

At one o'clock a jury of fifteen persons was empanelled by Coroner Herrman, which proceeded to the Sixth precinct station to view the body of Jennie Stewart. After examining the remains the inquiry was adjourned until next Monday morning, when it will be resumed in the Coroners' office, City Hall. The following are the names of the jurors:—Edward Cossin, of No. 7 Burling slip; Peter C. Barnum, No. 198 Chatham street; Robert I. Haquirt, No. 72 Reade street; Enoch Ketchum, No. 160 Beekman street; Jeremiah Quinlan, Nos. 136 and 138 William street; Myer Stern, No. 486 Broadway; Hugo Wesendonk, No. 293 Broadway; Charles D. Basley, 23 Catharine street; George Kuser, 32 Chambers street; John W. Condit, 132 Chambers street; Lewis J. Philipps, 53 Greene street; James T. Whitlock, 57 South street; William C. Conner, 28 Centre street; M. Fleiss, 47 Broadway, or 107 New Church street; Philip Bissinger, 13 John street.

A permit was left at the station house by the Coroner to remove the body, but no application for it was made yesterday.

Macgregor Moving—All the Fire Escapes Below Canal Street, Public Buildings, Schools, Hotels and Theatres To Be At Once Examined.

Mr. James M. Macgregor, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings, has issued orders detailing inspectors for the special duty of making a careful survey and inspection of all buildings south of Canal street. The instructions are to report the existing means of escape in case of fire, condition of fire escapes and such violations of law as may be found. Inspectors are also detailed to examine and report the condition of all the hotels in the city in reference to fire perils; also another corps to report the condition of all schools, theatres and public buildings in regard to ventilation and fire escapes. This excellent move in the right direction has been taken by the Superintendent upon his own responsibility, in full confidence that public opinion, inspired by its necessities and the accumulating fire accidents, will compel the Comptroller of Finance to do the department justice and pay although he illegally refuses to disburse the contingent fund, especially appropriated to the department by Legislature for such services, until forced by the Courts. The work is a good one and cannot be done too soon or too thoroughly. Hereafter the department will insist that in all buildings where fire escapes are required a plain printed placard shall be placed on each floor giving directions of the locality and use of the escape.

An Architect on Mr. Macgregor.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Mr. Macgregor still insists there is no fault in his department and that he enforces the law without fear or favor. If such is the case how is it that every dwelling house now being erected in the city of New York is built with twelve-inch party walls when the law requires them to be sixteen inches thick? This can only be done with his permission; and would it not be well to inquire how much was paid for the permit to build the addition to Barnum's Museum, adjoining the church?

ARCHITECT.

The Fire Department Too Small.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, Dec. 27, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The people of the upper part of the island are uneasy about the condition in which the Fire Department has placed them. From Manhattanville to Spuyten Duyvil, a distance of five miles, there is one engine, and that has been nearly two years in a hired stable, at $100 per month rent, in an out-of-the-way place. The house which belongs to the Department has for that length of time been in a roofless and otherwise dilapidated condition, and has been complained of as dangerous to passers by. The stable aforesaid, in which the men are compelled to go to bed (for I don't see how they can sleep), this second cold Winter, is a disgrace to the Department, or whoever else may be responsible for it.

J. M.

A Ready Suggestion.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In my opinion the cause of the fearful loss of life at the Fifth Avenue Hotel fire was the want of timely admonition to the poor victims. Would it not be well to have a huge bell in the centre of our large buildings (on the third floor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, for instance), with bell pulls on each floor, to be used only in case of fire. Yours, &c.

H. J. M.

SUPERHEATED STEAM.

Another Communication from the Fire Marshal on the Subject.

OFFICE OF THE FIRE MARSHAL, Dec. 30, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In answer to a communication from Mr. M. Baker, which appeared in this morning's journals, and in which he attempts to throw doubt upon the assertions made by me in my report upon the dangers of superheated steam, I would most respectfully inform both yourself and the public that it is a well known fact among all persons interested in fire matters that if there is sufficient steam remaining in pipes after the fire has been banked it is liable to turn into a gas that heats the pipes, and makes them in many instances red hot. This is a gradual process, and not an instantaneous action, as Mr. Baker would pretend I asserted. This result occurs when there is absolutely not fire enough to make steam from the water. A pound of steam will occupy 2,600 times the space of a pound of water, and less fire will heat that 2,600 pounds of steam than the pound of water. That this superheated steam heats the pipes to a red heat in many instances we have abundant evidences in this office to prove; that many fires occur in every large city from this cause. The assertion made by me in your journal of the 29th inst., that superheated steam is one of the most dangerous elements we have to contend against, insurance people in New York and all over the country are thoroughly conversant with. In my official capacity I have been unceasingly impressing upon the people who use it the necessity of the greatest care in looking after the pipes where they bend on passing through the ceilings or floors. If the Mr. Baker who answered my communication is the head of the firm of Baker & Smith, who put the boiler and steam pipes into Barnum's Museum, I can readily understand his sensitiveness on the subject; but in explaining the cause of the fire I by no means desired to point out that these boilers and steam fittings were any less secure than those made by other manufacturers. Trusting my humble experience may bring some light to science I beg to inform Mr. Baker and the public that although the steam remaining in pipes is frequently overheated and sometimes disastrous I never meant to alarm the public mind by a statement that this always occurs, though I would impress on Mr. Baker and the people the great necessity of guarding against the effects of this element. I shall be most happy at any time to explain to any gentleman who feels an interest in the subject the entire workings of this steam, as far as my knowledge will permit, at the Fire Marshal's office, where I have gathered evidence to prove and carry out this theory.

Apologizing for occupying so much of your valuable space, and knowing that the subject is one of great interest to the public, I remain, yours most respectfully,

THOMAS McSPEDON, Fire Marshal.

THE THEATRES.

Further Examinations by the Fire Marshal.

Officer A. B. Mooney, of the Fire Marshal's Office, continued the inspections of the city theatres on Saturday and yesterday, and he found the publication of the conditions of several of our places of amusement in the HERALD had caused a stir among the managers. The following are the reports made by the visiting officer, taken from the books in the Fire Marshal's Office:—

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The premises known as the Union Square Theatre were examined on Saturday, the 28th instant, by Fire Marshal McSpedon and Officer Mooney, and they found the footlights, head and border lights, as well as those on both sides of the stage and in the dressing rooms, are covered with globes made of fine wire, and perfectly safe. The stage is lighted by four rows of lights, protected by sheet iron and wire screens. They are placed about seven feet from the edges of wings and borders. The house is heated by steam, which is obtained from the boiler in the vault under Fourteenth street. The steam pipes run through the ceiling of the kitchens into the theatre, and on the first visit made to this theatre it was ordered to give them more space, as they were not considered quite safe. This work has since been done, and we now consider the Union Square Theatre one of the safest and best disposed theatres in the city in regard to fire.

In addition to the ordinary storage room for scenery there is a large recess built on the Fourth avenue side of the building for this purpose, and we strongly recommend the same improvement to other managers. Nothing is allowed to remain on the stage of this theatre during the time of performance but the one set in use. This we regard as a most valuable custom and well worthy of imitation. On the top of the building there is a tank that contains 4,000 gallons of water, and the theatre could be flooded at any moment. The watchmen carry indicators and every possible precaution against an accident by fire.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

This house is heated with steam. The furnace and boiler are in the front basement. The pipes in several places touch the woodwork and are very dangerous. The lights are not all protected. The stove in the property room is not in a safe condition. There is no hose, as there should be, on both sides of the stage attached to hydrants.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

This house is heated by hot air from three upright furnaces. The pipes leading from these furnaces run into a flue, and where they run through wooden partitions are guarded with heavy sheet iron overhead. The pipes are in good condition. There is one fire extinguisher in the flies, one plug on the stage in the rear, with hose attached, with brass pipe with one-inch nozzle and another in front of the orchestra with pipe attached to hydrants. There are no fires in dressing rooms. The lights under the stage and in the dressing rooms are protected with wire globes. The stage lights are overhead and all protected with corrugated iron and a wire screen.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

This house is heated by steam. The furnace and two boilers are in the basement on the Twenty-fourth street side. One boiler is used only in Summer and for printing purposes. The pipes leading from the boilers are at sufficient distance from the woodwork to be considered safe. The printing establishment is in the basement of Twenty-third street, and the lights there are covered with glass globes. There is no fire in any part for heating except in the furnace in the basement. There are six different places in the house where there are hose attached to fireplugs and eight fire extinguishers. The lights under and over the stage and in the dressing rooms are protected with wire globes; the border lights are guarded with wire screens. The pipe that supplies the radiator in the dressing rooms is in a dangerous condition; the carpet is close to the steam pipe.

This closed the inspections up to last night, but the work will be continued again to-day for the purpose of finding out whether the changes and improvements recommended have been made.

FIRES YESTERDAY.

A fire broke out yesterday morning at twenty-five minutes to ten, in the rear of No. 14 Second street, that caused a damage of $200. The fire occurred in the basement, in a smoke house, and was caused by some wood falling on the fire. The large engine in the vicinity of the Fifteenth precinct station house got stuck in the snow on its way to this fire, and Captain Byrne turned out with all his force and helped the engine out of the trouble.

A fire occurred at nine o'clock yesterday morning, at No. 70 Ridge street, in a five story brick building, which caused a damage of $50. It occurred on the fourth floor, occupied by Gustavus Srenkel. The fire originated in a box of hot ashes. Insured for $600 in the Relief.

A fire broke out at half-past seven o'clock yesterday morning in the four story brown stone building No. 130 Bowery, occupied by the Bowery Savings Bank. Damage trifling. The fire was caused by some rags burning near the gas stoves.

FRANK P. BLAIR.

An Admission to Colonel Clay Taylor That He Did Vote for a Confiscation Bill in Congress in 1862.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26, 1872.

Colonel CLAY TAYLOR:—

DEAR COLONEL—Some weeks ago you called my attention to the fact that certain Senatorial aspirants were circulating the charge that I had voted for a certain Confiscation bill in Congress in the beginning of the war. I told you that I had no recollection of anything of the sort and authorized you to deny the fact. Since then I have heard the charge reiterated, and upon investigation I find that I was mistaken and that I did vote in favor of such a bill in May, 1862.

Having misled you in authorizing you to make a denial of it, it becomes my first duty to correct the erroneous statement I made to you. At the time I made it I had no recollection whatever of having voted on any such bill in Congress. The lapse of time and the great and important transactions which have since occured, had entirely obliterated the fact from my memory. I do not mean to make any apology for the vote I then gave. Everybody knows which side I espoused during the war, and all who know me give me credit for zeal in maintaining my convictions. You, Colonel, held opposite views, and were equally zealous in maintaining them. When the war closed and it was sought to proscribe you and others for holding these views I resisted the proscription. I thought that, the great matter which had divided the people of this country having been decided by the sword, no one should be proscribed for his views or opinions if he was willing to accept the results of the war.

I presume that much of my conduct in sustaining my side of the question was objectionable to you and others holding your opinions, but not more so than yours were to me; yet I am entitled to have the same measure meted out to me by you and your friends that I gave to you and them. It would be shocking to every man's sense of justice if I should be proscribed for my opinions by the very men whom I had contended should not be proscribed for theirs.

Those who have been most active in reviving the recollection of this part of my record belong to that class of men who were so much opposed to the late war that they would not fight on either side, and having done no fighting during the war, are having their share of it now that it is over.

To those democrats who were actually engaged on either side during the fight the argument to let bygones be bygones has a real meaning. I have honestly sought since the close of the war to defend my old adversaries from proscription, and I have no apprehension of being proscribed by them. Your friend,

FRANK P. BLAIR.

THE KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

The Salary of the District Attorney Increased—The Board's Estimation of the Services of a Professor.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Supervisor Osborne in the chair. A resolution was adopted increasing the pay of the District Attorney from $6,500 to $10,000 per annum. A communication was received from ex-Judge Morris, protesting against the payment of the Coburn witnesses who came from Oregon to testify in the case of Dr. Lucius R. Irish. He contended that he could show that they were not entitled to pay. The witnesses having already been paid the communication was laid on the table. Professor Caton's bill, for analyzing the stomach of Mrs. Van Syckel, who is believed to have been poisoned by her husband, was presented. The Professor charged $300. The Board thought this an exhorbitant charge and cut it down to $100, and then sent it back to the Auditor to pay.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Doings and Undoings in the City Departments Yesterday—The New Mayor Getting Posted and the Comptroller and the City Chamberlain on the Bank Interest Question.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A meeting of this Board was held yesterday. The session was devoted to the passing of general orders.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The weekly meeting of this Board was held yesterday, Assistant Alderman Krauss in the chair. The business was only of a routine character.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board met yesterday, Mayor Hall in the chair.

THE CITY FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Supervisor CONOVER offered a resolution requesting the Comptroller to furnish a list and amount of the bonds now outstanding against the county; also a detailed statement of all claims standing against the county on file in his office, said statement to be made up to 1st January, 1873. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

FORD'S IMPROVED INDEX.

A resolution directing the Comptroller to purchase from William C. Ford the copyright of what was known as "Ford's Improved Index," the cost not to exceed $6,000. The index is a system of registration of titles, invented by Mr. Ford.

The resolution was laid over.

THE CENTRE STREET FIRE VICTIMS.

Supervisor MARTIN called up the resolution of Saturday as to providings for the expenses of excavating for the bodies under the ruins of the Centre street fire.

Supervisor CONOVER objected to the consideration of the resolution on the principle that the Board had decided by a previous resolution that Coroners, with fees amounting to $20,000 per year, each, were in a position to pay expenses of this character; and in addition to that, they were empowered to recover the expense from the county.

After a short discussion the resolution was laid over and the Board adjourned until to-day at four P. M.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Mayor-elect Havemeyer had a long interview with Mayor Hall yesterday, in which the coming Mayor was initiated by the present occupant of the civic chair into the minor matters connected with the suits of offices. The election of those who are to form the staff of the Mayor's office has not yet been fully decided upon, but it is rumored that nearly all the old attachés will be retained. Mayor-elect Havemeyer will receive on New Years Day at the City Hall.

NEW CITY HALL KEEPER.

Last evening Mr. George Roome, the keeper of the City Hall, whose familiar features seem to be inseparable from that building, received a communication from Commissioner Van Nort requiring him to vacate his rooms in the City Hall on the 1st of January next, and that his successor would be Mr. Sutton, an ex-warden of the City Prison.

THE COMPTROLLER AND THE CHAMBERLAIN.

Correspondence as to City and County Deposits—Transfer of Moneys from the Tenth National Bank.

The following correspondence has passed between the Comptroller and the Chamberlain in reference to the city and county deposits in the Tenth National Bank:—

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 28, 1872.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, Esq., Chamberlain, &c.:—

SIR—It has come to my knowledge that upon the 3d day of October last the entire amount of individual deposits in the Tenth National Bank was $2,469,030 26. Of this amount there was deposited by the city and county of New York $2,100,000, showing the total deposits of all other parties or corporations to have been only $369,030 26, while the loans or indebtedness of the directors to the bank amounting to $309,700. From this you will see that after withdrawing the city and county deposits the entire remaining deposits, except $59,330 26, were loaned to the directors of the bank. With these facts before me I do not consider the Tenth National Bank is a proper bank in which to continue the city and county deposits; and I have therefore to request that you make immediate arrangements to have the same transferred to some banking institution of the city of recognized standing and means.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.

DECEMBER 30, 1872.

A. H. GREEN, Esq., Comptroller:—

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 28th instant was received at four o'clock P. M. of that date. In order to show to you how unnecessary are your apprehensions in relation to the safety of the public moneys on deposit in the Tenth National Bank, I request your signature to the accompanying warrant for $1,850,000, which is drawn without any notice to that bank. I do not by this request waive any right to exclusive discretion in regard to the custody and safety of the public moneys. Very respectfully, yours,

F. A. PALMER, Chamberlain.

COMPTROLLER GREEN AND THE BANK INTEREST.

Chamberlain Palmer's Statement as to the Bank Interest Controversy—Judge Edmonds' Opinion.

Chamberlain Palmer publishes a letter setting forth the facts in relation to the non-collection of interest on the city deposits and its cause. After recapitulating the law in regard to the deposits the Chamberlain says:—

That law provided for a compensation by the banks for the moneys thus deposited with them by enacting that these selected banks should pay, proportionately to the monthly balances, the office rent of the Chamberlain, the salaries to be fixed by him of his clerks and a deputy chamberlain—thus providing as a compensation for the depositor an exemption of the city and county from all expense for receiving, keeping and paying out some fifty million to one hundred million dollars a year.

Mr. Sweeny, however, went farther, for he made it a condition in selecting his depositaries that they should pay interest on the monthly balances. Out of that interest he paid the expenses of his office and paid the balance into the treasury. These balances thus turned over by him and his successor amounted to $415,000.

That was the system which I found in operation when I took the office, and I continued it and intended to carry it out.

The Chamberlain then sets forth Comptroller Green's directions to the banks, forbidding them to pay the interest as formerly, and requiring them to add the same to the several accounts and to hold the amounts subject to the warrant of the Comptroller, Mayor, and, when necessary, the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors. Upon this proposition Judge Edmonds delivered the following opinion:—

271 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

Under chapter 623 of the Laws of 1866 the Broadway Bank was selected as one of the depositories of the moneys of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city and county of New York.

Such selection was made by the Chamberlain, and a contract was made between him and the bank that interest should be paid on the monthly balances.

That contract has been carried out now for several years by a computation of the interest earned every month, and the payment of it to the Chamberlain, who, out of the amount thus received, has paid the expenses of his office and the balance into the Treasury.

Now, however, the Comptroller has given notice to the bank not to pay any more of that interest to the Chamberlain, but to add it to the amount on deposit; and the Chamberlain has given notice to the bank that it must not obey those orders of the Comptroller, but must continue to pay over the interest to him as heretofore; and my opinion is asked by the bank what it shall do under the circumstances?

The act of 1866 has evidently been misunderstood by all parties, for it has not been strictly followed by any of them.

It does not direct that any interest on the deposits shall be exacted, nor does it direct the Chamberlain to defray the expenses of his office out of that interest. But after directing that "all moneys raised by taxation upon the property, real and personal, in said city and county, and all the revenue of said city and county of every kind shall be deposited," &c., and, after providing for the transfers of such deposits, the act provides that "the banks in which such deposits shall be made shall pay, proportionally to the monthly balances in each, the office rent of the said Chamberlain, the salaries to be fixed by him of his clerks and a Deputy Chamberlain, all of whom he is authorized to appoint and dismiss."

A strict compliance with this statute would have secured to the common treasury no further benefit than a saving to it of the expenses of the Chamberlain's office; and there seems to have been a mutual arrangement then made between the Comptroller, the Chamberlain and the deposit banks, whereby more than the expenses of the office was obtained from the banks, to the amount now of some $415,000.

It is this arrangement which is now sought to be broken up by the notice of the Comptroller, and to transfer from the banks to the Comptroller the payment of the expenses of the office of the Chamberlain. This cannot legally be done.

A strict compliance with the statute and the demand of the Comptroller would authorize the Chamberlain to abandon his contracts for interest with the deposit banks, and exact from them only the payment of the expenses of the Chamberlain's office, which would result in a loss to the city of a large amount annually, and would establish as a rule in the financial affairs of the city that no moneys earned by any of the bureaus in any of the departments could be collected by the bureau without a "warrant signed by the Comptroller and countersigned by the Mayor."

The office of the Chamberlain is a bureau in the Finance Department, and like all other bureaus, is bound to collect all moneys it may earn and pay them into the city treasury, and it is only when paid into the treasury—that is, into the hands of the Chamberlain—that they can be subject to the "warrant of the Comptroller countersigned by the Mayor."

In this case it would seem that the Comptroller claims that the interest, as fast as it is earned, is already in the city treasury, and the Chamberlain claims that it is not in the treasury until it is paid to him, and it is between these conflicting claims that the bank is called upon to decide.

But this does not seem to be the whole difficulty in the case. There is confusion in the statute, and also in the Comptroller's notice to the bank, which the bank seems called upon to remove.

The statute, in speaking of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city and county of New York, and the Comptroller, in speaking of "city and county funds," ignore all distinction between city and county, and that officer, in drawing his warrants for payments, and both he and the Chamberlain, in making their deposits, do the same thing.

The funds on which the interest is earned are of three different characters—City Funds, under the jurisdiction of the Common Council; County Funds, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Supervisors, and State Funds, under the jurisdiction of the Legislature.

The Comptroller is a city officer, with special powers as to county moneys. The Chamberlain is also a city officer, but he is also, by express enactment, county treasurer, subject to the orders of the Board of Supervisors, and, like all other county treasurers in the State, especially charged with the duty of gathering in from town, village and city collectors the proceeds of the State tax and transmitting them to the State Treasury.

It is on moneys belonging to all three of these ownerships that interest is earned, and when paid over to the Chamberlain, as has heretofore been done, the distribution of it among the parties by whose moneys it has been earned has devolved upon that officer, to whom, as City Chamberlain and County Treasurer, it would seem properly to belong, and not upon the bank; whereas now, under this notice of the Comptroller, that duty of distribution must either be assumed by the bank or be by the bank transferred to the Comptroller against the protest of the County Treasurer.

There is still another difficulty. Under section 37 of the chapter (chapter 137 of the Laws of 1870) the Chamberlain's bureau is "for the reception of all moneys paid into the treasury of the city, and for the payment of money on warrants drawn by the Comptroller and countersigned by the Mayor," but paid out by the deposit banks on the checks of the Chamberlain.

Under the act of 1866 the moneys can be "transferred from one to another of the deposit banks" only by warrants drawn by the Chamberlain and countersigned by the Comptroller.

And the Comptroller in his notice says that in the case of county moneys the warrant must "in addition" be countersigned by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Thus recognizing and in a measure notifying the bank of a distinction between city, county and State moneys, but affording it no means of determining what the distinction is or how it is to be carried out.

All these difficulties were avoided by the former mode of transacting the business, and will all arise in case of compliance with the Comptroller's notice.

My advice, therefore, is that those officers be seen and some arrangement be effected by which the difficulties may be obviated.

But if that cannot be done then I advise the bank (they first paying their proportionate share of the expenses of the Chamberlain's office, for by accepting the deposits the bank has bound itself to do so) to refuse to comply with the Comptroller's demand, and also refuse to pay the interest to the Chamberlain, but at the end of the month to send to the Comptroller and to the Chamberlain a statement of the amount of the interest then due, after deducting such expenses, with a notice that the bank will take immediate measures to obtain leave to pay the money into court for the benefit of whom it may concern.

J. W. EDMONDS.

Chamberlain Palmer concludes as follows:—

Now, under these circumstances, what could I do? There was no law authorizing any officer of the city or county to make a valid contract, which could be enforced in law, for securing interest on the public deposits.

Said interest could be secured only by carrying out the plan devised by the former Chamberlain—namely, that of using the power of selecting the depositaries, and that power was expressly conferred on the Chamberlain alone.

The power of transferring money from one depositary to another could by law be executed only on a warrant of the Chamberlain.

It was the duty of the Chamberlain, and of no one else, to see that all the expense of keeping and disbursing the public moneys should be paid by the depositaries, and the city and county saved from them.

In all other respects I was personally responsible, and had given security for the faithful performance of my duty in the sum of $1,200,000, and ought not to consent to the transfer of such responsibility to the Comptroller, who had given security only in the sum of $25,000.

Had I been permitted to perform the duties of my office as my predecessors had done, whereby they had earned for the public over $400,000 of interest money, I could have earned for the same purpose during this current year at least $200,000, besides paying all the expenses of my office. But under this interference of the Comptroller all that I could do was to designate other depositaries through whom I could at least secure and have secured my office expenses, to the exemption of the city and county from them, and thus I have been driven back to the literal construction of the law, instead of being permitted to use its provisions to the earning of a larger compensation for the use of the public moneys.

And so far has this been carried that there is now due, and has been for several months, from two of the former depositaries, the sum of about eight thousand dollars for interest under the former arrangement, which they will not pay to me, the only lawful custodian of the public moneys, because the Comptroller forbids it, and which as yet he does not and cannot collect.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, Chamberlain.

THE REFORM CHARTER.

A Reporter Pumping a Dry Political Well—The Seventy's New Charter—A Member's Views About Private Sessions.

Just now, when the new year is almost at hand, and so many *pub. funes* are tearing up private papers and emptying pigeonholes and drawers to give their successors a chance for a clear start, there is considerable interest manifested as to the probable policy of the incoming municipal administration and its relations to the Legislature of 1873 in regard to a new charter for this city. Much discussion has already taken place as to whether the Committee of Seventy or the republicans will exercise the dominating influence, and in order to learn the present status of the recent discussion and disagreement before the Commitee of Seventy on the subject, a HERALD reporter yesterday called upon ex-Governor Salomon at his office in Wall street.

The gentleman was busy at the time, but by waiting a few minutes the reporter was accorded

A BRIEF INTERVIEW.

With considerable natural *hauteur* the Governor inquired the object of the visit, and on being informed, said in reply:—

"Well, sir, I do not desire to say anything in relation to the private affairs of the Committee of Seventy. A few days ago I was visited by a reporter of

A TWO-CENT MORNING PAPER,

and held a brief consultation with him. The result of it was the publication next day of the substance of my remarks, with considerable elaboration and many offensive allusions to my personal appearance and so on, and I must really decline to say anything more to the members of the press."

"Very good, Governor," replied the reporter, "I merely called for such information as you felt disposed to impart. Of course it is a matter in which the public as well as the Committee of Seventy are interested."

"I am aware of that," said Governor Salomon; "but it is not my duty to relate the proceedings of that body."

"Perhaps, then," continued the reporter, "you can, without violating any confidence, tell me whether the Committee of Seventy has framed or is

FRAMING A NEW CHARTER

for this city, to be submitted to the Legislature."

"Well, I can say this," he responded. "The committee prepared a charter last year and presented it. Of course you are aware of that fact, and of the result which attended their efforts. I understand that they have prepared a charter based upon that instrument in its main features, but modified in some respects so as to adapt it to the altered condition of things which exist now in relation to certain matters which then stood in a different relative light. I believe they intend to urge this, though not with any very strenuous zeal in relation to all of its provisions. They will be reasonably

CONCILIATORY IN ALL THINGS,

their aim being solely the welfare of the public interests in the premises."

The reporter was then about to withdraw when the Governor proceeded to say:—

"In relation to the reported disagreements in the meetings of the Committee of Seventy, I would like to remark that that body upon its organization decided that all its meetings should be private, and they have so continued to be held. From time to time the committee has given to the press the results in concise form. Now you can readily understand the impropriety of my relating to any member of the press the proceedings in private session of a body of which I am a member. It would be much

BETTER TO OPEN THESE SESSIONS

to the press, and let their reporters attend and take actual reports of the proceedings than to have them detailed, perhaps inaccurately, and colored by impression or opinion. That is my chief reason for declining to say anything upon the subject."

The reporter then thanked Mr. Salomon and retired.

Subsequently he called on Mr. John Foley, also a very active member of the Committee of Seventy, at his establishment, under the Astor House, with a view to learn something further in relation to the matter.

Mr. Foley, as usual, was very courteous, but when the nature of the reporter's call was stated to him he very politely declined to say anything on the subject, expressing the belief that enough had already been published on the matter, and that no public good could result from a ventilation of private views of members of the Seventy.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

Double Bird Match Between Ira Paine and Willie Parks—The Former the Winner.

Several of the members of the Long Island Gun Club spent a very agreeable day yesterday at Dexter's, beyond East New York, Long Island, in witnessing the match at double birds between Willie Parks and Ira Paine. The conditions of the match were to shoot at twenty-five double birds at twenty-one yards rise, eighty yards boundary. That the shooting was exceedingly difficult may be readily imagined, as the ground was covered with snow, which reflected on the eyes of the shooters, often rendering them almost blind. The shooting of the main match was very good by both gentlemen, and resulted in a tie, each killing thirty-seven birds. The match would no doubt have resulted in favor of Mr. Parks, but in the twenty-first inning a boy that had been sent in to flush up a sucker bird got directly in the range of the gun, and Parks was compelled to drop it. When he did shoot the bird was too far off. In shooting off the tie they agreed to shoot at five pairs, the first two pair of which both killed. The third pair for Parks were both white birds, which he missed, Paine killing one of his. The fourth pair Parks also missed, while Paine killed his. This gave the latter the lead, and finally the match, of which the following is the score:—

W. Parks—11, 11, 11, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 11, 11, 10, 11, 10, 11, 11, 11, 10, 10, 11, 11, 10, 10, 10, 11, 10—37 killed, 13 missed.

I. Paine—11, 10, 11, 11, 11, 10, 10, 10, 00, 11, 10, 11, 10, 11, 11, 00, 10, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 10, 0, 11—37 killed, 13 missed.

TIE AT FIVE PAIRS EACH.

W. Parks—11, 11, 00, 00, 11—6 killed, 4 missed.

I. Paine—11, 11, 10, 11, 11—9 killed, 1 missed.

Parks shot with a ten bore muzzle-loader, of London manufacture, while Paine used a Grant breech-loader of the same bore.

THE MEXICAN MINISTER.

Mr. Mariscal on the Rio Grande Outrages.

WHAT HE THINKS OF ANNEXATION

The Acquisition of Our Sister Republic Impossible.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1872.

Your correspondent called on Mr. Mariscal, the Mexican Minister, this afternoon, and was cordially received. He looks about forty-five. In form he is slender and of medium height. His hair is dark brown and rounded in at the ends after the Spanish fashion. He wears a mustache and imperial, the color of which closely corresponds with that of his hair. His face is more square than oval, and with his high cheekbones, reminds one of the Indian cast of countenance. His nose is not prominent and his eyes are small, but unusually brilliant. The *tout ensemble* is, however, pleasing, for the expression of his face is cheerful, mild and kindly. In manner he is very polite, without formality and ostentation. In conversation he is frank, sympathetic and communicative, and makes one feel perfectly at home with him. He has a keen perception of humor, for the faintest approach to a joke will provoke him to bursts of laughter. Mr. Mariscal speaks English with ease and correctness, having resided in this country for several years as Mexican Minister at Washington. He was Secretary of State until a short time before President Juarez's death and was reappointed by the latter to his present mission.

So much for his personal appearance; now for the conversation, which was as follows:—

CORRESPONDENT—What do you think, Mr. Mariscal, about the state of affairs on the Rio Grande?

MR. MARISCAL—I think there has been a marked improvement since the end of our revolution, which was chiefly the cause of the disorders on the Texan border. While the war lasted our government, though animated with the best of intentions, had enough to do to fight the revolutionists. But since the accession of President Lerdo violence has been repressed and the depredations of which the Texans complain have very much diminished, if not wholly ceased. The fact is, there are

TWO SIDES TO THE STORY.

If Mexican outlaws have committed depredations in Texas, it is equally true that Texan outlaws have committed depredations in Mexico. We have claims for injuries inflicted upon our people as well as you have against us. The truth is that the frontiers on both sides of the Rio Grande are inhabited by the worst outlaws of both countries, as frontiers generally are, because of the facility for escape and for the evasion of the laws.

CORRESPONDENT—But the Texans, I presume, can rightfully claim a larger amount of damages than the Mexicans?

MR. MARISCAL—That remains to be seen. Our government is willing to settle all just and fair claims. It has appointed a commission to investigate the American as well as the Mexican claims for depredations on both sides of the Rio Grande. The commission is now taking testimony at Matamoros. Mr. Emilio Valesco is the chairman of the commission and his appointment is a proof of the impartiality of the Mexican government. Mr. Valesco has been counsel to the American Legation at the city of Mexico and enjoys the confidence of your Minister, Mr. Nelson.

CORRESPONDENT—I understand the Texans claim over twenty-seven millions for the raids upon their ranches and cattle by the Mexican outlaws during the late revolution?

MR. MARISCAL—That is a huge joke. I have seen an article in one of the American papers giving a list of all the property in the section where these depredations by Mexicans are said to have been committed. From this list it appears that the total value of the existing property in that part of the country never was near as large as the sum you have named.

CORRESPONDENT—Is it true, Mr. Mariscal, that the Mexican Commission sitting in Washington, which will expire on February 1 next, is

TO BE RENEWED BY BOTH GOVERNMENTS?

MR. MARISCAL—A convention has already been framed for the prolongation of the Commission. I have sent it to my government for approval. It is to be submitted to the Mexican Congress, which will probably sanction it within a few days if it is still in session. I believe that the convention will be concluded between the two governments before the expiration of the Commission.

CORRESPONDENT—What has the Mexican Claims Commission already accomplished?

MR. MARISCAL—You will see by this list:—

Claims.	Presented.	Decided.	Pending.
American	1,017	260	757
Mexican	954	303	651
Totals	1,971	563	1,408

The amount of the American claims, I believe, is about four hundred millions. This includes, however, one claim for $323,000,000 by a certain Mr. Woodhouse, which has been

THE LAUGHING STOCK OF THE COMMISSION.

We claim about fifty millions for depredations by Indians and injuries by other persons from the United States. When the labors of the Commission are concluded it will, perhaps, be found that the Mexican citizens are entitled to as much money as the American citizens.

CORRESPONDENT—Would not the annexation of Mexico to the United States be the best settlement of these mutual claims?

MR. MARISCAL (laughingly)—I think not. Even admitting the probability of such an event—and I do not admit it—I think Mexico would be

AN ELEPHANT ON THE HANDS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

The Mexicans differ too widely in language, in customs and habits of thought from the American people to agree with them under one government. Do you think that a large country like Mexico, which has so much difficulty to govern itself, could be governed by foreigners?

CORRESPONDENT—The strongest argument for annexation is precisely the reason you give against it, sir—that Mexico cannot govern itself.

MR. MARISCAL—But Mexico has now taken the new departure of peace and progress. And if there is any one sentiment in which the whole Mexican people unite it is the strong aversion to foreign intervention. You know the fate of the French expedition. Maximilian had the wealthiest and most powerful party—the Church party—on his side, and yet he failed miserably. Annexation has been the

SERMON PREACHED BY THE HERALD

all along, and it has inflicted much injury on Mexican credit by its advocacy of American intervention. The HERALD, being the only great American paper read abroad, its widely circulated reports have caused a great deal of bad feeling against our country. But now that the HERALD sees that Mexico is bent on peace and progress, I hope it will change its tone with regard to our people, who desire nothing better than to live in close friendship with the Americans. The Mexicans, with the exception of a few ignorant, deluded persons, have much sympathy and respect for this country. We have copied your form of government, your constitution, and in what we did not imitate you—viz., in the formation of a second chamber—we found to our regret that we were mistaken. We are about to adopt your system in that also by the creation of a senate. We want

THE COMMERCIAL ANNEXATION OF MEXICO

by the American people, not the political one. We invite your enterprise, your capital; we want you to build railroads and make the two countries one in commercial interest; and it will be a great benefit to both countries if all points of irritation are in future avoided.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT IN PATERSON.

Ex-Assemblyman Hemmingway Thrown from His Sleigh and Fatally Wounded by a Train of Cars.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a fearful accident occurred to ex-Assemblyman Charles Hemmingway, of Paterson. He was in his sleigh, crossing the Erie Railway at Market street, in front of a freight train which was slowly backing up. His horse became frightened, balked, and, turning suddenly, threw Mr. Hemmingway out upon the track in front of the train, the wheels of which passed over his legs, cutting them both off near the knees. He was taken to his home in Prospect street, and was still alive last evening, although it was feared he would survive but a short time.

Mr. Hemmingway's family had just previously alighted from the sleigh to stop at a store near the railroad. He was a member of last Winter's Legislature, has been a prominent republican politician, did an extensive liquor and grocery business and was a wealthy man. Perhaps no man in Paterson was more widely known than Charles Hemmingway, and the accident gave a shock to the whole community. The fault is believed to have been that of the flagman, who signalled that everything was all right. The greatest indignation is expressed towards the Erie Railway Company for not having a gate at this crossing.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVII.....No. 366

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—DING DONG BELL.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—RICHARD III.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.—LES CENT VIERGES.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—JACK, THE GIANT KILLER. Afternoon and Evening.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SWAMP ANGELS—THE HERO OF POLAND.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—ROUND THE CLOCK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—LLO AND LOTOS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth sts.—MONEY.

GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third av.—DER HAR DES GLUECKS.

ATHENEUM, No. 585 Broadway.—THE THREE HUNCHBACKS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—NEW YEAR'S EVE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—BROTHER SAM.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—DIVORCE.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITY, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—BOWERY DUPLEX. Matinee at 2½.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 28th st. and Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, &c.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

CANTERBURY VARIETY THEATRE, Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1872.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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WITHDRAWAL OF THE PRUSSIAN LEGATION FROM THE PAPAL COURT! THE AMBASSADOR QUITS ROME! GERMAN JOURNALS THREATENED WITH CONFISCATION—SEVENTH PAGE.

EUROPEAN CABLE TELEGRAMS! GOVERNMENT BONDS HIGHER THAN THE BANK RATE ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE: THE CZAROWITZ'S ILLNESS—SEVENTH PAGE.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL CITY! MR. BOUTWELL TO REMAIN AT THE HEAD OF THE TREASURY: A NEW FRONT IN CREDIT MOBILIER—THIRD PAGE.

SOUTH AFRICA! SECESSION AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE: FORMING A NEW MINISTRY—RUSSIA—THIRD PAGE.

TAMMANY'S NEW GENERAL COMMITTEE—THE AMUSEMENT FEATURES—CONDITION OF THE SOUTH—THIRD PAGE.

WILL MR. BOUTWELL GIVE US ANOTHER SYNDICATE? HIS PRESENT ATTITUDE AND FORMER OPERATIONS REVIEWED—OUR HARBOR DEFENCES—THIRD PAGE.

THE DYING YEAR! HOW THE OLD YEAR HAS BEEN AND WILL BE DISMISSED, AND THE NEW YEAR USHERED IN: ANTIQUE AND CONVIVIAL OBSERVANCES: MIDNIGHT CHIMES OF TRINITY—FOURTH PAGE.

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THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE TREASURY.—Rumors prevailed on "the street" yesterday that Secretary Boutwell had sent in his letter of resignation, and that ex-Governor Morgan was likely to be called to the Cabinet in his place. Both reports lack confirmation, and the hopes and fears to which they gave rise appear to be unnecessary. The Treasury Department affirms that there is no immediate hope of a change in its present head, and Governor Morgan himself seeks to allay the fear that he is to be Boutwell's successor. Nevertheless the rumor may serve a good purpose. The distant chance of a Cabinet position may lure ex-Governor Morgan from the temptation of his Senatorial aspirations and leave the Albany track clear for Senator Conkling.

The Financial Policy of the Government and to What It Leads.

The Treasury Department has been for some time past the most active and powerful agent in fostering speculation, and, consequently, in disturbing values and demoralizing the business community. Tampering with the currency, expanding or contracting it either openly or secretly, directly or indirectly, at the will or caprice of the Secretary, and the selling of gold and buying of bonds in the same arbitrary way, have kept the market in a feverish state continually—in a state at one time ruinously depressed and at another dangerously excited. The effect upon regular and legitimate business has been very injurious, sometimes placing the merchants at the mercy of capitalists, money brokers and usurers, and bringing them to the verge of bankruptcy, and then at other times stimulating overtrading and speculation. The fluctuations caused by the action of the Treasury Department mainly have not only kept business in this uncertain and feverish condition, but have tempted many business men to gamble in the gold and stock markets, and have had a demoralizing tendency generally upon the people.

It is but fair to admit that this state of things primarily grew out of the war and the financial measures of the government during the war. The suspension of specie payments; the enormous loans and indebtedness of the government; the establishment of the national banks and their hybrid currency, which is a governmental and private bank currency at the same time; the revenue system, with a mixed currency taxation and specie imposts that draws a vast surplus revenue from the country and keeps the Treasury gorged with gold, and the practice of purchasing bonds in liquidating the debt and selling surplus gold arbitrarily and without fixed rules, have, to some extent, resulted from the necessities and consequences of the war. A better financial policy could have been adopted at first; one that would not have involved such a large debt nor have depreciated as much the credit and currency of the country. Unfortunately we had no statesmen capable of managing the national finances properly in the extraordinary and unprecedented circumstances of the period during and immediately after the war. But it is useless to grieve over the failures or mistakes of the past. Upon the principle that sufficient for the day is the evil thereof, we prefer to look only at the recent and present management of the national finances for the purpose of showing the necessity of a radical change from the crude policy that began with the war and has been perpetuated since to that which is required in time of peace.

While making due allowance for the legacy of the vicious financial system or policy which the present Secretary of the Treasury inherited, we insist that he is inexcusable for following in the old war rut seven years after peace has been established, and for not bringing the country out of the mire. Looking at the almost boundless resources of the country, at the fact that the enormous floating war debt, as well as a large amount of the fixed debt, had been liquidated four years ago and before he came into power, and also at the fact that he has had both the time and influence to improve upon the past and to establish a sound system of finance and currency, it is evident he is incompetent for the important position he holds. Seven years of peace, plenty and surprising growth in wealth, through the blessings of Providence, a fruitful country and the industry of the people—a material prosperity unprecedented in the history of nations—yet the credit of the Republic is below that of many other nations, notwithstanding Mr. Boutwell's palpable misstatement to the contrary; and the people are yet taxed almost as heavily as in war times, and we are about as far from specie payments or a sound currency system as ever. Gold gambling and speculation are as rampant as ever, from the same causes that operated during the war—from the unsound principle upon which the national finances were conducted and the mismanagement of them, and the want of a good and well defined financial policy on the part of the government. Mr. Boutwell is in the habit of pointing to the material prosperity of the country as an evidence of good management of the national finances, but that prosperity is entirely independent of his action. Indeed, the country would have been more prosperous and in a better condition had he shown more ability. He has been simply drifting along in the irrepressible tide of the nation's industry, growth and wealth, and has not had the capacity to initiate anything in the way of improvement. He has, in fact, been a drag upon the progress of the country.

The policy of the Secretary of the Treasury, or of the administration, as well as that of the dominant party in Congress, has been in favor of certain classes or interests, and too often in favor of rings or cliques of individuals, as distinguished from and in opposition to the general welfare. The government all through might properly be called a ring government. There is the well-known Treasury ring, which profits by Mr. Boutwell's gold, currency and bond operations in the market; the Syndicate ring, which manipulates the national securities and makes enormous fortunes by the process; the national bank ring, which takes twenty millions a year from the public as profits on circulation, and which aims at extinguishing the greenback legal tenders, absorbing the whole currency of the country and making that currency irredeemable; the railroad ring, which seizes all the best of the public lands and calls for subsidies besides; the postal telegraph ring, which wants the government to buy or establish telegraph lines, or to become responsible, and then to give it the control and profits; the rings for gigantic internal improvements at government cost, or under the guarantee bonds of the government, as recommended by the President in his Message; and a number of other rings to draw money from a plethoric Treasury and to fleece the tax-paying people. These are all favored by the Treasury Department, and have numbers of interested and partisan supporters in both houses of Congress. The main object of the high officials of government and Congressmen is now to make themselves or their friends rich by all sorts of schemes and at the expense of the people. There never has been before, in the whole history of the country, such demoralization among public men—such a determination to favor jobs of all kinds, and so much indifference to principle and the public welfare. The Treasury Department is the nucleus and *point d'appui* of all these schemes, and the enormous surplus and unnecessary revenue poured into the Treasury are the temptation.

Had the government cut down taxation and the revenue to the lowest point, so as to have realized only sufficient means for current expenses under an economical administration, the interest on the debt and a moderate amount for a sinking fund for the principal of the debt, the temptation to extravagance and jobs and the demoralization resulting from them would have been avoided. The Treasury Department being without a vast surplus revenue, which is but a corruption fund, it could not have interfered with or speculated in the money market. Gold gambling would have been prevented, or at least checked; business would not have been violently and continually disturbed as it has been, and we should have been nearer a specie basis. The credit of the government would have stood higher than under the mistaken Treasury policy of raising a large and unnecessary revenue in order to pay off the debt rapidly That the country has not suffered more from the mismanagement of our financial affairs is due to its extraordinary resources. Unfortunately there is no prospect of an improvement. There are no statesmen in either the executive or legislative branch of the government capable of devising and applying a remedy. The consequence is, we are still drifting along in extravagance and corruption. Gigantic schemes for drawing money from the Treasury and plundering the people succeed each other and grow in magnitude year after year as the war policy of taxation and an enormous revenue is continued. The demoralization resulting from this state of things spreads like a contagious disease and reaches all classes of the community. Some of the mischievous consequences, such as gold gambling, locking up current money and wild speculation generally, the Secretary of the Treasury attempts to remove by another evil—by the assumption of a dangerous power to control the gold market and to contract or expand the currency, which is the lifeblood of trade, as his own will or caprice may dictate. Unless a radical change be made in the financial policy and management of the government the poison of extravagance, corruption and demoralization will spread till it becomes dangerous to our republican institutions as well as to the morals of the people.

The Brooklyn Ring—Are the People To Be Cheated Out of Reform?

The good people of the city of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's and other churches made a vigorous attempt at the last election to secure for themselves a solid and substantial municipal reform. They entered into the contest against corruption regardless of former political associations and did their best to break that powerful piece of municipal mechanism known as the city "ring." A Committee of Reform was established—fortunately for the Brooklynites it was composed of only fifty members—meetings were held, virtuous speeches were made, virtuous resolutions adopted and nothing was neglected that could aid in securing the triumph of virtue at the polls. Such energy could not go unrewarded, especially as the fifty did not seek offices for themselves, and the consequence was that in most instances the reform candidates were elected. The tainted gentry—the men with diamond cartwheels in their shirt bosoms and a ruby tint in their bloated faces—made a desperate struggle over the Board of Aldermen, for in that power, experience told them, was to be found the most promising source of profit. But the reformers succeeded in obtaining a majority of two, we believe, in the Board, counting republicans and reform or independent democrats; and "our army in Flanders" never swore more roundly than did the army congregated about the saloons in the vicinity of the Brooklyn City Hall when this result was ascertained.

There has recently been a revival among the members of the old "ring," however, for it has been whispered about that certain Aldermen, elected under the banner of reform, were prepared to sell out to the gang, and to restore to them their power to plunder the city at their will. Bargains have been reported to have been made looking to the distribution of the several appointments and to new ring combinations for business in the Board. Two or three reformers have displayed a sort of reluctance to act with their associates, a disposition to cavil and obstruct, which is entirely inconsistent with their professions before election; and this has given color to the rumor. Of course, they are unwilling to declare boldly their intention to take part with the corruptionists who were overthrown by the people last November; but they hang back from their honest associates, and linger to listen to the words of their dishonest tempters. The reformer who hesitates is lost, and the natural conclusion is that these vacillating Brooklyn reformers are making up their minds to lose their virtue.

The people will keep their eyes upon these men, and will hold them responsible for the defeat of reform if, directly or indirectly, they aid in retaining in power a single member of the old Brooklyn "ring." They cannot betray their trust and escape condemnation. If they are honest they will act with the reform majority—republicans, independent democrats and all. The war against corruption is one independent of party. On that issue the battle was fought and the victory won at the polls. If the fruits of that victory are to be sacrificed, and if the citadel, after being carried, is to be treacherously surrendered back to the enemy, the people will mark the traitors in their camp, and hold them to a strict reckoning in the future.

A PRINCE CONVICTED OF FORGERY.—Prince Michael Lusignac, a lineal descendant of the kings of Cyprus, Jerusalem and Armenia, has just been tried in St. Petersburg under an indictment charging him with forgery. He was convicted and sentenced to exile in the Ural country. The Prince's father was, at one period of his life, one of the most brilliant of the adopted sons and soldiers of the Empire of the Czars. The career of the son was unfortunate. Penury came to him, and crime followed want. The history of the case is exceedingly melancholy, particularly in view of the fact that the aged father of the convict was present in court during the proceedings.

The East African Slave Trade—The United States Steamship Yantic at Zanzibar.

A cable despatch from Zanzibar, dated December 18, special to the HERALD, informs us that the United States steamship Yantic, commanded by Captain Wilson, had arrived at that port on the 10th instant, and furnishes some interesting particulars of a visit made to the Sultan on the following day by the United States Consul, Mr. John F. Webb, Captain Wilson and the officers of the Yantic.

According to the despatch the reception given to the company was of the most cordial description. As they approached the palace the Sultan advanced towards them through lines of body guards, drawn up in front of the royal mansion, and for the first time in fifteen years a salute was fired by what is called the Water Battery in honor of an American vessel. The formal introduction having been got over, the Sultan led Consul Webb, Captain Wilson and his officers to the Divan, where, according to Eastern custom, coffee and sherbet were served. Captain Wilson took advantage of the opportunity to express, through Consul Webb, the sentiments of the American people regarding the East African slave trade, with the maintenance of which His Majesty was so much identified. It was the hope of the American people, as Captain Wilson put it, that the Sultan would consent to the abrogation of the clause in the treaty arrangements made with England in 1840—a clause which permits slavery to be maintained in Zanzibar and throughout the dominions of the Sultan. It was necessary for the Sultan, before he could give a formal and definite answer to the address of Captain Wilson, to consult with his Vizier, or Chief Minister. There was but little delay, however, for on the 17th the reply was received. According to the Sultan it is now thirty-three years since he was forbidden by his father to export slaves to the territory of Muscat. Since that time the only slaves that have arrived at Muscat from East Africa have been taken there without his knowledge or consent. It is the chiefs of the tribes of Ouran along the Persian Gulf who are to blame for whatever of the slave trade is now carried on in those regions. It is the determination of the Sultan, however, that, if there has been any remissness on his part heretofore, there shall be no neglect of his duty in the future; and in deference to the wishes of the American people, whom he loves, he has promised to put forth all his strength to make an end of slavery throughout his borders. In addition to the Yantic, Her Britannic Majesty's war steamer Briton is now lying at Zanzibar. She awaits the arrival of the British yacht Enchantress, which brings Sir Bartle Frere and suite, and two other vessels which are expected. The Yantic, it is added, will not leave Zanzibar until the arrival of Sir Bartle Frere.

There is something in all this which is particularly gratifying. It is pleasing to find the two great nations who represent Anglo-Saxon civilization going hand in hand in this new crusade against African slavery. It is most becoming that they should present such a spectacle to the world. They represent the most advanced civilization of these times, a civilization in which the institution of slavery finds no place; and they have both of them got rid of the evil only by great labor and great sacrifice. It will be well if they continue to go hand in hand in the prosecution of this great work, for it requires only such a combination of influence to make an end of the greatest evil which now exists on the face of the earth. We are the more gratified that the movement is fairly begun and likely to be successfully concluded, since it is to the success of the HERALD expedition into Central Africa and to the horrid disclosures made by Mr. Stanley, by the advice and request of Dr. Livingstone, that the movement owes its origination.

The Centre Street Exhumations.

During the whole of yesterday the dismal work of searching for bodies in the ruins of the Centre street fire continued. A large force was employed, doing earnest work, but night came on without the discovery of any of the missing companions of Jennie Stewart, the exhumation of whose remains soon after the work began on Sunday stimulated the laborers and demonstated the propriety and necessity of the undertaking. After the matter had once been cleared of its disgraceful entanglement of red tape by Justice Dowling's generous offer to defray the expense, there was no fear of its pausing until the last fragment of the wreck had been moved which could conceal any trace of those unfortunate operatives whose lives have been sacrificed to the recklessness of landlords or employers. No doubt the article in Sunday's HERALD exposing the infamy of the delay to search for the bodies was the prompting cause which led to the action of Justice Dowling and Captain Kennedy. In that we spoke the sentiment of the people. This was recognized by our citizens generally, as it was in the Council of the International, which resolved without waiting for the municipal authorities to begin the search. No sooner had the manly and impulsive Police Justice, in response to our article, uttered the magic words which called a battalion of laborers to the work than his example was emulated by Mr. Morgan Jones with a liberal offer of money. Yesterday Alderman Peter Gilsey put five hundred dollars in the hands of Captain Kennedy to be expended in the search. We are happy to state that at length, on the matter being brought to the attention of Comptroller Green, that officer has assured the Coroner of his co-operation and support. Since, therefore, there is no further difficulty about the financial responsibility for the work, it will be carried forward with that zeal for which Captain Kennedy is distinguished, and whatever the elements have spared will be recovered to tell the frightful tale of the Christmas Eve holocaust.

Germany and Rome.

It was only on Saturday we announced the formal breaking up of all diplomatic relations between Rome and the Swiss Confederation. It now seems as if a similar rupture had taken place between Rome and Germany. It will be remembered that a few days ago we printed a brief synopsis of the Pope's allocution, delivered at a Consistory held in the Vatican on the 23d instant, and in which he spoke severely of Spain, bitterly of Italy, and denounced in the most unqualified terms the German Emperor particularly and the German Imperial government generally. On Sunday we printed a cable despatch from Berlin giving brief extracts from the *North German Gazette*, a government journal. The *Gazette*, alluding to the Papal allocution, speaks of the "colossal impudence of the Pope," declares the language used in the allocution to be "an unpardonable insult to the Emperor of Germany," and says that it "proves the inevitable necessity which exists for the immediate passage of a law defining the boundaries between the State and the Roman Catholic Church." This morning we print another cable despatch from Berlin on the same subject. The journals of Königsberg and Posen have been forbidden, on pain of confiscation, to publish the insulting references to Germany contained in the allocution. In addition to this we have it reported that there is a probability that the German Chargé d'Affaires at the Vatican will be forbidden to attend the reception of the diplomatic body by the Pope in the Vatican on the 1st of January. Later reports have it that the German Chargé d'Affaires, after having told Cardinal Antonelli that he had instructions from Berlin to take unlimited leave of absence, had actually closed the Legation and left Rome for Berlin. If this is not an open rupture, it looks like one. Who is to blame is a question which by different persons will be differently answered. It is more pertinent to ask which will suffer most, Rome or Germany, the Pope or Emperor William.

Journalism in the United States—The Lesson of Mr. Hudson's Book.

The publication of Mr. Frederic Hudson's book on journalism in the United States has one or two aspects which are as interesting as they are novel. No one had ever before attempted a systematic history of the American newspaper press, and few publishers would have been bold enough to bring out a book dealing exclusively with a subject upon which everybody thinks himself thoroughly well informed. Harper & Brothers, almost as much as Mr. Hudson, are entitled to credit for occupying this fresh field and contributing to the advance of the newspaper profession by the publication of a work which so fully details both the history and the theory of American journalism. Regard it in whatever way we may choose, Mr. Hudson's book is of great practical worth. As a repository of facts it is invaluable. As the first formal outgrowth of journalistic thinking it cannot fail to have a decided influence. In many respects it must give a new impetus both to newsgathering and to the growth of the American newspaper.

People nowadays read the papers almost exclusively for the news. Opinions are not valuable, even when they are free from the bias of prejudice or self-interest, unless they throw some additional light upon the topics of the hour. That paper has the largest circulation which most nearly supplies the public want. Class papers are confined to the classes for which they cater, and as a rule are unsatisfactory even to these. There are papers intended for the different nationalities in America, but people look to the HERALD rather than to them for the news from European countries. Literature and art have their representative journals, but everybody looks to the HERALD for the freshest criticism on books and actors and singers, and expects to get it as crisp and forcible as any other matter of news. Politics has its press, but the distinctively political journal is becoming a thing of the past. There was a time when no editor attempted to print a newspaper unless he sustained his party and was in turn sustained by it. The decay of the party paper began with the birth of the independent press. Mr. Hudson asks, somewhat mournfully, "Where is the *Globe*, the Thunderer of Jackson's administration? Where is the *National Intelligencer*, that controlled the destinies of the Whig party? Where is the Boston *Atlas*? the *Courier and Enquirer*? Where are hundreds of journals that made their mark on the public mind within a short space of time? All gone. Where are the power and influence of the Albany *Argus* and Richmond *Enquirer* and Ohio *Statesman* to-day?" The value of his work is, to a great extent, in tracing the career of these papers to their downfall or decay; but it is even more valuable in showing the progress of the journals which fill a wider and better place.

To the independent press many political journals owe the beginning of their misfortunes. The news columns of the HERALD have killed more newspapers than anybody has any idea of; and besides competition with enterprising newsgatherers the political press is constantly menaced by dangers to which the independent press is not exposed. Like a man pursued by a disease which may strike him down when he seems flushed with life and health, the political paper is constantly in danger of sudden and unforeseen misfortune. The downfall of a party is followed by the dissolution of the party press. National administrations, State governments and municipal "rings" may support their hired organs for a time, but when the new administration or the new "ring" comes into power the hired organs die. Sometimes we see papers turning from the support of one party to the support of another in the expectation of a coming "avalanche;" but if the avalanche does not come as was expected, it will certainly come for the paper which looked for it. There is no hope for the political organ which turns against its party and fails to carry the country with it. Mr. Hudson's book is full of all these misfortunes to the party press—so full, indeed, as to force from him reflections on the instability of newspaper property. It is the adhesion to party which contributes so much to make newspaper values uncertain and precarious—an adhesion from which there is no final escape except by extinguishment. No such fate impends over the independent press. Journalism, when confined to its legitimate channels, is as certain as any other pursuit. Its aim is to supply the public want in the matter of news. If a journal is not a newspaper it has no mission and no future. Class papers are too confined in their field of operations to offer any certain reward to their projectors, and political papers are subject to too many vicissitudes to make them safe even as business investments. It is only the newspaper—the paper which prints the news—that can live; and, like a hotel or any other establishment dependent upon public support, it thrives only so long as it caters successfully to the public tastes and necessities. Enterprise, energy and tact are its constant requirements. These have brought many newspapers into existence, and in spite of them many newspapers have ceased to exist. So far journalism has been too much of an experiment, and it was not till after the establishment of the HERALD that its true functions came to be understood. The success of this paper has demonstrated that it is the newspaper that best succeeds, and Mr. Hudson's book, so full of facts as to be the storehouse of newspaper statistics, enforces the same lesson from the beginning to the end of the volume.

The Last Day of the Dying Year—The Record of 1872.

Give him a place to lay his regal head,
Give him a tomb beside his brothers gone,
Give him a tablet for his deeds and name.

We have entered upon the last day of the dying year, and with "the iron tongue of midnight" we shall have again the old chorus—"The King is dead; the King lives; long live the King." There will be many sad memories revived over the king that goes out; but there will be general rejoicings over the incoming of his successor. The old year, in the political affairs of mankind, has been comparatively a year of peace; but in the strange perturbations of the physical world it has been unusually tempestuous and disastrous. Since the last day of last December the peace and the general confidence in the peace of Europe have not been disturbed, save by apprehensions, from time to time, of a revolutionary crisis in France, or by revolutionary outbreaks in Spain, or by the shadows of the International; and yet the great Powers have each and all been actively preparing for war. The meeting of the three Emperors at Berlin was proclaimed as an imperial conference in behalf of peace; yet Germany, Russia and Austria are all arming as industriously as France. They have no hostile designs against France, but, with all their professions of good will, they distrust her turbulent republicans and they distrust each other. They are all anxiously awaiting the reopening of the crisis in the French Assembly, and Germany stands ready to act at a moment's warning. The peace which has prevailed in Europe through the year is, indeed, only the peace of an armistice, and until some regular form of government, by the will of the people, shall have been proclaimed for France there can be no reliance upon this uncertain peace of Europe.

In our own country we have had a year of extraordinary political excitements and agitations, from January to December. On the 1st day of January in New York the outgoing Common Council adopted articles of impeachment against Mayor Hall, which were promptly repealed by the incoming Common Council on the same day. The chapter of accidents and incidents in the cause of city reform since that day will culminate to-morrow with the retirement of Mayor Hall and the inauguration of Mayor Havemeyer. Again, on the 3d day of January last there were political riots in New Orleans and a split in the Legislature which resulted in the removal of Speaker Carter. To-day the confusion of the Louisiana State government, in all its departments, legislative, executive and judicial, is worse confounded than ever, with no prospect of an immediate pacification between the adherents of Warmoth, the Governor deposed, and of Pinchback, the Governor set up in his place.

The year has also been marked by one of the most exciting, embittered and scandalous of all our disgraceful Presidential agitations, and by results the most remarkable and decisive, and in some respects the most melancholy and deplorable in all the vicissitudes of our political parties and party leaders. With all the attending circumstances, from the beginning to the end, there is hardly a more lamentable chapter in the history of our party politics than that of the rise and fall and death of Horace Greeley. On the other hand, since the re-election of President Monroe in 1820, no administration at Washington has been so emphatically endorsed by the people as that of General Grant in his overwhelming re-election. If, however, General Grant is inclined to the idea that this popular endorsement of his first term is equivalent to a *carte blanche* for his second term, he will act wisely in wholly rejecting it. We do not suppose that he has the remotest idea of presuming upon the will of the people or of assuming doubtful responsibilities; but the new departure of lavish expenditures suggested in his recent Message, including internal improvements and steamship subsidies, is, indeed, a wide departure from his original programme of economy, retrenchment and reform. We know not what may be the developments of his second term, but let us hope for the best.

Even from his late Message we have hopes of a new line of policy in reference to our relations with Spain and Cuba, and with the reconstruction of his Cabinet we look for some definite movement in the right direction. Having settled our late outstanding accounts with England according to the Treaty of Washington, and enjoying the most amicable relations with France, Germany, Russia and Italy, he has at least a most inviting opportunity for a definite and comprehensive settlement with Spain. Upon this subject, too, with the passing away of the year 1872, the prospect of a settlement satisfactory to the American people is much better than it was a year ago.

Hardly any other event within the year, at home or abroad, has excited so much of public interest and satisfaction as our African explorer Stanley's discovery of Dr. Livingstone, and never has the finding of a lost traveller promised so much to Africa and to the general interests of civilization as Stanley's finding of Livingstone. We trust that the enterprises of the HERALD during the year which we are about to enter will be marked by successes as important as those of the year which is closing; for though Livingstone has been found and the Swamp Angels have been exterminated or dispersed, and though Cuba may be a hard nut to crack, there are still opening before us many inviting fields for the modern journalist, of which we may give a good report. And so, "with malice toward none and charity for all," let us "speed the parting and welcome the coming guest."

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT'S EXPOSURE OF THE SYNDICATE JOB, published in another part of the paper, ought to arouse public attention to the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury and the ring that surrounds the Department. It is an unvarnished statement of what has been done and is proposed to be done in the way of drawing many

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millions from the Treasury by an agency that is unnecessary. The Syndicate is the fifth wheel to the Treasury coach and is an enormously expensive one to the people. We call the attention of our readers to the Washington letter referred to.

The City Deposits—The Custody of the City Funds and the Interest Question.

Comptroller Green last week addressed a letter to the City Chamberlain, expressing a want of confidence in the Tenth National Bank, in which was deposited two million one hundred thousand dollars belonging to the city of New York, and requesting the Chamberlain to "make immediate arrangements to have the same transferred to some banking institution of the city of recognized standing and means." This letter reached the Chamberlain at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and on Monday morning early that officer drew a warrant for one million eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars on the Tenth National Bank, and sent it to the Comptroller for his signature, for the purpose of drawing out that amount of the public deposit. The Chamberlain, in his reply to the Comptroller, states that he thus withdraws all but two hundred and fifty thousand dollars from the Tenth National, "without any notice," in order to show how unnecessary are the Comptroller's apprehensions in relation to the safety of the public moneys on deposit in that bank, but adds that he does not by this action waive his right to exclusive direction in regard to the custody and safety of the public moneys.

If Comptroller Green had any good grounds for believing that the Tenth National Bank is an unsafe depository of the city moneys he did perfectly right to counsel their withdrawal therefrom. No person else shared his fears as to the solvency of that institution, which is supposed to stand in as good credit as any bank of its capital in the city, and its prompt payment of nearly the whole of the large deposit at sight will probably remove even Comptroller Green's apprehension. If the request made to the Chamberlain was prompted by less worthy motives it has only recoiled upon himself, for it has afforded the Tenth National bank an opportunity to prove its strength, and has fully justified the discretion of the Chamberlain in selecting it as a bank of deposit. Indeed, the "alarm" of the Comptroller must have been of recent origin. No portion of the deposits can be withdrawn from the Broadway Bank and placed in any other bank without the countersigning of the warrant by the Comptroller; hence that officer must have had full confidence in the solvency of the Tenth National when he consented, by his signature, to the transfer of so large an amount of the city moneys to that bank.

The Chamberlain is right in protesting against any intermeddling on the part of the Comptroller with the custody of the public funds. The present financial system contemplates the entire separation of the two offices. The Chamberlain is the treasurer of the city, holding custody of its moneys, responsible for their safe keeping, and giving bonds in a heavy amount—one million two hundred thousand dollars—for the faithful discharge of his duties. The object is clear. It would be an unwise policy to allow the Comptroller—who gives only twenty-five thousand dollars bonds—to draw warrants and pay them himself; to hold the custody of the city funds in one hand and to disburse them with the other. Whether the law regulating the Chamberlain's powers and prescribing his duties does or does not need amendment is foreign to the subject. The principle of separating the offices of Comptroller and Chamberlain is a good one, and the rest is matter of detail. The HERALD long since advocated a law compelling the banks holding the city deposits to pay interest on the same, and, in its absence, approved the action of Chamberlain Sweeny, who, on his own responsibility, required the depositories to allow four per cent interest, and paid the amount over to the city, thus creating a fund of between four and five hundred thousand dollars for the benefit of the taxpayers up to the time Chamberlain Palmer took office. Comptroller Green thought proper to prohibit this arrangement. Like much of the Comptroller's official conduct this action savored more of personal spite than of public spirit. The city received the money, but the Chamberlain obtained credit for the arrangement. The interests of the taxpayers were sacrificed to gratify petty jealousy. However much it may be the fashion to applaud Comptroller Green's honesty, these are plain facts, known to every citizen, and the communication from Chamberlain Palmer on the subject only renders them more clear and undeniable.

The Drama and Society—English and American Manners.

When an American "society" play is produced it is at once decried as a mere caricature of what it pretends to represent. We confess we have little sympathy with this carping criticism. It is oftener the result of bad temper than good judgment, and serves no worthy purpose either in its social or artistic aspects. American ladies frequently say "awful," and the best of them are sometimes rude in manner and speech. It is not much to their discredit except upon the stage. Nobody talks about "propriety" where the want of it is not attended by criminality, unless the impropriety is seen in "Saratoga," or "Divorce," or "Diamonds." Then everybody cries out as if the picture were positively hurtful. Yet the same people regard the visit of the Viscountess de Thonnery to the dressing room of a ballet girl and the "first offence" of the Baroness who writes a letter to the adventurer in "Agnes" as domestic episodes fit to be contemplated by everybody. In the latest English comedy, Mr. Frank Marshall's "False Shame," one of the young ladies addresses her father as a "greedy old wretch." Miss Constance Howard submits to be kissed by her lover, and then tells him his kisses are much better than those of papa and mamma. American critics do not complain of these things, and English criticism regards them as faithful pictures of manners and behavior in "Merrie Old England." We see no reason to deny what all Englishmen accept; but if this play is the portraiture it affects to be, England is in a worse condition socially than America. We have a murder nearly every day in the year and a direful disaster at least once in a fortnight, but no American family having pretence to culture and fine feeling would shake hands with an exposed thief who had attempted to win the affections of a young girl by treachery and fraud. Our people are no longer angry with Mrs. Trollope and Charles Dickens for exaggerating our foibles and peculiarities. Why we should be angry with a playwright for doing the same thing passes comprehension. Americans have never been drawn so faithfully or so kindly as by American dramatists, and it is mere "false shame" to deny the truthfulness of the picture.

If we turn from this singular revelation of English life and manners—a revelation in which the English seem to delight as if it did them honor—to the English ideal of what is American, we are forced to the conclusion that the English understanding is as feeble as English taste is degraded. The same Englishman who writes, "Thank you, Mr. Frank Marshall, for a very nice play," speaks of Mr. J. K. Emmett's "Fritz" as a piece that would be "beneath notice were it not that in it are portrayed certain scenes of American private life which must presumably be endowed with a tinge of truth, since they were relished, as the playbill tells us, 'upwards of a thousand nights in the principal cities of the United States.'" This shows the average Englishman to be as deficient in humor as he is incorrect in his notions of what is "nice." Everybody in America knows that "Our Cousin German" is a bundle of incongruities which are laughable only because they are incongruous. We have always been inclined to accept Mr. Sothern's Lord Dundreary and Dundreary's "Brother Sam" as incongruities of the same kind; but this logic forces us to regard them as portraying certain scenes of English private life which must presumably be endowed with a tinge of truth, since they were relished upward of a thousand nights in England when the great actor returned home, some three or four years ago, to show his countrymen what fools they are. For the same reason everybody ought to see "False Shame." Many Americans cannot make a trip to England to see what a pert, flippant, ill-bred people the English have become. Thanks to Mr. Frank Marshall for a play which saves us the journey. In the "School for Scandal" Richard Brinsley Sheridan, a century ago, showed that the English gentry were backbiters and common slanderers. But even American criticism asks us to regard Lady Teazle and the rest as people of culture and refinement. English and Anglo-American criticism puts the same estimate upon the Earl of Dashington and Lord Chilton and Earnest Bragleigh. Let us look a moment at this gentility. The Earl insists upon his son fighting a duel with a fellow that he shakes hands with soon afterward; but not in this respect only, but in his entire conduct in regard to the "affair," he shows that English earls are no longer gentlemen. Lord Chilton risks the honor and happiness of a young girl that he may receive an insult with equanimity and toy with a blackguard. May Atherleigh and Constance Howard are young girls whom no gentleman would care to marry. Most wonderful of all is the ease with which a captain in the Royal Buffs writes himself a liar and a thief. Even Dogberry did not write himself down an ass more readily. This is English society—a society which Englishmen applaud. Rude as Americans sometimes are, there is nothing in American society to equal it in degradation.

What, then, is the lesson to be learned from this new play, so acceptable on both sides of the Atlantic? First, evidently greater charity toward our own playwrights, and less sensitiveness as to what is done and what is not done in good society. Secondly, the reception of English plays like "False Shame" as pictures of English society, to be seen and studied as such, but not to be copied in American homes. While we should not refuse to see ourselves on the stage as others see us in real life, we need not neglect seeing the vulgarity of other lands which would clothe itself with the specious attributes of gentility.

THE STOKES TRIAL STILL PROCEEDS without novelty or increased interest. As regards the matter brought forward in evidence, while of the same general features as on the first trial, there is less of it. The medical part has not been reached, so the doses of morphine administered internally and sub-cutaneously are yet, we suppose, to be wrangled over, as well as the story of the probing of the wound. It is probable that by the anniversary of the deed, the 6th of January, a deliverance between the people and the prisoner for the shooting of Fisk will be nearly reached.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Latest Reports from Memphis—The Ice Rapidly Diminishing—A Gorge at Randolph Thirty Feet High.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 30, 1872.

A steady rain fell during the night, which has softened the ice, causing large quantities to slough off and sink, greatly lessening the danger to boats. The river is rising steadily. The floating ice is diminishing rapidly.

The officers of the Belle Lee, which arrived from below this morning, report that they met a large number of coal boats comparatively uninjured: and that they also rescued a man named Harvey, with his wife and child, from a dredge boat at the mouth of the St. Francis River.

LATER.

The ferryboat Excelsior has sprung aleak and is sinking rapidly. She is valued at $7,500 and will probably be a total loss; uninsured.

Parties who left Randolph yesterday morning, state that the ice gorged there thirty feet high, and that a flatboat containing seven persons was drawn under it and all on board perished. This news causes great excitement here among steamboat men.

The river is rising rapidly.

Almost Another Disaster Near Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 30, 1872.

About eight o'clock this evening a large portion of ice in the river above Jefferson street broke away, carrying off the cabin of the Belle Pike, and at the foot of Monroe street struck the P. W. Strader, causing her to list so badly that it was feared she would capsize; but the ice soon passed and she righted again. At eleven o'clock to-night the weather was clear and a stiff breeze was blowing from the southeast. But little ice is running.

The Ice Gorge at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 30, 1872.

A drizzling rain set in this morning, continued all day and has increased to a heavy storm to-night. All the snow has disappeared and the ice in the river is rapidly melting. The towboat Fisher began to-night to break the gorge of ice in the river below South St. Louis, and to-morrow the steamer Marble City and one or two other boats will assist and cut a passage through to the bridge. The ice gorge above the bridge still continues, but if the rain does not cease it will probably be abandoned to-morrow as a roadway for teams.

EAST AFRICA.

Herald Special Report from Zanzibar.

The United States War Steamer Yantic in Port After a Run Through the Suez Canal.

Imperial Accord of Audience to the American Officers.

Courtesies of State by His Highness the Sultan and International Speeches.

Grand American Effort for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

Highly Important and Most Affecting Declaration by the Sultan.

Solemn Abolitionist Pledge of the Potentate to the American People.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent at Zanzibar, East Africa, by way of London:—

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 18, 1872.

The United States steamship Yantic, commanded by Captain Wilson, arrived at this port on the 10th instant, after a voyage from Norfolk and through the Suez Canal.

THE AMERICAN OFFICERS PRESENTED TO THE SULTAN.

On the next day, His Highness the Sultan being duly notified, Mr. John F. Webb, United States Consul, and Captain Wilson, accompanied by the officers of the Yantic, paid a visit to Burghash, Prince of Zanzibar and Peneba, and the African coast from the Jub to the Mozambique.

SALUTE TO THE UNION FLAG.

As they advanced near the palace the Sultan came forward to receive them through lines of body guards drawn up in front of his palace, and the first salute fired in honor of an American vessel during fifteen years was given by the water battery.

REFRESHMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL COMPLIMENTS.

After a cordial interchange of compliments Prince Burghash conducted Consul Webb, Captain Wilson and the other officers of the vessel to the divan.

AMERICAN EFFORT FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

The usual Oriental courtesies of coffee and sherbet being given and accepted, Captain Wilson, through Consul Webb, expressed the sentiments of the American people as regards the East African slave trade, and the hope that he would consent to the abrogation of the clause which permits slavery to Zanzibar and to British dominion territory, contained in the treaty made with England in 1840.

The Sultan, in reply, promised that he would consult with his Vizier, and give his answer in a few days.

A MOMENTOUS STATEMENT IN REPLY.

On the 17th inst. the reply of Prince Burghash was received in answer to the demands of Captain Wilson for the abrogation of the slave clause. The answer was briefly as follows:—"Thirty-three years ago I was forbidden by my father, Seyd Seyd, to export slaves to the territory of Muscat. Since that time the only slaves that arrive at Muscat from East Africa are conveyed thither surreptitiously without my knowledge or consent. The chiefs of the tribes of Owan along the Persian Gulf despatch their ships to Mombas and Kilwa for slaves and return to their own coast with cargoes unknown to me. But since the American people, whom I love, wish me to exert greater efforts for the suppression of this traffic, I give you my promise that such efforts will not be wanting, for it is my own sincere wish that the slave trade should be stopped."

NAVAL PREPARATION FOR THE RECEPTION OF SIR BARTLE FRERE.

Her Britannic Majesty's war steamer Briton arrived here on the 12th instant. She waits the arrival of the British yacht Enchantress, carrying Sir Bartle Frere and suite. Two other English cruisers are expected.

The United States ship Yantic will also wait the arrival of Sir Bartle Frere.

THE STEAMSHIP GERMANY.

French Charity for the Relief of the Rescued Passengers.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Dec. 28, 1872.

A money collection was taken up in the churches of Rochelle yesterday for the relief of the passengers who were rescued from the wreck of the steamship Germany, and 1,000 francs were obtained for the charity.

RUSSIA.

His Highness the Czarowitz Hopeful of Convalescence.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 30, 1872.

The medical bulletin issued at the palace this morning announces that His Highness the Czarowitz slept six hours last night, and that the fever has diminished.

GERMANY AND ROME.

Prussian Press Caution Concerning the Vatican Insult Publication—Berlin Diplomacy with the Holy See Closed.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Dec. 30, 1872.

The journals of Königsberg and Posen have been threatened with immediate confiscation if they publish the insulting references to Germany in the recent Papal allocution.

The Chargé d'Affaires of the German Legation to the Vatican will probably be instructed not to attend the reception of the diplomatic body by the Pope on the 1st of January on account of the allocution.

Imperial Diplomatic Relations with the Vatican Broken Off.

ROME, Dec. 30, 1872.

The German Chargé d'Affaires informed Cardinal Antonelli last week that he had been instructed from Berlin to take unlimited leave of absence.

He has since closed the Legation and quit Rome for Berlin.

ENGLAND.

'Change Rates for Money—Bullion on Balance to the Bank—American Cotton Supply.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 30, 1872.

The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on government securities is—two o'clock in the afternoon—higher than the bank rate by ½ per cent.

BULLION ON BALANCE TO THE BANK.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £52,000.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

Six thousand six hundred and forty-eight bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool from two vessels to-day.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Speaker Blaine arrived in Augusta, Me., last evening.

General J. A. Williams, of Iowa, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge J. G. Abbott, of Boston, is stopping at the Brevoort House.

Senator Schurz is the guest of Governor Jewell, in Hartford, Conn.

Judge W. S. Lincoln, of Washington, is staying at the Grand Central Hotel.

Arthur Cheney, proprietor of the Boston Theatre, is at the Hoffman House.

The City Council of Macon, Ga., have elected Rev. J. W. Burke Mayor of that city.

General N. P. Banks is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. He is on his way to Washington.

Captain R. J. W. Bristow, of the steamship Oceanic, is at the New York Hotel.

Congressman James W. Tyner, of Indiana, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. W. David, of Boston, has been lecturing in Geneva, Switzerland, on Asiatic travel.

Miss Harriet E. Walker is a new lecturer in Iowa. She is talking about "Men, Women and Politics."

The report that Senator Morrill is seriously ill is untrue. He is enjoying as good health as usual.

Six of the signers of Jeff Davis' bail bond are dead, but Gerrit Smith, who headed the list, still lives.

Senator Sherman is in his committee room at the Capitol every day, at work on matters referred to the Committee on Finance.

Senator Carpenter was entertained at a banquet in Milwaukee last night, by the Young Men's Republican Club of that city.

Senator Lyman Trumbull is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he arrived yesterday with his son Walter, who is his secretary.

The report that Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, had three ribs broken has been contradicted. He declares the report to be a ribald one.

The oldest inhabitant has formally announced that the late cold snap was more severe than at any former time within his recollection.

Professor Agassiz expects Lake Erie to dry up in about twenty thousand years. Quite likely he may himself be pretty well desiccated sooner.

Governor Hoffman will stay in Albany until after the inauguration of General Dix. His family, however, arrive at the Clarendon Hotel to-day.

J. Turner, bellringer of Brixlegg, in the Tyrol, for nearly forty years, lately hung himself from the cross at the top of the steeple. Crossed in love.

Lord and Lady Hobart have taken up their residence at Madras, India, for the cold weather, and have begun their hospitalities with a grand ball.

At the Smithfield Christmas cattle show Her Majesty Queen Victoria took "first honors" in pigs, and the Duchess of Athol was first in Scotch cattle.

Assistant Attorney General C. H. Hill yesterday arrived at the Brevoort House from Boston, where he spent Christmas. He will go to Washington to-day.

An Englishman and a heathen, Ah Sin, recently got into a fight in San Francisco because the latter said that China burned more powder in fireworks than England did in war.

Death has vacated the seat in the Prussian House of Lords till now held by the hereditary Prince Maurice Casimir de Bentheim Tecklenburg, who had attained the age of eighty-seven.

Miss Sophie Barney was awarded the premium by the Montgomery (Ala.) fair, as being the most capable of making the best wife for a poor man. Are there any Sophies of her kind in Gotham?

Ex-United States Senator and ex-Minister to Spain John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, went to the polls and voted on election day, and has not been out of his house since. He has been sick for over a year.

General Gibbon, of the United States Army, who yesterday arrived at the New York Hotel, is to assume the place of General Jeff C. Davis in this department. General Davis has been ordered to Arizona.

Signor Lanza, Italian Minister of the Interior, has directed the Prefects of the Kingdom to expel all gypsies. He says, "They are nuisances in the cities, dangerous in the country and indecent everywhere."

Senator Chandler has returned to Washington from a trip to his home at Detroit, bringing reports of very cold weather and the utter demoralization of the Austin Blair seceders from the republican ranks last Fall.

The funerals of Mr. Wilbur F. Rice and his wife, who were married on the 5th inst. and killed on the 24th by the recent railroad accident, took place at West Henrietta, near Rochester, on Sunday last. They were buried in Mount Hope Cemetery.

The police of Bombay have received orders to request the wealthy Parsees and natives to discontinue the practice of dressing their servants and followers in scarlet livery, which in India is reserved for the followers of Governors of provinces.

The ex-Emperor Napoleon is reported to have expressed pleasure at the late doings at Versailles. "M. Thiers," he added, "is playing my game, and he is doing it so well that I shall be recalled to France even sooner than I could wish." *Il sera pour toujours reculer*, perhaps.

The marriage of the Duchess de Persigny with M. Lemoine appears to encounter some opposition from the lady's own relatives. Her mother, the Princess de la Moskowa, has lodged a formal opposition to the union, and the daughter has appealed to the French tribunals to obtain the removal of the impediment.

Mr. William F. Havemeyer will assume the office of Mayor for the third time to-morrow. He will, immediately after entering upon his duties, administer the oath of office to the new Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, from twelve M. to one P. M. he will receive his officials and the public in the Governor's Room. Mr. Havemeyer will have no reception at his home on account of the recent death of his brother-in-law, Mr. Jas. J. Craig.

SPAIN.

Madrid in Opposition to Amadeus—His Majesty Excited—A Bourbonist Insurrection Expected.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Dec. 30, 1872,
Via LONDON, Dec. 31—6 A. M.

The citizens of Madrid are opposed to King Amadeus, who is greatly excited.

A rising of the Alphonsists is expected.

The government is prepared to suppress it.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer continues highest, but falling, over the Atlantic States, with clear weather, except over the Middle States, where cloudy weather, with areas of snow and rain, is now prevailing; it has risen over the Northwest, with northerly to westerly winds, clearing weather and falling temperature. Areas of light rain have prevailed from Tennessee to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri and thence northward; over Lake Erie and the Upper Lake region, cloudy weather and light snow. The temperature has risen from the Lakes to the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts.

Probabilities.

For New England easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather and snow; for the Middle States easterly to southerly winds and cloudy weather, with rain, except for Northern New York, where snow is probable; for the South Atlantic States easterly to southerly winds and increasing cloudiness; for the Northwest increasing pressure, northerly to westerly winds, falling temperature and generally clear weather, these conditions extending eastward and southward into the Upper Lake region and Ohio Valley; but midnight telegraphic reports from Nebraska to Southern Ohio and southwestward to the Western Gulf have not yet been received.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.
3 A. M.	30	15	3:30 P. M.	32	25
6 A. M.	30	14	6 P. M.	33	23
9 A. M.	31	14	9 P. M.	34	21
12 M.	31	21	12 P. M.	35	21

Average temperature yesterday.............. 19½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.............. 32

MORE "BEAUTIFUL SNOW."

The Wet Storm of Last Night—Its Effect Upon the Sleighing and the Enjoyment of New Year's Day—Sloppy Streets—The Weather Yesterday.

A snow storm began at ten P. M. last night which had the effect, as will be seen from the appended record, of ameliorating the frigidity of the weather. The fall of the fairy element—which was at first so unprononounced that one could not tell whether to expect rain or a continuation of the snow—soon resolved itself into a genuine snown storm. From its beginning it slowly increased in violence, until it gave promise of being the child of what was experienced on last Thursday. But the incidents of its birth and progress are in striking contrast with those of Thursday's storm; the thermometer, instead of falling as rapidly as it did on that occasion, fell only from twenty-five to twenty-one degrees in the space of nine hours, and the snow was of a very different character, inasmuch as it was a damp, soft snow, which is easily melted, and is not shifted about by the action of the wind. Should to-day be a warm one, the hopes of many an expectant metropolitan who contemplated visiting his friends on New Year's Day on runners, will be cruelly blasted, for in such an event sleighing will be rendered next to impossible. It is to be hoped that such will not be the case and that the hopes of many days will be realized.

The flakes fell in fine, misty clouds, and, as soon as they touched the sidewalk, they straightfway melted and rendered the passage of the streets for the night very disagreeable indeed, much more so than during the day. The only salvation now for the many bright dreams that have been formed of a New Year's sleighing must be in a sudden falling of the mercury and a freezing of the snow, which is now in a condition, should this occur, to become in the city and "out on the road" as hard and smooth as glass and as slippery as the ice on the Central Park lakes. Let us pray for this consummation, so devoutly to be wished.

COLD WEATHER NORTH AND EAST.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 30, 1872.

The extreme cold weather continues. The thermometer at Concord, N. H., this morning was eight degrees below zero; at White River, Vt., twenty-four degrees below, and at Lewiston, Me., eleven degrees below.

UTAH.

Eleven Men Buried in the Cottonwood Snow Slide—A Citizen of Salt Lake City Recommended for Governor.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 30, 1872.

It has been ascertained that eleven men were buried in the Cottonwood slide, some of them being strangers from the East. Three bodies have been recovered. It is reported that three more slides occurred on Sunday last. One man was carried down by one of them, but was rescued without receiving severe injuries.

The smallpox scare has proved to be a false alarm. Only one or two cases are known as yet.

The *Tribune* of to-day strongly advocates the appointment of the senior member of the firm of Walker Bros. for Governor of Utah, upon the principle that citizens of the Territories should hold the official positions.

George Q. Cannon has reached home for the holidays.

A week of rain and snow closed last night.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Wisconsin will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at five o'clock A. M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past four o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

Burnett's Miniature Toilets.—Elegant ASSORTED COLORED BOXES, containing a complete Toilet Appendage, admirably adapted to the Toilet Table and traveller's portmanteau. ACCEPTABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Wholesale by druggists' sundry men everywhere.

A.—Espenscheid's Festival Hat for the New Year is the most dashing and novel specimen of a full dress visiting HAT ever submitted to the taste and judgment of the young men of New York. It has been recognized and endorsed by them as the supreme style of the season, and although the price is only $7, it takes the lead in the richness and beauty of its appointments as well as exquisite symmetry of its shape.
ESPENSCHEID,
Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES,
251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street,
Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

A.—Genuine Mocha and Java Coffees, for the New Year's table,
O. ANGEVINE'S popular TEA Warehouses,
(established 1841),
437 and 831 8th avenue, corners of 32d and 50th streets, 3d avenue and [illegible] st., and [illegible] 3d av., near 125th st.

A.—For Your Holiday Hats, Seal Caps and GLOVES call on DOUGAN, 102 Nassau street, corner of Ann.

A Holiday Present for Gentlemen. POLLAK'S MEERSCHAUM PIPES OR CIGAR HOLDERS, plain or beautifully carved, can be obtained at 27 John street, middle of block.

A.—My Daughter Was Completely cured of Nervous Fits and severe Nervous Debility, by WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.
WILLIAM LUNDY, 227 Degraw street, Brooklyn.

A Good Thing to Know.
For a cough or a cold
[illegible]
HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—is the Best in the world, the only true and perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. At all druggists.

A.—Furs! Furs! Furs!
"The fur that warms a monarch warmed a bear."
"Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious Summer" by the furs of Knox.
Shakspeare improved.
Muffs, Boas, Sleigh Robes, Buffalo Overcoats, Sealskin Caps, Collars, Gauntlets, &c. A large and cheap assortment, for sale by KNOX, the Hatter, 212 Broadway and under the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Cantrell,
239 and 241 Fourth avenue
All kinds of
BOOTS AND SHOES
for
Gents and Ladies,
Misses and Children.
Gents' Arctic Over-shoes.
Ladies' Arctic Over-shoes.
Boys' and Youths' Over-shoes.
Misses' and Children's Over-shoes.

David's Holiday Hat for Gentlemen— 299½ Broadway, near Duane street.

Extra Dry Cabinet
of
MOET AND CHANDON
at
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT'S,
Chambers street, and Broadway and Forty-second st.

Francis & Loutrel, 45 Maiden Lane, supply at low price Blank Books, Stationery, Diaries and Printing.

Furs—Choice Stock at Manufacturer's prices. Call before purchasing. BURKE, Manufacturer, 210 Broadway, corner Fulton street.

Heidsieck & Co.'s Dry Monopole
(Currency)....................$24 50
HEIDSICK & CO.'S SILLERY.................. 20 50
PIPER HIEDSICK.................. 22 25
MUMM'S DRY VERZENAY.................. 21 50
IMPERIAL.................. 19 00
All others equally low. Reliable Wines and Liquors of all standard brands imported in casks and cases. Excellent Madeira $3 50 per gallon. Ales, Porters, Canned Goods, Table Luxuries, Fancy Groceries, Havana Cigars sold in quantities to suit the trade or families at down town prices. Agents for the Pleasant Valley Wine Company, whose sweet Catawba is very desirable and cheap for holiday use.
H. B. KIRK & CO., 69 Fulton street,
north side. Established 1853.

Holiday Hats and Seal Skin Caps at manufacturers' prices. P. ERNENWEIN, 148 Nassau street, near Spruce street.

Half Horse and Half Man.—Rheumatism, Swellings, Lameness and any kind of flesh, bone or muscle ailment upon man or beast are cured by CENTAUR LINIMENT, the most wonderful discovery of ancient or modern times.

Neat Holiday Goods.
(CIRCULAR.)
To those engaged in mercantile pursuits any invention that will facilitate their labors is highly worthy of notice as well as of extensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of a pen that possesses the necessary qualities of firmness in mark and durability in use.
Pre-eminently such are those of JOHN FOLEY, manufacturer of fine Gold Pens and Pencils, No. 2 Astor House. Their superior value is tested by the long time he has been engaged in our city in their manufacture.
We, the subscribers, who know the value of FOLEY'S Pens from constant use of them for a number of years, cheerfully recommend them to those who wish for the best and most perfect Gold Pen ever made.
Signed by the following gentlemen and over 1,000 others:—
J. E. Williams, President Metropolitan National Bank.
Geo. S. Coe, President American Exchange National Bank.
J. A. Beardesley, Cashier National Bank of North America.
Wm. A. Falls, President Corn Exchange Bank.
R. H. Lowry, President National Bank of the Republic.
F. D. Tappan, President Gallatin National Bank.
C. F. Timson, Cashier Continental National Bank.
Isaac G. Ogden, Cashier New York County National Bank.
Wm. L. Jenkins, President Bank of America.
J. W. Lewis, Cashier Union National Bank.
Wm. B. Mecker, Cashier Bank of N. Y. N. Banking Ass.
J. E. Southworth, President Atlantic National Bank.
Wm. H. Cox, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
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Sold by all the principal stationers and jewellers.
JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer,
No. 2 Astor House, opposite the Herald office.

Pimples and Cutaneous Affections Removed by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York.

The Great Attraction.—The Great Attraction of this week is the magnificent new rooms of the Wilson Sewing Machine Company, at the corner of Superior and Bond streets. Crowds of people may be seen in and about the place at any hour of the day or evening, gazing at the superb carpets, the frescoing, the gilt chandeliers, the wonderfully carved counters, and the general elegance of everything about. A prominent business man of this city remarked after going the rounds of the place that, "This is up to the style of the Erie Railway offices in New York." The lady visitors, almost without exception, sit down and try one of the machines and always conclude that the Wilson Underfeed Sewing Machine is the nicest feature of the admirable concern. And they are not mistaken. In beauty of form and finish, in ease and precision of work, and in perfect capacity for any kind of sewing the Wilson machine is unsurpassed. Call at the new rooms and see it work.—Cleveland Daily Leader.
Salesroom at 707 Broadway, New York, and in all other cities in the United States. The company want agents in country towns.

Testimonial Extraordinary.
Messrs. NORTON & CO., 240 Broadway:—
GENTLEMEN—For the information of the public, and as a duty to humanity, we, the undersigned, are willing to say that we have purchased of you the WARREN PATENT COOKER, and have used it in our homes, and find that it performs all that you claim for it.
Erastus Brooks, Evening Express; Samuel Sinclair, New York Tribune; Professor William A. Hammond, Bellevue Medical College; Mrs. E. Louis Lowe, 439 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn.
The WARREN PATENT COOKER is for sale at all first class stove and range and house furnishing dealers everywhere. Pamphlet free.
NORTON & CO., Post office box 3,051.

The Wholesale and Retail Cracker and Biscuit Bakery of J. A. CURRIER & CO., 433 Greenwich street, delivers free of charge in any part of New York, Jersey City and Brooklyn. This fact will be pleasing to the thousands who know the quality of Currier's products, which have a 20 years' reputation.

While Waiting for a Cough "to Go as it came" you are often sowing the seeds of consumption. Better try at once Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure cure for all Coughs and Colds.

Wedding and Ball Cards, Latest Paris styles; elegant Boxes Note Paper for New Year.
EVERDELL, 302 Broadway.

Youman's Dress Hats for New Year are the only correct styles. Furs of every description. 719 Broadway.

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CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD,
56,752 BEAUTIFUL JUVENILE BOOKS,
AT YOUR PRICE;
59,752 MAGNIFICENT GIFT BOOKS,
AT OUR PRICE;
BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,
ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.
Catalogues Nos. 33 and 35, free; send stamp.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 3 Beekman street,
opposite New Post office.

ELEGANT BOOKS
for
New Year's Presents
can be found at
SHELDON & COMPANY'S,
677 Broadway,
under the Grand Central Hotel.
History, Biography,
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and the most elegantly illustrated Books, in rich and durable styles of binding.

"HOLIDAY BOOKS."—A CHOICE COLLECTION OF fine Illustrated English Books, in every department of literature, in superb bindings, suitable for New Year's presents, at prices to suit the times.
JOHN PYNE, 109 Nassau street.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
549 AND 551 BROADWAY,
HAVE AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT
OF
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SUITABLE FOR
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ROME.
By Francis Wey. Containing 345 engravings on wood, designed by the most eminent artists, and a plan of Rome, with an introduction by W. W. Story. Quarto, 550 pages. Price, in morocco extra, $40.
One of the noblest volumes of recent issue is Francis Wey's splendidly illustrated quarto, descriptive of the imperial city of Rome. This superb volume is crowded with illustrations, beautifully executed and accurately delineating all the places of Rome, its palaces and its ruins, its churches and its works of art. It is a splendid memorial of the ancient city, and exhibits its treasures of art and architecture, both antique and modern, with a fulness that conveys to the imagination of those who have never visited it a [illegible] appreciation of this historical and ecclesiastical wonder.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, 549 and 551 Broadway.

THE "LEATHER-STOCKING" TALES.
By James Fenimore Cooper. One vol., 8vo. With forty illustrations by F. O. C. Darley. Cloth, gilt. Price $5.
The so-called "Leather-stocking Tales," by J. Fenimore Cooper, comprising "The Deerslayer," "The Last of the Mohicans," "The Pathfinder," "The Pioneers" and "The Prairie," each story fully and beautifully illustrated by F. O. C. Darley, are here gathered in one volume, handsomely bound, and making a superb holiday gift book.
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THE LITTLE PEOPLE OF THE SNOW.
By William Cullen Bryant. Richly and copiously illustrated by Alfred Fredericks. Printed with a tint. Small quarto, extra gilt. Price $5, morocco extra, $9.
"The Little People of the Snow" is one of the most imaginative and delightful of Mr. Bryant's poems. In this volume it appears elaborately and exquisitely illustrated—the illustrations exhibiting a fancy and invention no less striking than the poem itself. A more beautifully illustrated book has never appeared from the American press.
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THE SNOW AND SLUSH.

The Miseries and Delights of the Snowy Season.

Discontent and Disaster on the Downtown Streets Jollity and Jubilee Along the Avenues.

The snow still lies like a white mantle on the streets—a mantle that has become rather dirty from long wear It sticks deep and gritty in the car tracks, and continues to impose extra teams on the cars. It strikes in with clammy chilliness unprotected legs, and clings with glue like tenacity to women's gaiters, making the feet wet and cold and breeding by contrast colds in the head Pedestrianism on the sidewalks is not disagreeable, provided no streets are to be crossed, but in nearly every instance the heavy snowfall has defied the efforts of the crossing sweepers, and even Broadway, the great street of the city, though not entirely closed, is

A SNOW THOROUGHFARE.

Lumbering wheeled vehicles continued to plough and plunge through the salty slush, cutting up the slippery surface, so that runners are half the time scraping gravel, and thus the chief business thoroughfares are unfitted either for sleighing or wheeling. The Jehus of the Broadway stages, with frozen faces and feet, are kept warm only by the fiery impetuosity with which they fling slang and profanity at other equally lumbersome vehicles, or by the heated abuse they shower upon the heads of the policemen. There is a continual jam in Broadway, the cutters, stages, express wagons, coupes and dozens of other vehicular varieties being crowded together by the narrowed area of the street until they tie themselves into knots that no policeman, unlearned in mathematics, can unravel. Sometimes the

JEHU HAS HIS JOKE

on the policeman, as for instance:—The street was unusually clear yesterday about Eighth street when a stage driver hailed a policeman, with whom he had had a contention every day since the snowfall.

"I say, cop, there's a block up there; what am I to do?"

"A block?" says the "cop," raising himself to his full height, "I don't see no block. Where?"

"Why, Stewart's block!"

"Now you drive on, young fellow, or you'll be took in"

This is the only way the stage drivers can get their fun out of the weather. We may sympathize and condole with the horsecar driver on his pitiable condition, but never a word is heard regarding the stage driver, who, being compelled to sit, high up on his perch where the wind can have a good pick at him, to drive four horses look out for passengers and make change, is infinitely more to be commiserated. The car-driver can at least stamp his feet to keep them warm, and has a "double" with him when he is driving four horses, but the stage driver has nothing to do but trust to a merciful Providence to save his toes and nose from the frost.

In the gutters of every avenue and street in the city stand

THE SNOW BANKS,

averaging five feet in height, with a width at the base of about four feet. A patient calculation might inform us how much water all this would make, and what sort of a deluge we are keeping bottled until a sudden thaw empties it upon us. Not a sign of thaw has yet appeared, and except for the mere pailfuls which the Police Commissioners have had cleared away the whole snowfall of Thursday and Friday remains piled up in our streets, a temporary dam to a yet unformed Niagara, which is sure to sweep down upon us in event of a heavy rain or a persistent shine. But in addition to these great snow banks every housetop is carpeted three and four inches deep with snow, and over many cornices miniature glaciers hang, overarching the sidewalk and threatening to come down, like the Cottonwood mountain avalanche, of their own weight, at any moment. Some of these have presented such dangerous appearance that the police have had them pulled down, and the heavy "thud" with which the fleecy mass struck the sidewalk indicated plainly what damage this soft, carpety snow might perform upon an unguarded head. The police ought to be instructed to have housekeepers look to the

SNOW ON THEIR HOUSETOPS

at once. The heavy weight is straining upon even unusually strong rafters, and with the thaw that may come the leakage, which might be of service in case of fire, would otherwise only contribute to the already numerous discomforts of the season. The railroad snow ploughs continue to rattle up and down the tracks, and the cars continue to go with four horses and an unconscionable load of passengers. The packing in of passengers has become a science. Some of the Third avenue cars, yesterday, seemed

BURSTING OUT AT THEIR SIDES.

and it would seem to be only merciful to the car itself to unbottom it, or loosen its bands in some way, as a glutton does after dinner. When elastic cars come into use, there will be some excuse for such packing. Women were driven headlong through the passengers on the rear platforms, yesterday, by the conductors, with the force of a pile driver, and to get out from inside one had to stir the passengers about like a cannon ball among the tenpins. "Move forward there, gentlemen. Let these ladies in," persisted the energetic conductor, as he injected two more damsels into the clothes press. "I never see such people. Git forward there—up close to the stove!" and the patient, freeborn Americans whose fathers "fit" about a three-cent stamp, laughed and squeezed themselves into thinner dimensions and moved forward.

THE SLEIGHING CARNIVAL

continued, as it has been since Thursday, somewhat improved by the beating down of the snow and the consequently smoother surface. It is still unsatisfactory sleighing, however. The gritty snow clogs the runners, and heavy loads cut through it to the pavement on Fifth avenue, while it offers a very tiresome surface for the horses, so that as yet the sleighing is by no means at its best In the Park it is even worse, the snow being too deep and too unevenly drifted for any good time. With all these drawbacks, however, old sporting men say the sleighing has not been so general for at least six years. Every one who can command a box on ploughhandles, and an animal to draw it, is out with robes and furs persuading himself that "it s bully fun"?

FIFTH AVENUE.

at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, was a scene for an artist blessed with an eye for conglomerated colors and brilliant fancies. It presented, as far as the eye could see, a procession, dashing Parkward, of richly colored robes, fur headdresses, glittering bells, muffled bodies, laughing faces, cracking whips and fiery steeds. The throng was so dense that not a wheeled vehicle was allowed on the avenue. The Fifth avenue stages were turned aside and had to pursue their route up Broadway. Mounted policemen were needed to pilot ladies across the great thoroughfare through the rushing stream of vehicles. Among the pleasure takers were Charles Kerner, who drove a single bay in a Portland cutter, having his wife beside him; Mrs. Union Adams, with her family, in a magnificent family sleigh drawn by a pair of noble bays; Louis Lorillard, who drove a slashing pair of bays in a Portland cutter; J. E. Lawrence, similarly outfitted; Fred Gould, in a cutter with a long reaching road; ex-Senator Mike Norton, who handled the ribbons himself over a spanking mouse-colored team. Billy Borst, the racer, who drove a very fast bay in a cutter; Jerome Stivers, with his bay in a Dexter cutter; General Feno, behind a powerful roan. Major Beebe, with two fleet bays, and hundreds of others known on the road, in social circles and among business men. A few tandems and spike teams were out, and the new Russian bells lent novelty to the equipments.

IN THE PARK

the gay pleasure takers dashed indiscriminately about all the roadways, or stopped for a moment to watch the evolutions of the skaters on the lake, and many more continued their course out the Bloomingdale and Harlem roads, presenting a rare harvest to the innkeepers along those famed resorts. The snow is likely to last a week or more yet, and with each succeeding day it will improve, until it will become really fine sleighing. In the meantime, for fear of contingencies, it is well for all to enjoy it now The more runners upon the loose snow the sooner it will be packed into that icy hardness consistent with smooth gliding and true sleighing sport.

THE WEST FARMS SCHOOL TROUBLE.

In regard to the difficulty which at present exists in the town of West Farms, Westchester county, between the Board of Education of School District No. 4 and a goodly portion of the taxpayers, the Board of Supervisors yesterday announced its decision not to sanction the raising of $21,000 by taxation which was asked for to pay for a site selected and for laying the foundation of a new school building. It is not improbable that a mandamus will at once be applied for to compel the Supervisors to reverse their decision in the case.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY.

Fire was discovered on the third floor of No. 2?0 Bowery, occupied by M. Mawtner, dealer in fancy goods, about four o clock yesterday afternoon, but was fortunately extinguished by the inmates of the house with a loss of but $200 damage to stock. The occasion of the disaster was an escape of gas from the meter.

THE METHODIST MINISTERS.

Annihilationism Refuted—A Destructionist "Heretic" Presents His Views—Lively Debate.

Yesterday, by invitation, the Rev. M. S Terry, of Poughkeepsie, read an essay before the Methodist preachers on the doctrine of conscious existence after death, in which he handled the annihilationists' theories so effectually that it seemed, both logically and theologically, they could have no foundation to stand upon. He took up the Scriptural texts relied upon by the advocates of annihilation in support of their theories, and so dissected them or placed them in their true relations to each other that the very opposite of annihilation was proved by them. He took up also the originals of such words as, in our translation of the Bible, are rendered "life" and "death," "everlasting" and "eternal," "hell" and "grave," "soul" and "spirit," "flesh" and "body," to show the varied meaning of those words, and then, examining the theories of annihilation founded upon the words he showed the utter absurdity of giving to every such word the same meaning in every relation. As an illustration, among many others which the essayist gave, was this, where the words "wind" and "spirit" in our translation have the same Greek word in the original —"The wind bloweth where it listeth, * * * so is every one that is born of the spirit" By substituting wind for spirit the absurdity of the text and of the translation will be apparent. Mr. Terry then examined the passages of Scripture in which

THE DOCTRINE OF CONSCIOUS EXISTENCE

after death is taught, and answered the annihilationist objectors to the parabolical teachings of Jesus Christ, in which the doctrine is mainly formed by showing that the parables of the Saviour are all based upon matters of fact or of common belief among the Jews of history He who was the Truth would not teach so important a doctrine as this by any other than methods of truth and illustrations of fact. The so called parable of the rich man and Lazarus, recorded by St. Luke (xvi) was examined and found to contain all the elements of fact and none of fiction, and it is not treated as a parable either by Jesus Christ or by the evangelist Luke A comparison of it with other parables will demonstrate this position But, for argument's sake, he admitted the parabolic character of the narrative, and from that basis also drew the conclusion that conscious existence after death is taught thereby Other texts of like import were similarly treated. Mr Terry then went on to prove the absurdity of very many passages of Scripture, if we admit that physical death brings with it the extinction or annihilation of conscious existence Paul declared that to him to die was gain, but the speaker failed to see what gain he could have in view if death brought annihilation to him. The promise of Christ to the thief on the cross was mere mockery if He simply meant that that day he should be with Him in the grave instead of in Paradise. And so also of many other Scripture passages The

DURATION OF THIS CONSCIOUS EXISTENCE,

whether in bliss or woe was next examined when from various texts it was shown to be eternal, "everlasting," "for ever and ever," "without end," &c, and that the bad as well as the good have this conscious existence was also demonstrated from Scripture.

The Rev Dr True, being known to have some peculiar views on the subject, was invited to speak. In his preface he acknowledged himself a "destructionist," but not an annihilationist His theory is that God has given His law to mankind through three representative persons—Adam, Moses and Jesus Christ That with the promulgation of that law in each case the penalty of death was connected, and that it would not have been law had not a penalty been attached That death to Adam meant destruction or nothing, but that the interposition of Christ postponed the day of judgment and of punishment, and that we are now living under a dispensation of mercy, and not of judgment. That as the fires of the valley of Hinnom, from which the idea of Gehenna or hell is taken, consumed the refuse of the sacrifices so the fires of the latter which the Doctor believes to be material, will eventually consume the souls and bodies of the wicked, That the wicked dead are "reserved in darkness," or, as the Doctor otherwise expressed it, locked up in Ludlow Street Jail as it were, until the day of trial and final judgment shall take place, when they shall be turned into hell, and that, while

THE SOUL AS A SUBSTANCE SHALL EXIST.

the destruction of all its functions and faculties will take place probably gradually until all are destroyed. The Doctor did not seem to be clear in his own mind as to whether the wicked dead are now suffering any fiery punishment or not, nor did he seem to see the injustice of God keeping a criminal in prison for 4,000 years before trial. But as between God and the sinner he deems the judgment settled at death Nor could he satisfactorily explain to the brethren, on the principles of his own theory, how a just God could continue to inflict punishment upon a being whom He had previously robbed of all his functions and faculties.

DR. TRUE CLASSED AS A HERETIC

Dr. True's theories were considered so heretical that Dr. Curry courteously dissented from them and called him to order. while Mr. Corbitt fired up and declared that the utterance of such heresies should not be permitted in a body of Methodist preachers and the utterer thereof should be hustled out of the Methodist Church. Mr Corbitt was severely rebuked by several brethren for his discourteous language toward the Doctor and also toward the presiding officer whose call to order he refused to obey. Drs. Brown, Crawford and others favored the fullest liberty of speech in their meetings. Dr Crawford thought if Methodist doctrines could not bear to have the ploughshare of criticism struck deep into the subsoil they ought to know it. He did not think the meeting was at all responsible for the views of Dr. True He knew them beforehand, and it was upon his motion that the Doctor was invited to speak, but he did not subscribe in a single particular to them He thought that the circumstances were unfortunate, because reporters and others besides preachers were present. But still he was content to have such persons present, though he was himself often restrained from speaking because of the knowledge that representatives of the press were in their meetings.

THE DOCTOR A GOOD METHODIST STILL.

Dr. True explained that he did not try to hold his brethren responsible for anything he had said He thought he had been very roughly handled after having been invited to speak. He had reason to know that his views were held by a very large portion of the thinking men of British Wesleyanism and by very many in this country, and he did not think they could be successfully refuted. He was none the less a Methodist for holding those views.

NEW YEAR'S WINE.

Meeting of the National Temperance League—Speeches by Prominent Teetotallers—The Hard Drinking Done on the 1st of January.

The National Temperance Society held a public meeting in the Broadway Tabernacle church last night. A large number of persons attended, and the proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr Taylor. Mr. William E. Dodge the President, stated the object for which the meeting was called—the endeavor to suppress that growing evil, intoxication. In England the use of inebriating fluids had assumed such amazing proportions that there was much agitation as to whether their sale should not be utterly prohibited. Here the hydra head was protruding itself in every circle of society. Until the higher classes set the example and forego the decanter and wine glass, little hope of regenerating the middle and lower classes would exist. Parents and families can set a capital example on New Year's Day by not presenting to their visitors the tempting draught. Some think, "Oh, one glass won't hurt the boy;" but they forget that if the young man drinks one glass at every house he calls at the probabilities are that he will find himself in the gutter or the station house before the festive day has passed. It behooves the Christian ladies of New York to show themselves equal to the occasion this New Year—not to dread being considered inhospitable or unfashionable, but to firmly show their disfavor of potent fluids by omitting to proffer them to their friends. No gallant young man can find it in his power to refuse a glass of wine presented to him by a smiling beauty—Adam could not refuse a woman, and his descendants are foolish enough to follow his example and allow themselves to be tempted against their inclinations. He appealed to every wife and mother and sister to refrain from pressing upon their visitors the baneful cup on New Year's Day.

Bishop E. S. Janes was the next speaker. He said intemperance was the supreme vice of the civilized world. It destroyed more property ruined more constitutions, filled more dishonored graves and damned more souls than any other evil in existence, from indigestion to fire, pestilence and famine. Pestilence, war and storm were only local and occasional but intemperance is ever present, and is always on the increase. Christian philosophers and rulers seek to check the growth of this disease, but only a few seek to banish it altogether. The sober thief is convicted, the drunken one goes free, the man who murders his fellow while drunk escapes the sober assassin is hanged. This was not surprising, when whiskey influence elected so many of the judges. Man had a natural craving for stimulants when tired. That was one cause of intemperance but the financial importance of the demon at stake revenue was a still greater cause. The Bureau of Statistics at Washington shows that in 1870 $600,000,000 was paid by this revenue in the United States.

The Secretary then read a set of resolutions to the effect that a strenuous appeal be made to all particularly ladies, to refrain from placing upon their tables on Wednesday next any beverage that is of an intoxicating nature They were adopted

Dr Taylor, in a fluent and witty speech, advocated total abstinence He did not believe in those abstaining Timothys who "took a little wine for their stomach's sake" It was the first potent glass that inserted the thin edge of the wedge of misery into the heart and home of every drunkard He gave some interesting statistics as to the number of liquor stores in this city and the frightfully large amount of evil that was yearly caused by the licensing of these places In his opinion no government had a right to license the sale of intoxicating beverages, and the penalties which should be placed upon those found habitually using spirits should be increased. He earnestly called upon every Christian person to lend all aid in his or her power to crush the growth of intemperance, and especially besought his hearers to begin the good work on January 1, 1873.

FATE OF A FALLEN ONE.

The Sad End of Mrs. Hettie Adams—Inquest Over Her Body—A Verdict of Censure.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Jones, at his office in the Brooklyn County Court House, over the body of Mrs. C. Hettie Adams, the proprietress of a house of questionable repute at 56 East Twelfth street, New York.

On Christmas Eve, it will be remembered, the deceased came to Brooklyn in a coach with a Brooklynite, whose name is said to be Crummie, and left him at the corner of Atlantic and Flatbush avenues. She then turned to go to her home, but when the coach reached the corner of Myrtle avenue and Washington street the driver, William Gallagher, was thrown from his seat, and the horses being unrestrained, started down Washington street and

WENT OFF THE PIER

with the coach and Mrs Adams in it.

Considerable inquiry has been made as to who the gentleman was with whom Mrs. Adams came to Brooklyn, and nearly every prominent politician in Brooklyn who has been seen one time or another crossing the ferry has been suspected It was supposed that the name of the person would come out on the inquest, but the Coroner did not think it would further the ends of justice by calling the gentleman as a witness

THE CORONER SPEAKS

Before proceeding with the investigation the Coroner addressed the jury as follows —

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—I will now proceed to investigate the cause of the death of a person known by the name of C Hettie Adams. The investigation covered by public rumor is, perhaps, as familiar to you as it is to me, and I would here state that I have no facts which can be relied upon, for no one has been sworn and all that I know is from the various contradictory rumors which have been circulated I therefore approach the case as you do and it is simply my duty to investigate the cause of death and protect the lives of our citizens, in

JUSTICE TO THE DEAD

and justice to the community, and I would state here that it matters not with me as a public official whether the parties upon whom these inquests are to be held are the lowest of God's creation or the highest in the community I should mete out the same justice and I do not consider it a part of my duty to investigate their previous life My duty is to inquire into the cause of death. Now I do not deem it necessary to inquire into the

CHARACTER OF THE DECEASED

and I therefore propose to inquire simply into the cause of her death, commencing at the cause of the accident.

These rumors which have been circulated have even reached the church pews, and on the part of the Coroner bribery has been charged My wife overheard a conversation in church, where it was said that the Coroner had been bribed to

SUPPRESS THE FACTS

in the case All the facts connected with the cause of the death of the deceased shall be brought out but as to going back and tracing the history of this girl from her childhood up, in order to satisfy the morbid curiosity and prurient tastes of the public, that is something I shall not do, for I would

SOONER SACRIFICE MY OFFICE.

What that has to do with the case is beyond my comprehension I take her case as I would take that of any other person and inquire into the cause of the death I shall now proceed with the investigation

THE OWNER OF THE COACH

Mr Albert B Jamison, the owner of the coach, testified as follows.—

I live at 119 Leroy street, New York am a livery stable keeper I rent out carriages have no rule as to the character of the persons who hire them we let them to any one who pays for them, remember furnishing deceased with a carriage on the night of the 23d it left my stables at about half past eleven A. M, in the charge of William Gallagher, a driver, he has been in my employ nearly four years, his character as a driver is good he is a temperate man and a steady workman, I would trust my own life in his hands as driver, it was a valuable team and carriage which he had charge of have furnished deceased with carriages before to come to Brooklyn, I do not attach the slightest blame to the driver for the loss of my property, I estimate my loss at $2,500

THE DRIVER'S EVIDENCE.

William Gallagher, sworn, said —

I live at 150 West Thirty third street, New York, am a coachman I work for Fulton & Johnson, of West Twenty [illegible] remember going out on an order on the 23d inst. started about half past eleven o clock in the morning I went to 56 West Twelfth street, went from there to Westcott's Express Company came over to Brooklyn at about twelve o clock at night, deceased was in the carriage when I came to Brooklyn, there was one more person beside, a male, I drove to about Flatbush avenue in Brooklyn I drove near Atlantic and Flatbush avenues when I arrived there the gentleman got out of the carriage and I went on my way home, I was sober, had drank no liquor as far as I know the occupants of the carriage were sober, there was no quarrelling in the carriage, the parting of the parties was friendly and sociable, I forgot to say that I came to Brooklyn before that day in the afternoon, deceased was in the carriage on my way home at night drove down Fulton avenue towards the Hall when I got to the corner of Myrtle avenue and Washington street the fore wheel of the carriage got into a switch in the railroad track and jolted me off held on to the lines till I found there was danger of the carriage running over me, then let go, I couldn't manage the horses got up as quick as possible and followed them down Washington street to the dock couldn't say if the occupant of the carriage screamed for the carriage was too far from me was injured not very badly never had an accident of that kind before it is not my business to know the character of the persons in the carriage

AN EYE WITNESS

next testified —

I reside at 1702 Fulton street, Brooklyn, and am a coachman I saw the accident think it was about one o clock when it occurred, was sitting in my coach at the City Hall square this was just opposite to where the accident happened. there was another driver with me, I made a remark to this driver in reference to the style of the team I put my head to the door and watched the team and when it reached the corner of Myrtle avenue and Fulton street I saw the coach give a switch to one side and the driver fall off they were coming along on a nice jog I jumped out followed the team down Washington street the team was about twenty paces ahead of me I kept the chase up to about Nassau street in going down the grade from Nassau street they left me behind at Water street I met a watchman, and he told me they had

JUST GONE OFF THE DOCK,

at that time a policeman came and told him there was somebody in the coach, I got a row boat, and when I got round to the front of the dock and the horses had then got from under the coach the policeman got his arm round the woman and pulled her out and then on to the dock she was then taken to the station house on a stretcher the policeman shot one of the horses because some one said he would be no good in following the carriage down Washington street I did not hear any screams the first time I spoke to the driver was at the dock I was right up alongside of him, I think, to the best of my opinion, the man was sober. I consider the switches at the corners of Myrtle avenue, Washington street and Fulton street as being liable to upset a carriage and dangerous. they are liable to throw the drivers. I was watching the team at the time and believe that was the cause of the accident. drivers generally consider that a dangerous place to drive over I saw the man thrown head first there is a string piece at the edge of the dock but not sufficient to prevent a carriage from going over, there is no protection.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE CORONER.

The Coroner then said:—

With this evidence I propose to close the case. I have traced the deceased from the time the carriage left the stable, and have shown you that she was twice in the city during the day I have shown you that the driver was a sober intelligent, careful and responsible man, that he was not under the influence of liquor at the time of the accident, and that the accident was occasioned by the wheels getting caught in the railroad track and throwing the driver from the box that he struggled with the horses until his life was jeopardized. They then ran down Washington street and over the dock into the water which resulted in the death of the deceased I have shown you by the witness, McBride, that he followed the carriage with a rapidity and zeal which was commendable on such a cold night, and rescued the carriage and body of the deceased. I have shown you that these switches are dangerous to carriages and wagons and are liable to throw drivers from their seats and cause accidents also that there is no protection at the foot of Washington street and several horses and coaches have gone off this dock, that there is an inclined plane at the end about six feet in length, which inclines towards the water, and the stringpiece is ineffective to prevent accidents of this kind. If you deem, gentlemen of the jury, that this is sufficient evidence to enable you to form a just and intelligent verdict I will close the case and leave it in your charge If, on the other hand, you desire the relatives and the gentleman who was in the coach be called as witnesses, as well as the inmates of the house in which she resided, in order to arrive at a verdict, I have these parties within call and will produce them for you

The jurors replied that they had sufficient evidence and could render their verdict upon what they had heard.

THE VERDICT.

The jury returned the following verdict:—

"We find that Mrs. C. Hettie Adams came to her death by drowning, by being run away with in a coach driven by William Gallagher on the 24th inst. We exonerate the driver from all blame, and consider the switches illy constructed at the corner of Myrtle avenue and Washington street. They catch the wheels of the coaches, cause the horses to take fright and throw the drivers from their seats. We censure those having control of the dock at the foot of Washington street, there being no protection to prevent horses and vehicles from going off the dock."

A PAIR OF MUSICAL THIEVES.

George Warren and Charles Dougherty, Italian musicians, from Stumptown, became enamored of a handsome silver mounted eight keyed flute, belonging to a Market street saloon keeper, and stole it For the next year they will finger a different instrument in the State Prison, at Trenton. Joseph Zeigler, another saloon larcenist was sent to Trenton for six months. A number of other cases of lesser note were disposed of

UNDER THE WHEELS.

While Margaret Flinn was crossing the railroad bridge over Spuyten Duyvel Creek, about four o clock yesterday afternoon, she was struck and instantly killed by the engine of a passing train.

RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

Lecture by Dr. Louis Buechner—The Question Viewed in the Light of Natural Science—Justice of the Political and Social Inferiority of Women—The Relation of Male to Female—Woman in Every Way Equal to Man—She Has as Good a Right to Suffrage as the Negro—How She is Making Great Progress in the Sciences—The Lecturer in Favor of the Rule of the Amazons

Turner Hall, Nos 66 and 68 East Fourth street, was crowded last evening to its utmost capacity by a highly respectable, intellectual and enthusiastic audience, who congregated to listen to a lecture advertised to be delivered by the eminent German philosopher and naturalist, Dr. Louis Buechner The evening's entertainment was held under the auspices of the German Woman's Suffrage Association, of which Miss Mela Volkman is secretary. The President is changed at every meeting

Nearly one half of the audience were ladies, who were quite enthusiastic, as the subject most deeply concerned them The lecturer introduced himself and was received with a round of applause He at once jumped into the subject of his discourse and spoke as follows —

We divide all mankind into two large classes, and call the one the weak sex, the other the strong This designation leads, in nearly every instance to entirely erroneous views; for there are very many women who neither in moral power or in physical strength, nor yet in the power of self-government, are man's inferiors. In discussing the question of the justice of the political and social inferiority of woman we are generally referred to nature, and are told that this inferiority is founded upon and necessitated by the laws of nature But a closer examination of nature, in the light of science, produces an entirely different result—the more so when we consider that man, as such, does not occupy an exceptional position, but that he has risen gradually out of it as its highest organic production Thus we see that the separation of the sexes, caused by the principle of the division of labor so pronouncedly visible in mankind is by no means a fixed principle of nature but that on the contrary so-called sexless generation is almost universal in the lowest classes of organized beings

In monogamistic countries we notice only a small surplus of male births, which are, however, afterward annihilated through other causes, whereas in the polygamistic States of the East far more girls than boys are born, and in polyandric communities (where there are several husbands to one wife) the boys exceed the girls This alone proves that in nature the male and female principle balances each other.

While in many species the male is the stronger and more active element it is by no means to be accepted as the rule Frequently we notice the reverse, where the female is superior to the male There exist a number of lower animals with whom the much smaller and weaker male is merely an appendix or parasite of the female, existing on or in the body of the latter But also among the higher organized species the male is frequently the female's inferior in size, strength and importance

Natural history furnishes numerous instances of this fact It is true our opponents say that all this proves nothing in the case of man But history as well, furnishes us with numerous examples of this kind, and relates to us many instances in which woman is man's superior in power and ability as well as in her position in the State and in her general influence True numerous as such instances are, they may be looked at as exceptional, but nevertheless they go to prove that the inferior position of woman is not as the opponents of woman's emancipation would have it founded on natural law, a necessity established once and forever, and therefore not to be done away with. If, therefore, we would find the real cause of this subordination of woman we must go back to the earliest state of human society Just as to day we observe that the largest, most man-like animals (e. g., the gorilla) divide their family duties thus the male defends his family against outside influences enemies, &c while the female nurses and rears the young Similar to this it was no doubt with the first human beings Out of this state of things, in the long course of time the greater strength of men and the almost slave like condition of women developed itself It ought to be evident, however, that as this is inherited from our barbarous ancestors it is not fit for the present age, which has for its motto, "Universal equality"

The present era has given to the negro the right of suffrage, while, as a rule the white woman is in every way his superior in intellect and culture If the formation of woman's brain shows some disadvantages as compared to that of man, the emotional faculties being more developed than those of the intellect, it certainly should not be put to her account There can be no doubt that through a better education, more like that of man, the brain of woman will be materially changed. But even at present the educated woman is mentally far superior to the uncultivated man. It would therefore appear as the greatest injustice to give to this man through the ballot, the power to decide the weal or woe of his country whereas to woman, in so many cases much more able all participation in the affairs of State is denied. Naturally this question of woman suffrage is of more importance for America, where women are said to be men's equals if not their superiors in education and intellect than for Europe where the "Woman Question" is only talked of as a matter relating to the social position of women and of their facilities of securing a profession and a living.

As regards this last point the field before us is broad and fertile, and there is most likely no profession in which woman under circumstances could not do as well, if not better than many men Even the literary and scientific pursuits are adapted to women as the increasing number of medical students among them amply proves and no doubt females will become more apt and better qualified as time advances.

That they are already competent to be good physicians able politicians philosophers, artists, &c., history and everyday life fully demonstrates. If compared to those of man these cases seem few we need only recall the different position of woman in the State as well as in society and cease to wonder at this fact Furthermore, there seems little doubt that even when woman is socially and politically fully man's equal it will not make much difference and that then as now, the greater part of women will find their chief object in life in their home and the care and education of their children.

But this certainly ought not to keep us from making the road smooth for those who either cannot fulfil this duty or do not want to, nor yet feel themselves capable of accomplishing something higher and nobler. It ought to make us do away with such prejudices, which meet woman in all her works, menial and intellectual.

Let woman earn her own living and be as independent of the world the same as men How different will matrimony be then How much better and nobler! No girl will then take the first one that offers, only for the sake of getting married, but will choose only then when the future promises more love, more happiness than the present. Husband and wife will no longer exist as it were like master and slave, but become equals friends, and will mutually respect each other's rights and duties.

Liberty, equality and mutuality produce the air in which alone happy and healthy unions can exist. It is evident that matrimony so much changed for the better must have a most salutary influence on the condition of the following generations as every one must admit that a change for the better in all our social relations depends almost entirely on more rational and better unions of men and women.

The lecturer concluded with the celebrated words of Goethe —

"Das ewig weibliche zieht uns hinan." (The female genius will draw us on high)

THE GREELEY WILL CASE.

More Litigious Complications—The Contestants Pushing Forward the Will Executed in 1871.

Another phase in the litigation consequent upon the wills of the late Mr Horace Greeley was developed in the Surrogate Court at White Plains, Westchester county yesterday morning It appears that a citation had been served by counsel for the contestants on the Misses Greeley to appear and show cause why the will executed in 1871 should not be admitted to probate Since the serving, however, an understanding has been arrived at by counsel on both sides by which it was decided to allow the case to proceed in its present status, the 17th 14th and 15th [illegible] having been designated by Surrogate Coffin for that purpose Meantime it is agreed upon by counsel that evidence will then also be offered in support of the will of 1871, which has already been [illegible]

By mutual agreement of opposing counsel the Surrogate appointed Messrs John E. Williams and William M. Skinner appraisers of the personal estate of the deceased in the case in which John T. Cleaveland has heretofore been appointed administrator *pendente lite*. Mr. Skinner, who is the special guardian of Miss Gabrielle M. Greeley under the last will, was named in a similar capacity by the Surrogate in reference to the instrument executed in 1871.

GERMAN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Meeting at the Astor House—Resolutions in Favor of Compulsory Teaching of German Passed by Twelve Gentlemen.

A meeting of a number of influential business men, in response to a call by circulars, was held last evening at the Astor House to consult as to the best means to be employed to induce the Board of Education to introduce German as one of the regular studies in the common schools of the city Among the gentlemen present were Dr Adolph G Dung, General James R. O'Beirne, J R. Dillon, Dr H S. Hewett, Dr. A L Vandewater, G W Stemmetz, Anton DeLeyle and Dr Raborg General O'Beirne stated the object of the call briefly, and asserted that as a general thing the German language was not taught in the public schools of the city except with qualifications, and a Commissioner to whom he broached the subject stated that it would not be wise to raise any excitement on the subject What he and those associated with him desired was that the language should be taught daily in all the schools and not only where such instruction is petitioned for by a certain number of German residents. General O'Beirne was selected as chairman, and Mr Dillon was chosen secretary He charged that the Commissioners had dodged the question by giving

HALF A LOAF ONLY,

and as a careful examination of the hours of study showed a leeway of half an hour, there was no reason why it should not be devoted to German instruction

Resolutions declaring that, to more closely affiliate the children of other nationalities with the Germans, it is necessary that a knowledge of the German language should be acquired, and to accomplish this the language should be taught daily without any qualifications as a regular study, were submitted by the Chairman The resolutions also recommended the appointment of an Executive Committee to draft an address urging such a course before the Board of Education, and to call

A MASS MEETING

for the said object Dr Raborg a Twenty second ward trustee, thought this movement was unnecessary, as on the application of thirty parents German, French or any other language could be introduced in the grammar schools, but not in the primaries For his part he could not support the movement especially when the attendance is so small (there were but twelve gentlemen in attendance) Dr Raborg moved to adjourn and submit the resolutions to a future meeting. The Chair ruled him out of order, as he had not been invited to be present Dr. Raborg presented the circular inviting him to attend, and the Chairman apologized The amendment was lost, and the original resolutions were adopted A committee of five was appointed to present the address to the Commissioners of Education and take any further necessary action

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

GOODRIDGE—ADRIANCE—In New York, on Saturday, December 28, 1872, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev Thomas De Witt, D. D, Dr. JOHN C. GOODRIDGE, Jr, of Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, to Miss M ADRIANCE, daughter of the late Isaac Adriance

KIMBALL—HOWK—On Tuesday, December 24, 1872, at New Rochelle, by Rev L J. Coutant, GEORGE E. KIMBALL, of Watertown, N Y, to FRANK HOWK of Salt River, Mich

MILFORD—MOLTENO—On Saturday December 28, 1872, by the Rev E C. MacManus, MARC H MILFORD to MARY L. MOLTENO, both of London, England

STEVENSON—MINGOLE—On Saturday, December 28, 1872, by the Rev Mr Murphy, HUGH STEVENSON, late of Johnston, Scotland, to ANNIE MINGOLE, late of Liverpool, England

TURNER—WINSLOW.—At New Bedford, Mass, on Wednesday, December 25, by the Rev Dr Quint, CORTEZ K. TURNER, of Brooklyn, N Y, to KATE H WINSLOW, of New Bedford.

VREELAND—MERSEREAU—On Tuesday December 24, by Rev James Brownlee, C S VREELAND to GERTRUDE A, daughter of Alfred and Sophia J. Mersereau, all of Staten Island.

Died.

ABERDEE—On Sunday, December 29, in Boston, MARY, wife of Henry Aberdee.

Funeral will take place to-day (Tuesday), at ten o clock A. M., from St Stephen's church, Twenty eighth street, New York to Calvary Cemetery

BAHR.—On Sunday evening December 29 CARL G BAHR, son of Carsten and Anna Bahr, aged 14 years, 2 months and 5 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, 77 Frankfort street, on Tuesday, December 31 at one o clock P. M.

BRADLEY—Suddenly, WALTER BRADLEY, of England, aged 37 years

Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Perseverance Lodge, No 6?2, F and A. M, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 317 West Thirty sixth street, on Thursday, January 1 at one o clock P. M.

BUTLER.—On Sunday, December 29, 1872, SUSAN BUTLER, aged 72 years and 11 months.

Funeral December 31, at the residence of her son, W. H. Butler, at two P. M., at 18 Fourth place, South Brooklyn

CAMPBELL—On Friday, December 27, FREDERICK A. CAMPBELL, eldest son of Jacob Campbell

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, December 31, at twelve o'clock, from the residence of his father, 556 Fifth avenue

CAVE.—On Monday, December 30, JAMES CAVE, after a short but severe illness, at his residence, 329 East Thirtieth street.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

COLLONS.—In this city on Monday, December 30, JOHN COLLONS, a native of Maryborough, Queens county, Ireland, in the 31st year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his brother, 236 East Forty-seventh street, on Wednesday, January 1. Friends and relatives are invited to attend

CORNELL.—In Brooklyn, E D, on Saturday, December 28, 1872, CAROLINE, beloved wife of Charles C Cornell and eldest daughter of George D. and Elizabeth J. Higgs, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, December 31 at one o'clock P. M., from her late residence 271 Hewes street.

COX—On Saturday, December 28, MARY ANN, wife of James Cox, aged 45 years and 5 months

Services will be held at her late residence, 37 York street, Jersey City, on Tuesday evening, at half past seven The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery by Wednesday morning's train

DODD—On Saturday, December 28, JANE DODD, aged 68 years

Funeral will take place from the residence of her son George W Dodd corner of Ocean and Myrtle avenues Greenville, N J, at ten o'clock A M on Tuesday, December 31. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. Friends of the family are invited to attend

DONOVAN.—On Monday, December 30, Mrs DONOVAN in the [illegible] year of her age

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son in-law Francis O Keefe, No. 3 Attorney street, and thence to Calvary Cemetery

DOUGHERTY.—Suddenly on Monday, December 30 WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, at his late residence, 222 Clinton street. Notice of funeral hereafter

DOWNEY.—On Sunday December 29, MICHAEL DOWNEY a native of Ballyscreen, county Derry, Ireland, in the 60th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence 15 Elizabeth street, on Tuesday morning, December 31, at half past nine o clock: thence to the Church of the Transfiguration, corner of Mott and Park streets, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment immediately after services. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend

DOYLE.—In Brooklyn on Sunday, December 29, 1872, infant son of John and Mary Ann Doyle.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, December 31, at two o'clock, from 585 Flatbush avenue.

DOYLE—On Sunday December 29, MATILDA, wife of Timothy Doyle, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 114 West Seventeenth street, on Tuesday, December 31 at half past twelve o'clock P M. Her remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

DUNN.—In Williamsburg, on Saturday, December 28, MARY ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of Michael Dunn, aged 29 years.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at two o'clock, from 41 Taylor street

EAGAN—On Sunday December 29, after a lingering illness, MARY, relict of Hugh Eagan, in the 61st year of her age.

The friends of the family and those of her sons, William, Hugh and Michael, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Tuesday, December 31, at one o clock P M, from her late residence, No 200 East Forty-fourth street. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

EARLE.—At Catasauqua, Pa, on Saturday, December 28, 1872, ALETTA MARIA, only daughter of Rev. Cornelius Earle.

The remains will be at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Justus E. Earle 113 Waverley place, on Tuesday evening and will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment on Wednesday morning by the quarter to eleven train.

EARLY—On Monday December 30, at half past eleven o'clock P. M., SUSANNAH EARLY, aged 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the friends of Terrance, James and Peter Donnigan, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, December 31, at one o'clock, from the residence of her parents No. 4?7 West Thirty-fourth street.

FLOYD—On Friday, December 27, JULIA A., wife of William Floyd, and daughter of the late Charles D. Halleck, of Stony Brook, L. I.

The remains will be taken to Setauket L. I., for burial and relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the services, at the residence of her brother in law, John Elderkin, on Wednesday, January 1, at two P M

FYFHERS—After a lingering illness, ELLEN FYFHERS, native of Banagher, King's county, Ireland

The relatives and friends of her brothers Patrick and Michael, and uncles Thomas Larkin and William Frophy are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her mother 302 East Thirty-seventh street, on Tuesday, December 31, at one o'clock.

GIANELLA.—On Monday, December 30, 1872, ANGELINE SNYDER, beloved wife of G. Gianella, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Roman Catholic church, corner of Warren and Hicks streets, on Thursday, January 2, at ten o'clock A M, where a mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of her soul, and from thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush, for interment

GAUL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, December 30, ANDREW K GAUL, aged 48 years and 11 days

Funeral on Wednesday, January 1, at two o'clock, from 656 Warren street, Brooklyn The remains will be taken to Hudson N Y, for interment

HALIFAX—At Philadelphia, on Thursday December 26, 1872 in the 40th year of his age, JAMES G. HALIFAX, formerly of London, England

HALLIGAN—On Monday, December 30, JAMES HALLIGAN, aged 2 years, 4 months and 21 days

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 290 West Eleventh street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock

HARISON—On Sunday, December 29, FRANCIS HENRY, son of William B. and Amanda Harison, aged 6 years and 3 months

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, 152d street, north side, three doors west of the Boulevard, on Tuesday, the 31st inst, at three o'clock P. M.

HASSETT.—On Sunday, December 29, TIMOTHY HASSETT, a native of Cork, Ireland, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 31 Depeyster street, thence to St. Andrew's church, Duane street, on Tuesday, December 31, at ten o'clock A. M, and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

HERBERT—On Monday morning, December 30, CASSIE wife of Peter Herbert

Further announcement in daily papers

HERMANCE.—On Thursday, December 26, at St Francis Hospital, Jersey City, N J, LEWIS N HERMANCE, of Kingston, N Y, in the 56th year of his age

Funeral services at his late residence, Kingston, N. Y., on Tuesday, December 31, at two P M

HOADLEY—On Saturday, December 28, 1872, Dr. L A HOADLEY, of paralysis, in the 49th year of his age

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence 91 Eighth avenue, on Tuesday at one o'clock The remains will be interred at Yonkers, Wednesday morning

HOPPER—On Monday, December 30, 1872, of diphtheria, ELIZABETH TAYLOR HOPPER, infant daughter of Henry Thomas and Elizabeth Mundy Hopper aged 1 year, 11 months and 12 days

The funeral to take place at half past twelve o'clock, this (Tuesday) afternoon, from her late residence, 209 East Twenty sixth street

HOSKINS—At New Rochelle, N Y, on Monday, December 30, 1872, CHARLES GUITERAS, infant son of Blanca G and Lieutenant J D C Hoskins, United States Army

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Major John Deane, New Rochelle, on Tuesday, 31st inst, at one o clock P M

Cuban and St Louis papers please copy.

KENT—On Sunday evening December 29, GEORGE ROWELL, son of Charles N and Julia A Kent, aged 1 year

Funeral on Tuesday, December 31, at half past one P M from the residence of his parents, 23 West 130th street. Train from Grand Central depot at one o'clock

LARKIN—At Dorset, Vt, on Friday, December 27 HARMON H. LARKIN, Esq.

LYNES—In Brooklyn on Sunday, December 29, J ROWLAND son of Stephen C and Caroline S. Lynes, in the 9th year of his age

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents. No. 136 Henry street on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at half past two o clock P M

MAHAR—On Saturday, December 28, 1872, HENRY W. MAHAR, eldest son of Philip H and Honoria Mahar, aged 3 years and 11 months

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at three o'clock from the residence of his parents, Emerald street, Astoria, L. I.

MANEE—On Monday, December 30 1872, NICHOLAS C. MANEE, youngest son of Nicholas C and Mary E Manee, aged 1 year. 11 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 51 Charlton street, on Thursday morning, January 2, 1873, at ten o'clock.

MARTIN—At Mount Vernon, N Y, on Saturday, December 28, MARY A, wife of Edward Martin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Tuesday, at three o'clock P. M. Cars leave the Grand Central depot via New York and New Haven Railroad at 1 25 P M Carriages will be in attendance at the Mount Vernon depot on arrival of train.

MEGILL—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, December 29, Captain W W. MEGILL, in the 52d year of his age.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 27 Willow place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 31st, at one o'clock P. M., without further notice.

McCABE—On Monday, December 30, 1872 HUGH McCABE, aged 55, a native of parish of Drumrilly, county of Leitrim townland of Daughrin

His friends and those of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 178 Elizabeth street, on Wednesday, January 1 1873 at ten o clock A. M, sharp.

McKIERNAN—The members of the Sarsfield Association of Hoboken, N J, are hereby notified to meet at their hall on Tuesday, December 31, at one o'clock P M. sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, W McKiernan.

THOS. BOURKE, President.

McKINNON.—On Sunday, December 29, at the residence of his parents 14 Varick place, CHARLES E., only son of Allan and Catharine McKinnon, aged 16 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends of the family and the members of the T. A. B Society, No. 1. are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, on Tuesday, December 31, at one o'clock

Ottawa (Canada) papers please copy.

O'BRIEN—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, December 28, 1872, after a short illness, WILLIAM HENRY O'BRIEN, son of Henry O Brien, aged 19 years and 6 months

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Henry O'Brien, 62 Flushing avenue, on Tuesday, December 31, at two o'clock

PERKINS—On Friday, December 27, DENNIS PERKINS, aged 69 years

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No 42 West Forty sixth street, on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at ten o clock A M.

PHILLIPS.—In this city, on Saturday evening, December 28 at his residence, 121 West Twentieth street, SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, in the 53d year of his age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of Twentieth street and Sixth avenue, on Tuesday next, December 31, at one o clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

REED.—On Monday, December 30, at the residence of his mother, 198 Leonard street, Brooklyn, E. D, JOHN H REED, aged 24 years and 21 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SAGER.—On Monday, December 30, after a lingering illness, ANN, wife of Richard Sager, in the 41st year of her age

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, January 2, 1873, at one o clock P. M., from her late residence, 236 Second avenue.

SARGEANT—On Sunday evening, December 29, THOMAS SARGEANT, in the 51st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 261 South Second street, Brooklyn, E D, on Thursday, January 2, at half past ten o'clock A. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

SAVAGE.—On Sunday, December 29, JOHN SAVAGE, aged 73 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 1,289 Broadway, corner of Thirty-fifth street, this (Tuesday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

SMITH—On Monday, December 30, Mrs. EDMUND B SMITH, in the 66th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in law, H. C. Webb, 421 Franklin avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, January 1, 1873, at three o'clock P. M.

SOLOMON—ELLA F., daughter of Nathan and Minnie Solomon, at the age of 2 years and 4 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 229 East Eighteenth street, at ten A. M, on Tuesday, the 31st inst.

STAGG.—Suddenly, on Sunday, December 29 at Elizabeth, N. J, Mrs. SARAH C STAGG, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William S. Runk, New Sales street, Elizabeth, on Tuesday, December 31, at eleven o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Trenton for interment. Trains leave, via Central Railroad, foot of Liberty street, at 9 and 9:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting upon arrival of trains.

STANBURY—Suddenly, on Sunday, December 29, MARY MILES, the beloved wife of Andrew M. Stanbury, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No 158 Ninth avenue, on Tuesday, December 31, at one o'clock P. M.

STUART—On Tuesday, December 24, JANE E. STUART in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. John's chapel, Varick street, on Tuesday, the 31st inst. at one P. M

TAYLOR.—On Saturday, December 28, after a short illness, at the residence of Mr. Henry W. Cowdin, Brooklyn, Mr. HOBERT TAYLOR, of Mount Holly, N. J, in the 45th year of his age.

Funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, 31st inst., from St. Paul's church, Newark, N. J.

TURNURE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, December 28, JOHN TURNURE, Jr., son of John and Susan E. Turnure, of this city.

USHER.—On Sunday December 29, 1872, at his residence, 228 West Thirty fourth street, ROBERT USHER, in the 50th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WALLACE.—On Sunday, December 29, 1872, JAMES WALLACE, a native of the parish of Dromin, county Limerick, Ireland.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-day (Tuesday) at one o'clock, from his late residence, 945 Third avenue.

WARD—On Sunday, December 29, ROSE WARD, daughter of James Price, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, 324 Mott street, to-day (Tuesday), at two o'clock.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Recurrence of the Stringency in the Money Market.

The Rate on Call Ranges from 1-16 to 1-4 Per Cent.

"SETTLING-DAY" IN LONDON.

Monetary Activity, with Closing Buoyancy and a Sharp Advance in United States Bonds.

THE GOLD MARKET UNSETTLED

Down a Quarter and Up a Quarter, with a Wind-Up at 112.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S RESIGNATION.

Depression at the Stock Exchange Following the Report and a Subsequent Reaction and Rally.

"A GOOD ENOUGH MORGAN."

WALL STREET, MONDAY, Dec. 30—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day cotton was in good demand and from ⅛c. a ¼c. per lb. higher for both "spot" and "future." Flour was firm. Wheat was decidedly more active and firm, at an advance of 2c. a 3c. per bushel, while corn was dull and unchanged.

COMPARISON OF THE IMPORTS.

The following shows the imports, exclusive of specie, at the port of New York for the week ending December 28 and since the beginning of the year:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Dry goods	$1,243,643	$1,097,279	$977,472
General mdse	3,631,013	3,814,872	3,598,287
Total for week	$4,874,656	$4,912,151	$4,575,759
Prev. reported	294,439,736	347,674,332	414,154,832
Since Jan. 1	$299,314,392	$372,586,483	$418,730,591

THE FOREIGN MARKET.

The quotations of the London market show a remarkable advance in United States securities, the '67's having risen ¼ per cent, the new fives ¼ per cent and the '65's ½ per cent during the day. Consols were steady and Eries feverish, the latter opening strong and advancing to 51¼ but falling off to 50½ at the close. Two more failures in Erie contracts were reported, which were doubtless on the "short" side. To-day being "ultimo," or the second settling day of the month, a sudden spasm visited

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET

in connection with the settlements at the Stock Exchange, and the rate on prime securities advanced to 5¾ per cent against 5 per cent at the Bank of England, which institution was the gainer of £52,000 by the differences in its favor in the settlements among the brokers. The Paris quotations show a further and considerable decline in rentes, the effect of preparations to meet the payment of the next instalment of the French indemnity, which is due on the 1st of January. The London quotations were not affected by this latter influence, for the reason that Germany will at the same time pay out in liquidation of her war loans more than will be received from France. The new French loan was quoted 2¾ per cent premium in London.

THE TREASURY PROGRAMME FOR JANUARY.

The Treasury programme for the ensuing month is essentially the same as that of December. The transactions of the current week are moved one day backward, owing to the occurrence of New Year's on Wednesday. The programme is as follows:—

Gold sales.		Bond purchases.	
Friday, Jan. 3	$1,000,000	Thursday, Jan. 2	$1,000,000
Thursday, Jan. 9	1,000,000	Wednesday, Jan. 8	1,000,000
Thursday, Jan. 16	1,000,000	Wednesday, Jan. 15	1,000,000
Thursday, Jan. 23	1,000,000	Wednesday, Jan. 22	1,000,000
Thursday, Jan. 30	1,000,000	Wednesday, Jan. 29	1,000,000
Total	$5,000,000	Total	$5,000,000

MONEY STRINGENT.

In the money market there was a renewal of the stringency, attended by the exaction of extravagant rates of interest for the use of money in call loans. The average of the day's business was at ¼ and interest, but in a flurry about half-past two o'clock the rate advanced to 3-16 a ¼ per cent, although it fell off later to 1-16 and interest. Commercial paper was neglected and nominal, prime names being quoted 12 per cent discount. Foreign exchange was unaltered at the desk, but heavy and lower for actual business, which was on the basis of 109¼ for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling and 110¼ for sight bills.

GOLD UNSETTLED—111¾ A 112¼ A 112.

The gold market was unsettled and alternately weak and strong under the various conflicting influences which the day developed. With the earlier heaviness of the foreign exchanges and the activity in the money market the price fell off to 111¾, but with the announcement of activity and an advance in money in London the market advanced to 112¼, receding later in the day to 111⅞, when this spasm was explained as an incident of settling day, and when our bonds in London underwent so sudden and large an advance as reported at the close, the last sales occurring at a later reaction to 112. The upward turn was also helped by the statement that Secretary Boutwell had tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 15th of February, and the subsequent reaction was also influenced by

A WASHINGTON PROPHECY

that his successor would be Assistant Secretary Richardson, who, in the gold-selling, debt-paying and Syndicate business, has been, and will be identified with the steadfast policy of the present régime in the Treasury Department. The sub-treasury paid out $825,000 on account of coin interest, $35,000 on account of currency interest and $5,700 on account of redeemed five-twenties. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	111¾	2 P. M.	112⅛
10:30 A. M.	111⅞	2:30 P. M.	112
11 A. M.	112	2:50 P. M.	111⅞
12 M.	112⅛	2:55 P. M.	112
12:53 P. M.	112⅛	3 P. M.	111⅞ a 112
1 P. M.	112⅛		

In the gold loan market the rates for carrying were 6 and 7 per cent, 7 gold and 1-32. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$37,553,000
Gold balances	1,510,645
Currency balances	1,775,590

The Gold Exchange voted to adjourn to-day and to-morrow at 3 o'clock P. M. simultaneously with the Stock Exchange.

THE RAILROAD BONDS.

The railroad bonds were in steady demand, but actual business was at a fractional yielding in prices. The Union Pacific firsts were exceptionally strong and active, with an advance to 91. The following were the bids at the call:—

New York Cen 6's, 1883	97½	Chic & N W con bds	93
New York Cen 6's, r e	92	Chic & N W exten bds	91
New York Cen 6's, sub	92	Chic & N W 1st m	98
New York Cen 7's, '75	100½	Iowa Midland 8's, 1st m	95
New York Cen 7's, c, '76	100½	Han & St Jo l g	100
New York Cen 7's, '65-'76	100¼	Del, Lack & West 1st m	98
Erie 1st m, extended	100	Del, Lack & West 2d m	94
Erie 7's, 2d m, '79	97½	Tol & Wab 1st m, ex	98
Erie 7's, 3d m, '83	95	Tol & W 1st m, St L div	93½
Erie 7's, 4th m, '80	92½	Tol & Wab 2d m	91½
Erie 7's, 5th m, '88	90	Tol & Wab equip bds	84
Long Dock bonds	91	Gt West 1st m, 1888	95
Buff, N Y & E 1st m, '77	93	Gt West 2d m, 1893	86½
Hud R 7's, 2d m, s f, '85	102½	Galena & Chic 2d m	96
Hud R 7's, 3d m, '75	100	Chic, R I & Pac	
Harlem 7's, 1st m	100	Morris & Essex 1st m	103
Alb & Sus 1st bds	98½	Morris & Essex 2d m	97½
Alb & Sus 2d bds	94½	N J Cen 1st m, n	103
Mich Cen 8's, 1st m, '82	113	Pitts, Ft W & Chic 1st	104½
Mich So 7 per ct, 2d m	97	Pitts, Ft W & Chic 3d	98
Mich So & N I s f 7's	101½	Clev & Pitts 2d m	99½
Clev & Tol new bds	98	Clev & Pitts 3d m	97
C, P & A, old bds	99½	Chic & Alton s f	98
C, P & A, new bds	94	Chic & Alt 1st m	103
Del, Mon & Tol bds	97	Ohio & Alt income	95½
Buff & Erie new bds	95	Ohio & Miss con s f	94½
Pac RR 7's, gu'd by Mo.	98½	Ohio & Miss con	94
Western Pacific bds	92	Ohio & Miss 2d m, con	81½
Cen Pacific gold bds	102½	Peninsula 1st m, con	95
Cen Pac State aid bds	113	Mil & St Paul 1st, 7 3-10	93
Union Pacific 1st m	90½	Mil & St Paul 7's, gold	98½
Union Pacific l g 7's	79	Mil & St Paul, Iowa div	89½
Union Pacific inc 10's	81¼	Mil & St Paul 2d m	81
Illinois Cen 7 per ct, '75	102½	Col, Chic & Ind 1st	88
Bellv'le & S Ill 1 m 8's	96	Tol, P & W, W D	88
Alt & Ter H 1st m	100	Tol, P & W, Burl'n div	82
Alt & Ter H 2d m, pf	89	Bost, H & Erie 1st m	42¾
Chic & N W s f	103½	Bost, H & E, guarn'td	56
Chic & N W int bds	97	Ced Falls & Min 1st m	82½

THE SOUTHERN STATE BONDS DULL.

The Southern list was dull, with a rather firmer tone, the Tennessees recovering ½ and new South Carolinas about as much. The Virginia consols were heavy and neglected. The Missouris were off ⅛ a ¼ per cent. The following were the closing quotations:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 79 a 80; do., new, 79 a 80; Virginia, ex coupon, 45 a 50; do., registered stock, old, 38 a 42; do. sixes, consolidated bonds, 55 a 56; do. sixes, deferred scrip, 15¼ a 16; Georgia sixes, 70 a 79; do. sevens, 88 a 90; North Carolina, ex coupon, 33¼ a 34; do. to North Carolina Railroad, 59 a 60; do., funding, 1866, 25 a 28; do. do., 1868, 24 a 26; do., new, 19 a 21; do., special tax, 12 a 15; Missouri sixes, 95½ a 96; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 92 a 93; Louisiana sixes, 51 a 55; do., new, 50 a 55; do. levee sixes, 50 a 60; do. do. eights, 65 a 70; do. do. do., 1875, 65 a 70; Alabama fives, 57 a 60; do. eights, 80 a 84; South Carolina sixes, 50 a 52; do., new, January and July, 22¼ a 23; do. do., April and October, 25 a 25½; Arkansas sixes, funded, 39 a 42.

GOVERNMENTS BUOYANT.

The government list was strong and buoyant, with a further advance in the 67's to 117⅛, at which they closed, 2¼ per cent above their par in gold. The currency sixes advanced to 113⅝. It will be curious to watch the course of the market after to-morrow and see if these prices will be sustained when the holders of bonds who bought to avoid taxes begin to sell out. The following were the closing prices:—United States currency sixes, 113⅛ a 113⅜; do. do., 1881, registered, 114⅛ a 114⅜; do. do., coupon, 118 a 118⅛; do., five-twenties, registered, May and November, 112¾ a 113; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 112¾ a 113; do. do., 1864, do. do., 112¾ a 113; do. do., 1865, do. do., 113⅛ a 113⅜; do. do., 1867, registered, January and July, 113⅛ a 114; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 116⅛ a 116⅜; do. do., 1867, do. do., 117⅛ a 117⅜; do. do., 1868, do. do., 117⅛ a 117⅜; do. ten-forties, registered, 109¾ a 110; do. do., coupon, 109¾ a 110; do. fives of 1881, registered, 111⅞ a 112⅛; do. do., coupon, 111⅞ a 112⅛.

STOCKS DULL AND LOWER.

The stock market opened steady and dull, but during the session of the first board became weak under the several influences of the spasmodic activity in money in London incident to the semi-monthly settlements at the Stock Exchange in that city and the announcement that Secretary Boutwell had resigned the portfolio of the Treasury office. In the case of Mr. Boutwell the depression was the usual result of changes in important Cabinet positions, the effect in this instance being intensified by the apprehension that his departure from Washington implied a modification of the Treasury policy which has been so prominent a feature of the present administration. After these matters came the

RECURRENT STRINGENCY

in the money market, the climax of its severity, in the vicinity of half-past two o'clock, precipitating a sudden downward turn in prices throughout the market, Pacific Mail, as has happened so often, being the Jonah of the trouble, and falling from 75¾ to 73¾, the others going off ½ a 1 per cent. Gradually it began to dawn upon the memory of many of the foreign brokers that it might be settling day in London, and that the monetary activity there this afternoon was only a temporary affair, while close upon the heels of a London news item confirmatory of this interpretation came rumors that the strongest candidate for the successorship to Secretary Boutwell was ex-Governor and ex-Senator Edwin D. Morgan, at present in the banking business in Exchange place, and long identified with

"THE WILLIAM STREET PARTY"

in his views of the finances in general and of monetary and Wall street topics in particular, his efforts in inducing Mr. Boutwell to let loose ten millions of money in October and thereby break up the Smith-Gould combination of "bears" and lockers-up of greenbacks being part of the recent history of Wall street. It is, indeed, possible that an intimation of such a change in the Treasury Secretaryship has been at the bottom of the wonderful harmony of the leading speculative combinations in their views of the future of the stock market, as related by us in the HERALD yesterday, the very Smith and Gould who were defeated last October in their

RAIDS ON THE MONEY MARKET

by the interposition of Mr. Morgan with Senator Conkling and President Grant and his efforts in securing the disbursement of the ten millions of government money, being now on the "bull" side of speculation, the latter of them out-Heroding Herod as a leader of the "bulls" in the movement for higher prices. With the prospect thus presented to the excited imagination of the street there was a sudden rally in the market, New York Central taking the lead and rising to 99¾—the highest point of the season—numerous sales of the same stock being made at 100. "buyer ten days." The recovery elsewhere was as sudden, but not as extensive, and the general list at the close, while showing an improvement of ¼ a ¾ per cent upon the lowest prices of the day, was still below

THE OPENING STANDARD.

The early adjournment of the board prevented a full exercise of the influence of the closing buoyancy in our bonds on the London market, the news of which did not reach the street until after three o'clock. At the same time the gossip about ex-Senator Morgan was rendered less effective toward the close by a Washington report that Mr. Boutwell's successor would be the Assistant Secretary, Judge Richardson—a man of Mr. Boutwell's own pattern in every respect—and likely to be his successor in view of General Grant's committal to the principles of civil service reform, which as President he has so often advocated and endorsed as the essential policy directing political promotion and preferment.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central	99¾	98⅞
Erie	62¾	61⅛
Lake Shore	96	95⅜
Wabash	75	74⅜
Northwestern	82½	82⅛
Northwestern preferred	89½	88⅞
Rock Island	111⅛	110⅝
St. Paul	54	53⅝
St. Paul preferred	77⅞	77
Ohio and Mississippi	48⅞	48
Union Pacific	37½	37
C., C. and I. C.	36⅞	36⅛
Western Union Telegraph	81	80
Pacific Mail	75¾	73¾

In Philadelphia Reading was strong, and advanced to 117⅛.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Dec. 30—10:15 A. M.

$3000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	116⅛	$20000 US 6's, cur	113⅞
5000 US 5-20, c, '67	117⅛	25000 US 5's, 10-40, c	109⅞
10000 do	117⅛		

10 A. M.—Before Call.

200 shs Pac M SS Co	75⅞	500 shs N Y C & H R ..c	99
100 do ...c	75⅞	100 do ...b10	99⅛
200 do	75⅞	200 do	99⅛
400 do ...c	75⅞	200 Un Pac RR	37⅛
200 do ...c	75⅞	100 do	37⅛
200 do	75⅞	1100 do	37⅛
500 do	75⅞	200 C & R I RR	111⅛
200 do	75⅞	100 T, W & W RR	75
200 do	75⅞	100 do	74⅞
100 do	75	100 Erie RR	62⅞
300 do	75⅞	1000 do	62⅞
100 do	75⅞	100 do ...c	62⅞
100 do	75⅞	300 do	62⅞
200 B, H & E RR ...s3	9	100 do	62⅞
300 do	9	500 do	62⅞
400 West Un Tel	81	600 do ...b3	62⅞
300 do	80⅞	7100 do	62⅞
300 do	80⅞	300 do	62⅞
500 L S & M S RR	95⅞	700 do	62⅞
200 do	95⅞	400 do	62⅞
900 do	96	500 M & St P pf RR	78
100 do	95⅞	200 Mil & St Paul pf	77⅞
200 N Y C & H R RR	99	700 H & St Jo pf	69⅞
400 do	99⅛	300 Ohio & Miss RR	49
100 do	99⅛	200 C, C & I C RR	36⅞
100 do ...b10	99⅛	100 do	36⅞
100 do	99⅛	200 do	36⅞

First Board—10:30 A. M.

$2000 Tenn 6's, old	79	100 shs N Y C & H R	99
5000 do	79⅞	300 do	99⅛
5000 Va 6's, con	55⅞	500 do	99
1000 N C 6's, old	32⅞	50 Han & St Jo RR	48
5000 Mich South 2d m	97	100 L S & M S ...b c.b60	97
1000 Pac R 7's, gtd Mo	99	600 do	95⅞
3000 Cen Pac gld bds	102⅞	100 do ...b3	95⅞
2000 do	102	100 do	95⅞
2000 Alt & T H, inc	80	300 do	95⅞
4000 Chic & N W con	91	10 do	96
2000 Tol & Wab 1st m	98⅞	500 do	95⅞
2000 P, Ft W & C 1st bds	105	300 Erie RR	62⅞
1000 C, C & I C 1st m	88⅞	300 do ...b c	62⅞
1000 do	88⅞	300 do ...c	62⅞
3000 Union Pac 1st m	91	900 do	62⅝
5000 do	90⅞	900 do	62⅝
10000 do	91	500 do ...s3	62⅝
35000 Un Pac 7's l g b	79	600 do ...b3	62½
10000 do ...b3	79	100 do	62½
10000 B, H & E gld	16	500 do	62⅝
8000 L'vill & N con, '98	93	2400 do	62¼
100 shs Am Mer U Ex	68	100 do ...c	62¼
16 Gallatin Nat'l Bank	121	200 do	62¼
10 B'k of Commerce.x	112	100 Erie RR prf	77¼
200 Clev & Pitts, gtd	89	100 C & N W RR	82½
100 do ...b c.c	89	100 C & N W pf ...b3	89
70 Adams Ex	93⅞	100 do	88⅞
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.b c	86	100 Mil & St P RR	53⅞
100 Pac M SS Co ...c	75	50 do ...b c	53⅞
100 do ...b c	75⅛	200 do	53⅞
100 do	75⅛	100 do ...c	53⅞
100 do	75⅛	50 M & St P pf	77½
100 do	75⅛	200 do	77½
100 do ...b3	75⅞	300 do	77
100 do	75⅞	500 do ...b c	77⅛
100 do ...b3	75⅞	100 do	77⅛
400 do	75⅛	500 Ohio & Miss RR	48⅞
100 do ...c	75⅛	400 do ...b c	48⅜
100 do ...c	75⅛	100 do	48⅛
200 do	75⅞	200 do	48⅛
200 do	75⅞	100 do ...b10	48⅞
400 do	75⅛	400 Un Pac RR ...b c.c	37⅛
100 do	75	100 do ...c	37⅛
200 do	75⅛	100 do ...c	37⅛
10 Morris & Essex RR	90⅞	300 do ...b3	37⅜
100 W Un Tel ...b c.c	80⅞	100 C & R I RR ...b c	111⅛
200 do	80⅞	100 do	111⅛
200 do ...c	80⅞	100 do	111⅛
500 do	80⅞	200 do ...c	111⅛
600 do	80⅞	100 B, H & E RR	8⅞
200 do ...c	80⅞	100 do ...b c.c	8⅞
100 do	80⅞	1800 do	8¾
100 do	80⅞	100 do ...b3	8¾
200 do	80⅞	5 C, C & I C ...c	36
200 N Y C & H R ...b c	99⅛	20 do	37⅛
100 do ...c	99⅛	100 do ...b c	36⅞
200 do ...b c.b10	99⅛	600 do	36⅞
100 do ...c	99⅛	300 do ...b30	36⅞
100 do	99⅛	100 do	36⅛
100 do ...b10	99⅛	100 do	36⅛
600 do	99⅛		

12:15 and 2:15 P. M.

$20000 US 6's, '81, c	118	$10000 US 5-20, r, '67	113⅛
10000 US 6's, '81, r	114⅞	25000 US 5-20, c, '67	117⅛
1000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	116⅛	10000 US 5's, 10-40, r ..s3	109⅞
5000 do	116⅛	600 US 5's, 10-40, c	109⅞
6000 US 5-20, r, '65, n	112⅞		

12:30 P. M.—Before Call.

800 shs West U Tel	80⅞	200 shs Erie RR ...s3	61⅛
100 do	80⅞	200 do	61⅛
200 do	80⅞	200 L S & M S RR ...c	95⅛
300 N Y C & H R RR	99	100 do ...c	95⅛
100 do ...c	98⅞	100 do	95⅛
500 do	98⅞	100 do ...b3	95⅞
300 Pac M SS Co	75	500 U Pacific RR	37⅛
100 do ...c	74⅞	100 do	37⅛
300 do	74⅞	400 C & R I RR	111
500 do	74⅞	100 B, H & E RR ...b3	8⅞
1200 do	74⅞	100 do ...s30	8⅞
900 do	74⅞	100 do	8⅞
1000 do	74⅞	100 Ohio & Miss RR	48⅞
400 Erie RR	63	100 do	48⅞
100 do	61⅞	100 do ...b10	48⅞
300 do	61⅞	100 do ...c	48⅞
100 do	61⅞	300 do	48⅞
200 do	61⅞	100 do	48⅞
300 do ...b30	62⅛	100 do	48
200 do ...b30	62⅛	300 T, W & W RR	74⅞
200 do	61⅞	300 do	74⅞
500 do	61⅞	500 C, C & I C RR	36⅞
700 do	61⅞	100 do	36⅞
400 do	61⅞		

Second Board—1 P. M.

$2000 S C 6's, n, Jn & Jy	23	3 shs N Y C & H R.b c	100⅛
10000 do	22⅞	200 do	98⅞
1000 N C fund act, '68	25	200 do	98⅞
20000 U Pac 7's l g b	79	200 Harlem RR ...b c	114⅛
4000 Chi&RI & Pac 7's	103⅞	200 L S & M S RR ...b c	95⅛
2000 Harlem 1st m	100	300 Erie RR ...b c	61⅞
3000 Mil & St P 1st ..b3	94	200 do ...c	61⅞
1000 Ohio & Miss c bds	91⅞	900 do	61⅞
500 shs West Un Tel.b c	80⅛	300 do	61⅞
500 do ...c	80⅞	500 do ...b3	61⅞
200 do	80⅞	100 do ...c	61⅞
1200 do	80⅞	100 do	61⅞
100 do ...c	80⅞	200 do ...b3	61⅞
100 do	80⅞	200 Un Pac RR ...b c	37⅛
100 do ...c	80	100 do	37
100 do	80⅞	200 do	37⅛
100 do ...b3	80⅞	100 do	37⅛
100 do	80⅞	100 do ...b3	37⅛
5 Am M U Ex Co	68⅞	200 do	37⅛
50 do	68⅞	200 C & Pitts. gtd	89⅛
100 do ...b c	68	10 C & N W RR pf ...b c	89⅛
100 Pac M SS Co	74⅞	100 C & R I RR ...b c	110⅞
200 do ...b c	74⅞	100 do ...c	110⅞
500 do	74⅞	18 do	110⅞
100 do ...s3	74⅞	100 do ...c	110⅞
100 do ...c	74⅞	300 do	110⅞
500 do	74⅞	100 Mil & St P RR ...b c	53⅞
1100 do	74	200 Ohio & M RR ...b c	48
100 do ...c	73⅞	500 do	48⅞
100 do	74⅞	1200 do	48
100 do	74⅞	600 T, W & W RR ...b c	74⅞
100 do	74⅞	300 do	74⅞
100 do ...c	74	300 do	74⅞
100 do	74⅞	100 do	74⅞
200 do	74⅞	200 B, H & Erie ...b30	8⅞
500 do	74⅞	100 do ...b c.b3	8⅞
100 do	74⅞	100 H & St Jo RR	47⅞
300 do	74⅞	500 H & St Jo pf	69⅞
100 do	74⅞	200 C, C & I C RR ...b c	36⅞
100 Atlantic M SS ...b c	14⅞	300 do	36⅞
200 U S Ex Co ...b c	79⅞	100 do	36⅞

2:30 to 3 P. M.

500 shs New Cent Coal	47⅞	400 shs Erie RR	61⅞
200 West Un Tel	80⅞	1300 do	61⅞
200 do	80⅞	300 do ...b3	61⅞
100 do	80⅞	100 do ...n r c	61⅞
100 Am M Un Exp	67⅞	500 do	61⅞
600 Pacific Mail SS Co	74⅞	200 do ...b3	61⅞
200 do	74⅞	500 do	61⅞
100 do	74⅞	200 do ...b30	62
400 do	74⅞	100 Union Pac RR ...c	37
100 L S & M S RR ...c	95⅞	1700 do	37
300 do	95⅞	200 do	37⅛
300 do	95⅞	100 Chic & N W RR ...c	82⅛
1000 N Y C & H R RR	99	400 C & R I RR	110⅞
400 do	99⅛	400 T, W & W RR	74⅞
300 do ...b3	99⅛	100 do ...b3	74⅞
800 do	99⅛	200 do	74⅞
500 do	99⅛	100 do	74⅞
2000 do ...b10	100	200 do	74⅞
400 do	99⅛	100 H & St Jo pref	70
1700 do ...b3	99⅛	100 Ohio & Miss RR ...c	48⅞
4200 do	99⅛	100 do	48⅞
100 do ...b10	100	200 do	48⅞
1800 do	99⅛	200 C, C & I C RR	36⅞
100 Mil & St Paul RR	53⅞	200 do	36⅞
100 do	53⅞		

CLOSING PRICES—3 O'CLOCK P. M.

Western Union	80⅞ a 80⅞	Northwest'n pf.	88 a 88⅞
Quicksilver	45⅞ a 46⅞	N J Central	102⅞ a 103
Adams Ex	93⅞ a 94	Rock Island	110⅞ a 111
Wells-Fargo Ex	85⅞ a 86	St Paul	53⅞ a 54
U S Express	79⅞ a 79⅞	St Paul pf	77 a 77⅞
Pacific Mail	74⅞ a 74⅞	Wabash	74⅞ a 74⅞
N Y Central	99⅞ a 99⅞	Ohio & Miss	48⅞ a 48⅞
Erie	61⅞ a 61⅞	Han & St Jo	47⅞ a 48
Harlem	114⅞ a 115	Han & St Jo pf.	69⅞ a 70
Lake Shore	95⅞ a 95⅞	Boston, H & E	8⅞ a 8⅞
Union Pacific	37 a 37⅞	C, C & I C	36⅞ a 36⅞
Northwestern	82 a 82⅞		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton in Demand and Higher; Receipts at the Ports, 19,409 Bales—Flour Firm—Wheat Decidedly Better—Corn Quiet—Oats Quiet—Pork Nominal—Lard Steady—Groceries Quiet—Petroleum Nominal—Naval Stores Neglected—Whiskey Higher.

MONDAY, Dec. 30—6 P. M.

The trade movement continued very slow as a rule to-day; but there were a few notable exceptions to the rule. The tenor of the cable advices was such as to stimulate renewed activity in the wheat market, and the results were a material advance in prices and a comparatively large business at the improvement. At the close choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring was held firmly at $1 64 a $1 65, and though there were no sales on 'Change at over $1 63, holders were sanguine of realizing the prices asked. Winter wheats, though comparatively quiet, were held firm at correspondingly high figures. Corn was dull, and prices were nominally unchanged. Whiskey was rather more sought after, and better prices were realized. The movement in provisions was still very sluggish, and business was confined mainly to the immediate requirements of the local trade. Lard was about the only exception to the rule. Freights were unchanged, and there was no perceptible indication of any relaxation of the firmness hitherto noticed. Cotton was in better demand, and higher prices were realized, both for spot and future. Groceries continued quiet; but the sugar market showed a little more firmness. Petroleum remained dull and nominal. Naval stores were neglected and more or less nominal, but held at previous figures.

COFFEE.—The market to-day has been quiet for all descriptions, but prices were firm. We have only to note a sale of 4,200 bags Rio, to arrive at Baltimore per Maggie V. Hugg, on private terms. We quote—Rio—Ordinary cargoes, 15⅝c. a 16c.; fair cargoes, 16⅝c. a 16¾c.; good cargoes, 17¼c. a 17⅝c.; prime cargoes, 18⅛c. a 18½c. Java—Government bags, 18⅝c. a 19c.; do. (grass mats), 19c. a 20c.; Singapore (grass mats), 15c. a 15c.; Ceylon, 15½c. a 18½c.; Maracaibo, 15c. a 16½c.; Laguayra, 15½c. a 17⅝c.; Jamaica, 14c. a 16c.; St. Domingo, 13½c. a 13¾c., gold, 60 to 90 days.

COTTON on the spot, under a moderate supply and a fair demand, ruled ⅛c. per lb. higher. Future deliveries were also in good request at an advance of ⅛c. a ¼c. per lb. The sales reported on 'Change to-day sum up as follows:—

	To-Day.	Saturday Evening.	Total.
Export	377	1,894	2,271
Consumption	722	137	[illegible]
Speculation	25	—	25
In transit	—	100	100
Total	1,520	1,499	[illegible]

—Included in the above are 200 bales to arrive. For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Sales Saturday evening, after one o'clock—December, 800 bales at 19⅜c., 700 at 19 11-16c., 300 at 19⅝c.; January, 200 at 19 11-16, S. P. B.; 200 at 19¾c., 100 at 19¾c., S. P. B., 300 at 19 11-16c., 200 at 19¾c., S. P. B.; 200 at 19 11-16c., 400 at 20 11-16c., S. P. B.; 500 at 20⅛c., 100 at 19 11-16, S. P. B., 300 at 19 11-16c.; February, 300 at 20 7-16c., 1,300 at 20⅛c.; March, 200 at 20 7-16c., S. P. B., 700 at 20⅝c.; April, 100 at 21 13-16c., S. P. B.; 1,000 at 21⅛c.; May, 200 at 21⅛c., 400 at 21⅛c., June, 200 at 21⅛c.; 100 at 21⅛c., 100 at 21⅛c., 200 at 21⅛c. Exchange—200 December for January—even. Total, 5,500 bales. Sales to-day up to three o'clock:—December, 200 at 19 11-16, 300 at 19⅝c., S. P. B.; 200 at 19 11-16c., 100 at 19⅝c., S. P. B.; 300 at 19 11-16c., 100 at 19 13-16c., 300 at 19⅝c., 200 at 19 13-16c., 200 at 19⅝c.; January, 500 at 19 11-16c.; 100 at 19⅝c., no notice to-day; 200 at 19 11-16c.; 100 at 20⅛c., no notice till January 2; 100 at 19 11-16c., 100 at 19⅝c., no notice to-day; 100 at 19⅝c., 200 at 19⅝c., short notice; 100 at 19 13-16c., 1,000 at 19⅝c., 100 at 19 13-16c., no notice to-day; 200 at 19⅝c., 200 at 19 13-16c., 100 at 19⅝c., short notice; 300 at 19 13-16c., 500 at 19⅝c., 200 at 19⅝c., S. P. B.; February, 600 at 20⅛c., 1,000 at 20 5-16c., 100 at 20⅛c., S. P. B.; 100 at 20⅛c., 100 at 20⅛c., S. P. B., 100 at 20⅛c., 500 at 20 5-16c., 200 at 20⅛c.; March, 400 at 20⅝c., 100 at 20 7-16c., 200 at 20⅝c., 200 at 20 9-16c., 300 at 20⅝c., 700 at 20 9-16c., 500 at 20⅝c., 100 at 20 9-16c., S. P. B.; 100 at 20⅝c., S. P. B.; 200 at 20⅝c., 100 at 20⅝c., S. P. B., 50 at 20⅝c.; April, 550 at 21c., S. P. B.; 1,000 at 21c., 200 at 21 1-16c.; May, 100 at 21⅛c., 700 at 21⅛c., S. P. B., 200 at 21⅛c., 100 at 21⅛c., 200 at 21 7-16c., 100 at 21⅛c., 200 at 21⅛c., 200 at 21 7-16c., 100 at 21⅛c., 100 at 21 7-16c.; June, 100 at 21⅝c., 300 at 21⅝c., 700 at 21 13-16c., 100 at 21 13-16c., S. P. B.; 100 at 21⅝c., 400 at 21 13-16c. Exchanged—800 December for 200 January, even; 7 16c. paid to exchange 100 January for February. Total, 18,200 bales; grand total, 27,850 bales. Receipts at the ports sum up thus:—Galveston, 1,615 bales; New Orleans, 5,360; Mobile, 4,070; Savannah, 4,143; Charleston, 2,997; Wilmington, 187; Norfolk, 673; Baltimore, 180; New York, 112; Boston, 72. Total, 19,409. This day last week, 20,976. This day last year, holiday. Rates on cotton to foreign ports closed firm at the following figures:—To Havre, by steam, 1⅝c. a 1¾c.; sail, 1c. compressed. To Hamburg, by steam, ⅝d. compressed. To Bremen, by steam, 1⅝c.; sail, 1c. To Liverpool, by steam, 9-16d. a ⅝d.; sail, 5-16d. a ⅜d. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅝	17⅝	18	18⅛
Good ordinary	18⅝	19	19⅛	19⅛
Strict good ordinary	19⅛	19⅛	19⅝	19⅝
Low middling	19⅝	19⅝	20	20⅛
Middling	20⅝	20⅝	21	21⅛
Good middling	22⅛	22⅛	22¾	23

—The quotations are based on cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 5,158 bbls.; wheat, 16,480 bushels; corn, 10,850 do.; corn meal, 1,500 bbls. and 1,600 bags; oats, 16,375 bushels; barley, 2,500 do.; rye, 375 do. The flour market was firm under a fair inquiry from the trade and for shipment. The sales aggregate about 11,500 bbls., including all kinds, at prices within the range of the appended quotations. Corn meal was quiet, but there was no perceptible change in values. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$3 50	a $5 05
Superfine State	5 75	a 6 25
Extra State	7 00	a 7 25
Choice State	7 50	a 7 75
Superfine Western	5 75	a 6 25
Extra Western	6 50	a 7 00
Extra Minnesota	7 50	a 9 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 85	a 7 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 25	a 8 00
Family	8 00	a 10 00
St. Louis low extra	7 00	a 8 00
St. Louis straight extra	8 00	a 8 75
St. Louis choice double extra	9 00	a 10 00
St. Louis choice family	10 50	a 12 00
California	8 00	a 8 50
Rye flour	4 00	a 5 00
Southern No. 2	4 25	a 5 25
Southern superfine	5 50	a 6 25
Southern extra	7 25	a 8 75
Southern family	9 00	a 13 00
Cornmeal, Western	3 25	a 3 50
Cornmeal, Jersey	3 60	a 3 65
Cornmeal, Brandywine	3 85	a 3 90
Baltimore	4 00	f. o. b.
Caloric	3 60	a 3 65
Puncheons	10 50	f. o. b.

—Wheat was in active demand, and 2c. a 3c. per bushel higher. The demand was mainly for shipment, and the business was pretty large, the market closing firm, holders demanding $1 64 a $1 65 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring afloat, and $1 58 a $1 63 for No. 2 Chicago and Northwest; Winter wheat was strong at $1 75 a $1 85 for red, $1 85 a $1 90 for amber, and $1 90 a $2 10 for white. The sales were about 200,000 bushels at $1 40 a $1 50 for rejected Spring, $1 50 a $1 52 for No. 3, $1 55 for No. 2 in store, $1 55 a $1 58 for do. afloat, $1 61 for choice Northwest, $1 60 a $1 61 for No. 2 Milwaukee in store, $1 63 for do. afloat, $1 70 for No. 1 Duluth, $1 75 for red Winter in store, $1 90 for white in store. Barley was in better demand and the market was firmer. Sales: 25,000 bushels at 90c. for Chicago and 93c. for Milwaukee. Corn was dull but unchanged. The sales were about 37,000 bushels at 66c. for old Western mixed afloat; 65½c. a 66c. for new mixed do.; other descriptions were nominal. Oats were steady but very quiet. The sales were only about 23,000 bushels at 46c. for dark mixed Western on the track; 47c. a 49c. for new mixed do. afloat; 51c. on the track and afloat for new Western white, and 48c. for new dark mixed afloat. Old held at 52c. in store. Rye remained entirely nominal in the absence of sales.

FREIGHTS.—Business in berth freights was only moderate to-day, but rates were very firm and in some instances higher. The chartering business continued very quiet and rates were more or less nominal. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, by steam, 45,000 bushels grain at 8⅞d. a 8⅝d.; 2,000 boxes bacon at 60s.; and by sail, 400 tierces lard at 31s. To Bremen, 1,000 boxes bacon at 42s. 6d. The only charters we heard of were a Norwegian bark 500 tons, to Bremen, general cargo, at current rates; an Italian bark, from Philadelphia to Gibraltar for orders, 4,200 bbls. refined petroleum, at 6s. if to the Mediterranean, or 7s. if to the Adriatic.

MOLASSES.—The market continued dull, excepting in a jobbing way, where moderately fair sales were made at full prices. We quote:—

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, centrifugal and mixed	17c. a 19c.	— a —
Cuba, clayed	20c. a 28c.	— a —
Cuba Muscovado, refining	22c. a 32c.	— a —
Cuba Muscovado, grocery	25c. a 33c.	— a —
Porto Rico	28c. a 55c.	— a —
English Islands	30c. a 35c.	— a —
New Orleans	35c. a 50c.	55c. a 68c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits of turpentine has been dull to-day and prices were quite nominal; 60c. was generally asked, but the bids were under that price. We have only to note sales of 25 bbls. on the dock at 90c. Rosin was likewise dull; strained held at $3 60, with bids of $3 55. We heard of sales of 65 bbls. of pale at $4 50, 100 bbls. of extra pale at $5 50, and 34 bbls. of No. 1 at $4. Tar and pitch were entirely neglected and nominal.

PETROLEUM.—The market for refined remained dull and entirely nominal. Crude in bulk and other descriptions were quiet and unchanged. We quote:—Standard white, 27⅝c. for cargoes; crude in bulk, 11c. for prompt delivery; cases, 29c. a 29½c., and naphtha, 10⅝c. a 10⅝c. At the Creek the market remained dull and nominal, quoted at $2 75 a $2 80 on the upper, $2 80 on the lower road and $3 at Oil City. The Philadelphia market remained dull, but nominally unchanged. Refined held at 27c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 654 bbls.; beef, 34 packages; cut meats, 1,884 do.; lard, 1,381 bbls. and tierces. The market for mess pork continued quiet and nominally unchanged; $13 25 was asked for to-morrow's delivery, and $13 for January, February or March; 100 bbls. of city prime mess sold at $15 50. Bacon was again firmer, under a continued good demand and scarcity of stock; sales 400 boxes short clear at 7⅝c. a 8c.; 300 boxes long clear, for short delivery, at 6⅝c.; 100 boxes do., sellers January, at 6⅝c.; and 500 boxes long and short clear, for February and March, at 7c. Dressed hogs were rather easier; quoted at 5c. a 6⅛c. and pigs at 6⅛c. Beef was quiet and unchanged. We quote:—New plain mess, $10 a $12; do. extra mess, bbls., $13 a $14; do. prime mess, tierces, $21 a $22; and do. India mess, tierces, $23 50 a $25. Sales 100 tierces India mess on private terms. Beef hams were dull, but nominally steady at $31 a $33. Cut meats—Business in a jobbing way was moderately fair, but round lots were little sought after. Prices were without particular change. Lard was about steady ... 750 tierces for January at 7⅝c., 500 tierces for February at 7⅝c., and 1,250 tierces for March at 8c. City lard was in fair demand and steady. Sales 400 tierces No. 1 at 7⅝c.; 40 tierces of stearic at 7⅝c. and 60 tierces of kettle at 7⅝c.

RICE.—The demand was only moderate to-day, but prices were not materially changed. Sales 50 tierces of Carolina at 7⅝c. a 8⅛c. and 125 bags Rangoon at 6⅝c. a 7⅛c.

SUGAR.—There was a little better feeling in the market for raw to-day, but the general market remained quiet, yet there was a noticeable improvement in the inquiry. Fair to good quoted at 9⅛c. a 9⅛c. We note sales of 300 hhds. of centrifugal on private terms and 64 hhds. of Cubas at 9⅛c. Refined was quiet, but without reported change in prices. We quote:—Cuba—Refining, inferior to common, 8⅛c. a 8⅝c.; fair to good fair, 9c. a 9⅛c.; good to prime, 9⅛c. a 9⅝c.; grocery, fair to good, 9⅝c. a 9⅝c.; prime to choice, 9⅝c. a 10⅛c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9c. a 11c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7⅝c. a 9c.; melado, 4⅝c. a 6⅛c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8⅝c. a 9c.; do., 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 9⅝c.; do., 13 to 15, 10c. a 10⅛c.; do., 16 to 18, 11c. a 11⅝c.; do., 19 to 20, 12c. a 12⅝c.; white, 11⅝c. a 12⅝c. Porto Rico—Refining, common to prime, 8⅝c. a 9⅝c.; grocery, fair to choice, 9⅝c. a 10⅝c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7⅝c. a 9c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅝c. a 9⅝c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7⅝c. a 8⅝c.

STEARINE.—No business was reported to-day and prices were nominal.

TALLOW.—The market was quiet, but firm. Sales 25,000 lbs. of good at 8⅝c. Prime city quoted at 8⅝c. a 8 11-16c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 120 bbls. The market was decidedly firmer, owing to the light supply. Sales 175 bbls. at 93½c. a 95c. and small retail sales at $1.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Dec. 30, 1872.

Cotton firm; good ordinary, 17⅝c. Net receipts, 1,615 bales. Exports coastwise, 987. Sales, 1,500. Stock, 67,136.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30, 1872.

Cotton active; good ordinary, 18⅝c.; low middlings, 19⅝c.; middlings, 19⅝c. a 19⅝c. Net receipts, 5,360 bales; gross, 7,347. Exports—To Great Britain, 3,501; to the Continent, 3,137. Sales, 1,700; last evening, 100. Stock, 162,945.

MOBILE, Dec. 30, 1872.

Cotton firm; good ordinary, 18⅝c.; middlings, 19⅝c. Net receipts, 4,070 bales. Exports coastwise, 2,132. Sales, 1,500. Stock, 41,355.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 30, 1872.

Cotton firmer; middlings, 19⅝c.; low middlings, 18⅝c.; good ordinary, 18⅝c. Net receipts, 4,143. Exports—To Great Britain, 3,125; to the Continent, 2,130; coastwise, 3,155. Sales, 1,900. Stock, 85,591.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 30, 1872.

Cotton firmer; middlings, 19⅝c. Net receipts, 2,997 bales. Exports coastwise, 2,588. Sales, 1,000. Stock, 12,740.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 30, 1872.

Spirits turpentine steady at 55c. Rosin quiet at $3 10 for strained. Crude turpentine sold at $3 for hard, $4 75 for yellow dip and virgin. Tar dull; no sales reported.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 30, 1872.

Tobacco very active for all grades; sales 50 hhds.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1872.

Flour dull and unchanged; sales of 1,000 bbls. at $8 25 for No. 1 Spring, $9 25 for amber Winter, $10 for white Winter and $10 50 for double extra. Wheat firm; sales 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1 63, and 2,000 bushels do. at $1 65. Corn dull; sales three cars at 59c. Barley unchanged; sales 2,000 bushels of up lake Canada at $1 02, and one car of State on private terms. Corn meal, $1 30 for bolted and $1 25 for unbolted per cwt. Millfeed steady; shorts, $21; shipstuffs, $22, and middlings $23 per ton. Railroad freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 76c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New York, 65c., and to Albany, 54c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1872.

Grain in store and afloat—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; wheat, 425,775 bushels; corn, 232,700 do.; oats, 92,857 do.; barley, 315,300 do.; rye, 28,800 do.; peas, 222 do.; barley malt, 10,862 do. Lake imports—Flour, 2,700 bbls.; wheat, 4,800 bushels; corn, 27,200 do.; oats, 18,200 do.; barley, 1,200 do. Rail shipments—Wheat, 5,123 bushels; corn, 22,200 do.; oats, 18,200 do.; barley, 5,200 do. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 a $7 25; bakers', $7 a $7 50; amber, $8 a $8 75; white, $8 75 a $9 50. Wheat steady and firm; sales of 15,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 47 a $1 49; held at the close—Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 50, Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 45; white Michigan, $1 90 a $1 95; white Canada Winter, $1 90 a $1 95; red Winter, $1 70 a $1 75. Corn steady at 50c. for No. 2 in car lots; sales of 1,000 bushels No. 2 at 50c. Oats dull; held at 40c. for No. 2 Western, 42c. for No. 2 Toledo. Barley quiet; sales of 2,000 bushels Western No. 2 at 85c.; held at 90c. a 95c. for Canada, 85c. a 90c. for Western No. 2; sales of State, two-rowed, at 78c., and four-rowed at 90c. Rye—Sales in small lots at 80c. Barley malt steady; sales of 10,000 bushels Western at $1 10 a $1 15; quoted, prime Winter Western, $1 a $1 20, Canada, $1 20 a $1 25. Other articles unchanged.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30, 1872.

Flour—Demand light; holders firm. Wheat active and higher. No. 1 Spring, $1 25; No. 2 Spring, $1 22⅝ a $1 22⅝; January, $1 22⅝; February, $1 24⅝; No. 3 Spring, $1 07⅝ cash; rejected, 95c. a 95⅝c. Corn in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 mixed, 31⅝c. a 31⅝c., spot or January; 31⅝c. a 32c. for February; rejected, 29⅝c. Oats steady; No. 2, 24⅝c.; rejected, 21⅝c. Rye steady; No. 2 in car lots, 63c. a 63⅝c. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, 66c. Provisions quiet and weak. Pork, $11 37⅝ a $11 50, spot or January. Lard steady at 7c., cash or January. Green hams—Demand good, at full prices; sales of 20 lb. and 17 lb. averages at 8c. a 8⅝c.; 14 lb. and 12 lb. averages, 8c. a 8⅝c. Green shoulders, 3⅝c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Dressed hogs—Demand good at full prices; sales at $4 35 a $4 60. Whiskey quiet and steady at 88c.; one sale reported at 89c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. flour, 21,000 bushels wheat, 71,000 do. corn, 27,000 do. oats, 6,000 do. rye, 13,000 do. barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. flour, 1,000 bushels wheat, 4,000 do. corn, 10,000 do. oats, 2,000 do. rye and 12,000 do. barley.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 30—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for money, and 92⅛ a 92 for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1865s, old, 92⅛; 1867s, 92⅛; ten-forties, 89⅝; new fives, 89⅝. Erie Railway shares, 50⅝.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Dec. 30—P. M.—Rentes closed at [illegible].

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30—5 P. M.—The market closed firm. Middling uplands, 10⅝d. a 10⅝d.; middling Orleans, 10⅝d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. Of the sales to-day 7,000 bales were American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30—P. M.—The market is quiet.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30—2 P. M.—Pork, 65s. per bbl. for new mess.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30—Refined petroleum, 20½d. per gallon. Common rosin, 10s. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 30—Evening.—Spirits turpentine, 44s. per cwt.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30, 1872.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD is about completed. Its immediate promise of business is very large; its earnings on the disconnected portions will reach this year nearly $1,000,000, without mineral or through business, from which its revenues as a completed road will be largely derived. Coal mining, iron furnaces, rolling mills and manufactories of all kinds will soon crowd its whole line; while the producing West and manufacturing East are eagerly awaiting the opening of this new Trunk Line, which is destined to have so important an influence upon the transportation of their products.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS of the Company, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the Central Pacific Bonds. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price—86 and accrued interest—are very desirable.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000; they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par, the price to-day being 102 to 102¼, with coupon on, due January 1, at 3 per cent, gold.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the Central Pacific, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by them. Their market price to-day is 92 to 92½, also with a 3 per cent gold coupon on, due January 1. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of Central Pacifics, being substantially the same in character and value.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, the CENTRAL and WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce, especially as the government will probably, during the coming year, pay off, in gold, another large lot of five-twenties and issue in their place five per cent bonds.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham square and New Bowery.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—An interest dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum will be paid to all depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, January 20, 1873. Dividends not withdrawn will be added to the principal.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST AS FROM JANUARY 1.

HARRISON HALL, President.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

A.—SEVERAL GOOD SECOND MORTGAGES ON improved city property wanted immediately by a prompt cash purchaser. Address W. MYER, No. 7 Warren street, room 7.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

1873—JANUARY INTEREST.

The twenty-fifth semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to January 1, will be credited and paid on and after Tuesday, January 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The Bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before January 2 will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank books in German, French and English.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW YORK, DEC. 27, 1872.—Dividend.—The directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent, free of all tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD Coupons, due January 1, 1873, will be paid on and after 2d proximo, by Gallatin National Bank.

EAST TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA RAILROAD COUPONS, due January 1, 1873, will be paid on and after 2d proximo, by R. T. WILSON & CO., 44 Broad street.

FLORIDA EIGHT PER CENT STATE BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 1st of January, 1873, the undersigned are prepared to pay the coupons maturing on that date on the Florida eight per cent State bonds, numbered from 1 to 3,776 inclusive (excepting the coupons on bonds numbered 442 and 1,736, which have been lost, unnegotiated).

THE NEW YORK STATE LOAN AND TRUST CO., (Per F. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.) Fiscal Agents of the State of Florida.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30, 1872.

FOR SALE—100 SHARES OF POSITIVE MOTION Loom Stock, at a sacrifice. Address M. J., Herald office.

JAY COOKE, M'CULLOCH & CO., 41 Lombard street, London.

Foreign Exchange, Commercial Credits, Cable Transfers.

Circular Letters for travellers available in all parts of the world.

JAY COOKE & CO., 20 Wall street.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 644 AND 646 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER ST., NEW YORK, Dec. 26, 1872.

Forty-fourth Semi-annual Dividend.

The trustees of this institution have declared the forty-fourth semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent per annum, on all sums that have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to January 1, 1873, payable on and after the third Monday in January.

All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.

E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION. No. 253 Bowery, near Houston street.

INTEREST.

A semi-annual dividend of six per cent per annum will be credited January 1 on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending December 31. Payable on and after January 20, 1873.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit.

Money deposited now will draw interest from January 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NEW YORK, DEC. 28, 1872.
To the New York Herald.—The interest maturing January 1, 1873, on the Coupon Bonds of the Norfolk and Petersburg, Southside, and Virginia and Tennessee Railroads, payable at New York, will be paid (less the State of Virginia tax) at the Banking House of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York. Signed

JAMES E. CUTHBERT, Treasurer.

NEW YORK STATE SIXES—FIFTEEN YEARS TO run; principal and interest in gold. For sale by GWYNNE & DAY, 15 Wall street.

OFFICE OF United States Assistant Treasurer.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30, 1872.

During the month of January, 1873, I shall, by order, receive bids for Gold and offers for Bonds as follows:—

Bids for Gold.
Friday, January 3—One Million.
Thursday, January 9—One Million.
Thursday, January 16—One Million.
Thursday, January 23—One Million.
Thursday, January 30—One Million.

Offers for Bonds.
Thursday, January 2—One Million.
Wednesday, January 8—One Million.
Wednesday, January 15—One Million.
Wednesday, January 22—One Million.
Wednesday, January 29—One Million.

A certified check for five per cent of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, each day specified. The Treasury may, at its option, accept offers of bonds or bids for gold in excess of the amount advertised for.

Printed forms for proposals, with the regulations to be observed, will be furnished at this office.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY Company, 12 William street, New York, Dec. 24, 1872.

The semi-annual interest maturing January 1, 1873, on the first mortgage bonds of the Canada Southern Railway Company will be paid on and after the 2d prox. at the Union Trust Company of New York, 73 Broadway.

M. COURTRIGHT, President.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, Dec. 27, 1872.—The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due January 1, 1873, will be paid in gold, free of government tax, on and after January 2, at the office of the company, in Boston, and at the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., in New York. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination.

E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

WANTED TO BUY—A FIRST MORTGAGE, OF ABOUT $5,000, on city real estate, or would loan same on city real estate first mortgage.

ROGERS & CONNOLLY, 37 Park row.

WANTED—THE LOAN OF $75 FOR FOUR MONTHS; will pay $25 bonus for use of same; good security given. Address ABLE, box 177 Herald office.

FINANCIAL.

10 TO 20 PER CENT INVESTMENTS IN CHOICE Stocks and Bonds at the current market rates. For sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., 43 Pine street, New York.

N. B.—Investment Securities a specialty for 21 years.

31ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND. THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY. Organized 1857. Office 33 Grand street.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 16, 1872.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent, payable on demand, in gold.

This Company insures principally detached dwelling houses; has no agents outside of the State of New Jersey.

Total amount of losses sustained since 1st day of last June, forty-five hundred and twenty-seven 69-100 dollars.

JESSE PAULMIER, President.

WM. GAMBLE, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

Interview with Ex-Governor Morgan About the Rumored Resignation of Mr. Boutwell—He Has Heard Nothing of the Proposed Appointment as Secretary of the Treasury—His Former Experience in That Line—A Wall Street Hoax and Nothing More.

A reporter of the HERALD called on ex-Governor and ex-United States Senator Morgan at his residence, 411 Fifth avenue, yesterday evening. Fortunately the Governor was at home, and the reporter was shown into a cosey little *cabinet de travail*, half library, half lounging room, fronting on the avenue, and made as elegant and as comfortable as a choice little collection of oil paintings and a number of very easy chairs and sofas could make it, while the floor was covered with a soft substance into which the foot literally sank in luxurious enjoyment. Shortly Governor Morgan entered the room, bearing bravely and erectly his full years and his life of toil and excitement. He appeared a little astonished at the visit from a newspaper man, and was evidently anxiously cudgelling his brain to account for it.

"Rumor has again been rife with your name," said the reporter.

"Has it?" said the Governor, smiling; "and in what manner?"

"There were

RUMORS IN WALL STREET:

strange rumors, indeed, that you were to be the next Secretary of the Treasury, vice Mr. Boutwell, resigned.

The Governor opened his eyes very wide.

"Well, then, my dear sir," he exclaimed, "they know a great deal more in Wall street about me than I know about myself. I assure you that this is the first I have heard about anything of the kind."

"Indeed!" said the reporter; "but are you aware that the evening papers have a despatch from Washington stating that Secretary Boutwell has written his

LETTER OF RESIGNATION,

to take effect from February 15?"

"No, I have not seen the evening papers yet, but the news somewhat astonishes me. I should hardly have thought he would have gone out before March, though everybody knows he looks more to the Massachusetts Senatorship than anything else at present, and, therefore, that he certainly will resign before the 4th of March next."

"Then you know nothing about this matter of receiving the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury?"

"Nothing whatever; I never dreamed of it until I heard it from you."

"But, Governor, would you have any objection to saying what you would do if you did receive the appointment. There may be some truth in it. Rumor travels very mysteriously?"

"Yet I certainly should have heard something of it. However, if I did receive

THIS APPOINTMENT

I could only decide upon what I should do after grave consideration. I was appointed to the position once during Mr. Lincoln's administration, without being consulted at all. It was to succeed Senator Fessenden, and no one was more surprised than myself to hear the appointment read when it was sent to the Senate for approval. I asked them to lay the matter over until I should return, and I then drove to the White House and represented to Mr. Lincoln that, for many reasons, I could not accept the position, and the appointment was withdrawn. Since then I have heard nothing of any appointment to the place for myself, and certainly expect none. I could not say what I should do did I receive it."

At this moment a liveried footman came in to announce dinner, and the reporter took his leave, being ushered out by the ex-Governor.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT COTTON BROKER.

At a meeting of the members of the New York Cotton Exchange, held yesterday, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Dennis Perkins we recognize the loss of one who has been prominently and influentially identified with the cotton trade of New York for many years; one who by his energy and activity in business, his courage and fortitude, his kindness of heart, sincerity of purpose and public spirit, has left an example worthy of imitation and remembrance.

Resolved, That, out of respect to his memory, the Exchange be closed to-morrow until twelve o'clock M., to enable the members to attend his funeral; that our flag be placed at half mast, and that a copy of these resolutions be signed by the officers of the Exchange and forwarded to his family, with expressions of our sympathy with them in their bereavement.

Lucius Hopkins, T. J. Slaughter, George Blogden, George Copeland, S. J. Murphy, R. M. Bruce, Committee.

SUICIDE IN BROOKLYN.

Yesterday Coroner Jones was notified to hold an inquest upon the body of a man named Hubert Taylor, who committed suicide at the residence of Mr. Cowden, corner of Cumberland street and Atlantic avenue. The deceased was an agent for the Sheffield Iron Works, in Europe, and a resident of Jersey City, and was in the habit of visiting the house of the gentleman in which he committed suicide. He was a married man, but was separated from his wife. It is said that he announced his intention of committing suicide to the sister-in-law of Mr. Cowden, and then sent the son of Mr. Cowden to a neighboring drug store to procure two ounces of laudanum. The body was removed to an undertaker's in Fulton street and an inquest will be held to-day.

SUICIDE FROM A FERRYBOAT.

At about a quarter past six o'clock last evening an unknown man jumped into the East River from the deck of the Houston street ferryboat California, shortly after the boat left the foot of Houston street, New York, and was drowned. An attempt to recover the body proved fruitless. The unknown was about thirty years of age, but no further description of him could be ascertained.

SUICIDE OF A GERMAN.

Martin Cretzberger, of 214 Union avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., who cut his throat with a butcher knife last Saturday night, but which was thought at the time not to be fatal, died yesterday morning. He was forty-three years old, and had been in ill health for some time.

SUICIDE BY TAKING POISON.

Coroner Keenan held an inquest at 347 East 115th street over the remains of Mrs. Cecilia C. Moore, who committed suicide by taking some narcotic poison (probably morphine). For the last few months deceased had been very much depressed in spirits in consequence of pecuniary losses sustained by her husband and his intemperate habits. Mrs. Moore had frequently been heard to say that she did not wish to live, and while in an extreme fit of despondency swallowed the fatal draught. She was over thirty-five years of age and a native of New York.

BAD EFFECTS OF WILLIAMSBURG WHISKEY.

At a late hour on Sunday night Charles Kellner, a basketmaker, residing at No. 335 Bushwick avenue, Williamsburg, while delirious from the effects of bad whiskey, assaulted his wife, who had also been drinking for several days, with a knife that he had been using in his business, because she would not furnish him with more whiskey. He cut her in the shoulders and head several times, and would undoubtedly have killed her if he had not been arrested. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Kellner was sent the City Hospital, where her wounds were found to be severe, but not dangerous. Her husband will remain in the County Jail to await the result of her injuries.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY BETWEEN WILLIAMSBURG WOMEN.

A long-standing difficulty between Mrs. Pauline Meisel and Mrs. Caroline Rodde, both residing at the corner of Bushwick and Montrose avenues, Williamsburg, culminated last evening in a murderous affray. Pauline became exasperated at the taunts and insults of Caroline and her children and assaulted her with an iron shovel, cutting her head in a shocking manner. She was promptly arrested and locked up in the Stagg street station house. The injured woman received surgical aid at her residence.

COLOMBIA AND SPAIN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

SIR—In your Washington correspondence dated the 24th inst., relative to Cuban affairs, it has been suggested that Spain had refused to recognize the independence of our country. Considering it to be our duty to correct this assertion, which might induce some people to believe that Colombia has sought to be recognized by Spain, we beg to state that no such step has ever been taken by our government; and that of all the republics on the South American Continent ours is the only one that has never entered into any treaty with Spain since we obtained our independence.

SEVERAL COLOMBIANS.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE CIVILIZED INDIANS.

Explanations to the Herald by an Old Chickasaw—Their System of Government and Education—Resolutions of the Council Touching the Division of Their Land.

FORT WASHITA, CHICKASAW NATION, Indian Territory, Dec. 21, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Seeing a paragraph in the HERALD of November 30 in regard to the Chickasaws, I thought perhaps a few words from our country might be acceptable to you.

Our Chickasaw people cannot by any means be said to be like the Comanches and such Indians. In the first place, we have a regular republican government. We have a Governor, who is elected for two years; we have a Legislature which consists of an upper and lower House; we have our Supreme, Circuit and County Judges; we have a Sheriff for each county; also two constables for each county; also County Clerk, and our courts are conducted with a decency and decorum which would put to shame a great many held in the States. Our nation has also a School Superintendent who will compare favorably with any School Superintendent in any of the States. Our nation spends a large amount for the education of the children of the nation, sending about sixty to the States at an expense of about three hundred and fifty dollars per scholar. We have also three large academies in operation and a number of day schools, and our school laws are decidedly more liberal than those of any State in the Union. It allows $3 per month tuition and $7 per month board for all day scholars who live over twenty-seven miles from a day school, which, when we consider that we are only a little over five thousand people, all told, will be considered very liberal.

Enclosed I send you the Chickasaw resolutions in regard to individualizing our land. Our people are very anxious to divide out the land equally among themselves, according to the Treaty of 1866. They don't want any wild Indians in our country. We would greatly prefer good white people. We are anxious to get our land divided, and to sell to such, so that we may have the means to improve our condition. The United States could not do us a greater harm than to force us to take the wild Indians into our country, if they do compel us to take them. They are certainly competent to take care of their own affairs. We claim that the land we now occupy we have bought of the United States, and that the government has received payment for the same; and we, as Choctaws and Chickasaws, hold this land as a company. Whose business is it whether we put it all into corn or cotton or let it remain open for stock range? The government ought to provide for those of us who don't wish to live among them, by paying us for our share in the country, and let us move out, where our children could be educated in the ways of civilization and not become wild savages. How would the people of New York like it if they were compelled to take all of these savages into their city? You can imagine our feelings.

I have not seen President Grant's Message, but am informed that he recommends that the savages be put in with us. All we ask of the government is to carry out the treaty stipulations of 1855 and 1866, and we will do our part. Our people are fully prepared to individualize the country, and according to article 11 of the Treaty of 1866. I would also refer you to article 10 of the same treaty. The Chickasaws being often misrepresented I have been constrained to give you these few facts. Respectfully, A. D. CHASE.

The following are our resolutions in reference to the division of our land:—

Whereas it is declared in the treaty between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians, concluded at the city of Washington, on the 28th day of April, in the year 1866, which was assented to and confirmed by the Choctaws and by the Chickasaws, through the General Council of the former, and the Legislature of the latter, as well as by the Commissioners in behalf of each nation, who negotiated the said treaty at Washington city, that whereas the land occupied and owned by the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and described in the treaty between the United States and said nations, of June 22, 1855, is now held in common under the provisions of said treaty; and whereas it is believed by the Legislature of the Chickasaw nation that the holding of said lands in severalty will promote the general civilization of the said nations, and tend to advance their permanent welfare and to promote the best interest of their individual members; and whereas the Chickasaw Legislature did, by an act approved November 9, 1866, entitled "An act confirming the Treaty of 1866," give its assent to the sectionizing and allotment of the land in severalty, under the system of the United States, as provided for in the said treaty of April 28, 1866, and did request the President of the United States to cause the same to be done as soon as practicable; and whereas the Legislature of the Chickasaw nation, believing not only the general civilization, best interests and permanent welfare of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations would be promoted thereby, but that it is essential to the preservation of their titles to their lands that the land be held in severalty, has repeatedly called upon the Choctaw Council to take action on the subject in this direction, but without success; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Legislature of the Chickasaw nation, That all the lands now owned and held in common by the Choctaws and Chickasaws, the boundaries of which lands are laid down in article 1 of the Treaty of June 22, 1855, between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, shall be divided out among the individual members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and to the end that the selections of homesteads may be made without delay, the eleventh article of the Treaty of 1866, and the succeeding articles of said treaty, in this connection, are hereby declared to be in full operation. Provided, however, that should the Choctaw nation, through its General Council, refuse to accede to and concur in the surveying of and allotment of their country, under the provisions of the Treaty of 1866, and in conformity with these resolutions, then further steps shall be taken, with the approval of the President of the United States, to carry into effect the provisions herein set forth, either by a total separation of our landed interests from the Choctaws, or the allotment of the Chickasaws, which are now surveyed, between the Choctaw and Chickasaw people upon the basis of right and strict principles of equity. Be it further

Resolved, That the residue of the lands, after the selection of homesteads shall have been made, which, under the stipulations of the said Treaty of 1866, are to be held by the two nations in their corporate capacity, shall be divided out equally among the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in such manner and under such regulations as their respective legislative councils may prescribe, paying a due regard to the just rights of every member; but should the Choctaw nation, through its General Council, refuse to co-operate with the Chickasaw nation in the holding of the land in severalty, then, with the approval of the President of the United States, the lands of the Chickasaw nation shall be divided among the Chickasaws only; and they shall have no interest whatever in any of the lands of the Choctaw nation east of the eastern boundary line of the Chickasaw nation, as laid down in article 2 of the Treaty of June 22, 1855. Be it further

Resolved, That the Governor be and he is hereby empowered and instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the principal chief of the Choctaw nation, requesting him to lay the same before its next General Council for its action at as early a day as possible; but should the next General Council fail to act and concur therein, then the Governor shall forward a copy at once to the President of the United States, asking for the establishment of a land office within the limits of the Chickasaw nation, in order that the lands of the Chickasaw nation may be individualized among the Chickasaws in accordance with these resolutions. Be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions shall take effect from and after their passage, and all laws of the Chickasaw nation in conflict with them are hereby declared to be repealed.

Passed the Senate, Chickasaw Nation, September 23, 1872, and the House September 24, 1872. Approved by the Governor. C. HARRIS, Governor.

PISSOMINCO, Sept. 24, 1872.

NEW YORK CITY.

Comptroller Green yesterday commenced the payment of the wages due the laborers on the big pipes for the two weeks preceding the 15th inst., amounting to $14,000. Payment will be continued to-day on the line of the work at Ninety-second street and Tenth avenue.

Professor Tyndall gives the closing lecture of his course to-night at Cooper Institute. This will be the last chance to hear this eminent physicist in New York, and as he treats of spectrum analysis, his most attractive theme, a crowd may be expected to listen to it.

Coroner Keenan was yesterday notified to hold an inquest at 350 Madison street on the body of Thomas Cooke, a little boy five years of age, whose death was the result of burns received by his clothes taking fire on Saturday morning while playing at the stove during the absence of his mother.

The December term of the Court of General Sessions just adjourned, at which Recorder Hackett presided, disposed of a large amount of business. Fifty-eight prisoners, convicted of the various felonies, such as assaults, larcenies, burglaries, &c., were sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison for different terms. Nineteen for like offences were sent to the Penitentiary. Together with the number tried and acquitted and cases suspended, upwards of one hundred and forty prisoners were disposed of.

Complaints having frequently reached Commissioner Van Nort relative to the stands and booths encumbering the sidewalks along Washington and Greenwich streets, he caused an examination to be made into the facts of the case, and, having learned of irregularities on the part of the two Inspectors of Encumbrances, immediately ordered their removal. The Commissioner has given orders to the Superintendent of Encumbrances to report every violation of the city ordinances relative to encumbrances, that each case may be put into the hands of the Corporation Attorney for prosecution. There is good reason to believe that our new Corporation Attorney, H. N. Ruggles, will co-operate with the Department of Public Works in ridding the lower part of our city of the nuisances complained of.

THE MAGNOLIA RACES.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 30, 1872.

The races over the Magnolia Course will commence on Monday, the 14th of April, and continue four days. The Turf Congress Stake, four-mile heats, will be run during the meeting.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Four Firemen of the Sacramento Commence a Suit for Part of the Treasure Recovered—Delay in the Sailing of the United States Steamer California—Alleged Murder of a Circus Troupe by Apache Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30, 1872.

Four firemen of the steamship Sacramento, wrecked on San Geronimo Island, commenced suit to-day in the United States District Court to recover a portion of the treasure saved from the wreck, as a reward for their efforts towards its recovery.

The difficulty between Raymond, Ely & Co. and the Pioche Phoenix Mining Company was compromised to-day.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company is trying to drive off opposition in the San Joaquin carrying trade by reducing charges below a living rate.

The United States steamer California did not sail to Honolulu until to-day. Generals Scofield and Alexander sailed for Honolulu with her. The precise nature of their mission is not known; but it is supposed to have connection with the present critical condition of affairs of the islands.

Despatches from San Diego report that there has been an abundant rain-fall in all the Southern counties, and that it is sufficient already for all agricultural purposes. It is still raining in that section of the State and also throughout the North.

A private letter from Arizona says that the Lee family of circus performers, eight persons, well known in this State, were all murdered by Apaches while on the way to Mexico through Arizona.

THE ARKANSAS INJUNCTION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 30, 1872.

The injunction case of Judge Harrison against the Governor, Secretary of State and others came up before Judge Caldwell this morning. The respondents asked until Monday next to file answer, and after argument the Judge granted the motion.

On Wednesday, the 1st of January, the two persons against whom the injunction is desired, Judges Searle and Stephenson, will go into office as Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Legislature meets next Monday. A large number of the members have already arrived.

PROPOSAL TO REVISE THE CONSTITUTION OF CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 30, 1872.

A number of prominent citizens of this city, including Governor Jewell, Mayor Robinson, Mr. R. D. Hubbard, Mr. W. W. Eaton, Judge Waldo and General Hawley, have signed a paper concurring with citizens in other towns in an expressed desire for a constitutional convention.

DEATH OF AN OLD STEAMBOAT CAPTAIN.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1872.

Captain Samuel Johnson, who was for a half century one of the best known of the Hudson River steamboat captains, died at his residence in this city recently, aged nearly eighty years.

AN ALLEGED ROBBERY OF $25,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 30, 1872.

Edward A. Everett, an apparently respectable man, living in this city, was brought before a Police Justice on Saturday, charged by a Miss Shortwell with having robbed her of $100,000 in bonds of the Selma and Gulf Railroad, valued at $25,000, which she had been entrusted with to deliver to General Roddy, of Alabama. According to her statement she was introduced to Everett at the Grand Central Hotel, New York, by one of the clerks of that house, and that she came to Chicago in Everett's care, and that he secured possession of her trunk long enough to rob it. The accused was held in $75,000 bail for trial at the Criminal Court.

A SUPPOSED INCENDIARY.

MATAWAN, N. J., Dec. 30, 1872.

An untenanted property, known as the Kenny property, was entirely consumed by fire this evening. Loss from three to four thousand dollars. It is supposed to have been set on fire.

THE ICE CROP.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1872.

The Newark Ice Company to-day commenced cutting ice at East Kingston, three miles above this city. Other companies in this vicinity are scraping the ice and getting ready to gather the ice harvest. The ice is about a foot in thickness, and is quiet clear and solid.

THE SKATING QUESTION.

Shall There Be a Separate Pond for the "Fancy Skaters"—Sharp and Pertinent Letter.

The following letter treats of the skating question in a very crisp and sarcastic style, which is worthy the attention of those who are interested in this subject:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The question of setting aside a portion of one of the Central Park ponds for the use of "fancy skaters" seems to have excited a great deal of comment. Among its most profound and persistent advocates is a Mr. C., who, in a most brilliant and convincing effusion (?) has effectually disposed of the subject, that is, to his thinking.

Now, Mr. Editor, what does all this talk amount to? Is it simply an honest desire of the "fancy skaters" to have a place all to themselves, or is it an attempt of a "certain few" to get possession of a section of one of the ponds merely for the use of themselves and friends? If the first be the true purpose, I, for one, would favor it, providing they may not be allowed to skate on the other ponds, as I do not think those gentlemen who possess so much brains in their feet are at all conducive to good order. They, in their eagerness to "show off," invariably get in front of the platform and windows, where they can be seen by the fair spectators, and "throw themselves out" in the most approved style, totally regardless of all the little ones and the plain skaters whom they may knock down. Privately, Mr. Editor, I do not think you could pull those fellows away with a ten-ox team. But I would like to ask Mr. Clark where he is going to draw a line of demarkation between good and bad skaters, and who are to determine who shall or shall not enter its sacred boundaries. Among the good skaters who frequent the Park are representatives of all classes, and, indeed, the best female skaters who attended the ponds last year were a proscribed set. Can they be excluded? If so, by what right? Mr. C. asks, "If any man of family would let his daughter go to the Park without trepidation?" I will answer his question by asking him if those same gentlemen would be willing to trust their daughters with all the "fancy skaters" of the town without a like apprehension? and whether "fancy skating" means at once respectability, refinement and good morals?

If a pond be set aside for "fancy skaters" there must, necessarily, be a standing committee on examination, to determine who is proficient enough to enjoy its exclusive privileges. Such a course would create much dissatisfaction among hundreds of respectable people, whose heads are better educated than their feet. They, too, have objections to mingling with the great rough masses who frequent the Park. So it can be plainly seen that the making of a distinction would be very unpopular.

The whole truth of the matter is that the Fifth Avenue and the New York Skating Clubs wish to have a portion of one of the ponds set aside for their exclusive use, and it is to be hoped that the Park Commissioners will do nothing so offensive to public taste. G. D. H.

SHOPLIFTERS IN BROOKLYN.

Detectives Corwin and Finebout, of the Central Office, yesterday afternoon arrested two plainly dressed women, who gave their names as Kitty Flynn and Mary Ryan, on the charge of shoplifting on Fulton street, Brooklyn. The officers watched the women, and finally one of them—Mary Ryan—was observed stealing a pair of shoes in Whitehouse's store, between Johnson and Tillary streets. Both were then arrested and locked up in the Washington street police station. The shoes were found on Ryan.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Dublin friends of Mr. J. M. Bellew, the elocutionist, have just presented him with a complimentary address and testimonial.

An examination has recently been made of the accounts of the Borough Treasurer of Newcastle, which has resulted in the report that the balance is deficient to the extent of over five thousand pound. No errors was discovered in the books.

The majority of the women formerly employed in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, England, and now supplanted by male hands, have been engaged by a firm at Battersea to manufacture horseshoe nails by machinery.

Medical men having been called in to examine the body of Colonel Edward Ambrose Vaughan, late of the North Gloucestershire (England) militia, whose funeral had been twice deferred from a belief that he was in a state of coma, have announced him dead.

It is reported that four of the recently constructed Russian eleven-inch steel guns have burst upon proof with ordinary battering charges, and that the Russian authorities have directed that future trials shall be made with powder charges not exceeding one-tenth the weight of the projectile fired.

OBITUARY.

M. Pouchet.

From Paris comes news of the death, at Rouen, of Dr. Pouchet, aged seventy-two years, after a severe illness. He was the author of numerous scientific works. His "Théorie de l'Ovulation Spontanée" obtained in 1845 the great prize of experimental physiology—viz., 10,000 francs—awarded by the French Academy of Sciences. He lived to complete an important treatise on birds, which had occupied him several years.

Prince Tecklenburg.

The death is announced, from Germany, of Prince Maurice Casimir de Bentheim Tecklenburg, hereditary member of the Chamber of Nobles in Prussia, aged seventy-eight years.

Francesco Lucca.

By advices from Italy we are informed of the death of one of the most celebrated music publishers of the Kingdom, Francesco Lucca, who expired suddenly in Milan. He was born at Cremona in 1802, and was originally a music engraver in the house of Ricordi.

Sabina Marquet.

From Baden we are told of the decease of Madame Sabina Marquet, born in Mayence in 1805. She was one of the six sisters Heinefetter, three of whom were famed prime donne—Sabina, Clara and Cathinka.

JERSEY JUSTICE.

Blind, Sure and Swift—An Infamous Bard—Swindling a Hospital—Cases in the Newark Court.

In these days of Stokes, when criminals languish in prison for lack of justice and crime stalks around the metropolis almost unchecked, it is refreshing to look over at Jersey and note how justice there is doled out minus the law's (and lawyers') delays. Some notable illustrations were observed yesterday in the Newark Court of Quarter Sessions. On Saturday a genteelly-dressed man, named Winfield Scott Bard, tried to swindle St. Michael's Hospital out of some eighty odd dollars. He was cleverly caught by the sister superior and handed over to the police. He pleaded guilty, the facts against him being so clear. The Court yesterday had intended to give him two years in the State Prison, but his wife, a very interesting person, with the inevitable babe in arms, had an exceedingly softening effect on the judicial hearts, and the two years were reduced to one.

Andrew Neminger, whose arrest for forging his former employer's name was published in yesterday's HERALD, was sentenced in the same Court to one year in the State Prison.

THE MAINE LEGISLATURE.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 30, 1872.

Quite a number of members of the Legislature are in town. They hold a caucus to-morrow evening and the Legislature organizes on Wednesday morning.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Dec. 30, 1872.

Long shaved hoops are quoted at $100 per thousand, not $80.

SHIPPING NEWS.

WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH.

The NEW YORK HERALD has constructed a telegraph line from New York city to Whitestone, LI, and the same is now open for the transaction of business.

The line will be found of great service to those having business with vessels passing to and from the Sound, and every facility will be given to merchants and others to communicate promptly.

As there is no other telegraph communication with Whitestone, the Herald Line will be open for all business and private messages, and the same attended to with all possible despatch.

All messages must be prepaid.

The following rates have been established:—

Private messages, twenty-five cents for ten words or less; two cents for every additional word.

Business messages—For a message of twenty words or less, to be delivered on board vessels off Whitestone, one dollar; five cents for every additional word.

Advertisements for the NEW YORK HERALD free.

OFFICES.

Herald Office, corner Broadway and Ann street.

Herald Ship News Office, pier No 1 East River.

Herald Branch Office, No 145 Broadway.

Whitestone Dock, Whitestone, LI.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	7 24	Gov. Island....eve	9 47
Sun sets	4 42	Sandy Hook....eve	9 02
Moon sets......eve	6 23	Hell Gate......eve	11 32

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

Steamers.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Wisconsin	Jan. 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Thuringia	Jan. 2	Hamburg	61 Broadway.
City of New York	Jan. 4	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Oceanic	Jan. 4	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Bremen	Jan. 4	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Victoria	Jan. 4	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nevada	Jan. 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway
City of Bristol	Jan. 9	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Hammonia	Jan. 9	Hamburg	61 Broadway.
City of Brooklyn	Jan. 11	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Baltic	Jan. 11	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Europa	Jan. 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Rhein	Jan. 11	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Cimbria	Jan. 16	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Atlantic	Jan. 16	Liverpool	19 Broadway
City of Montreal	Jan. 18	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Anglia	Jan. 18	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Main	Jan. 18	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Ville de Paris	Jan. 25	Havre	58 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, DEC. 30, 1872.

CLEARED.

Steamship Surbiton (Br), Christie, Bremen—H Sweetland & Co.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland—J F Ames.

Steamship Flag, Foster, Boston.

Bark Eastern Queen (Br), Cook, London—H Sweetland & Co.

Bark Hosea Rich, Pierce, Havre—E P Buck & Co.

Bark Horace Scudder, Gould, Trieste—J H Winchester & Co.

Bark Atlantic, Dickinson, Bridgeton (Barbados)—H Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Zuleika (Br), Walsh, Leghorn—D R De Wolf & Co.

Brig Ella (Br), Pool, Rio Grande do Sul—Oelrichs & Co.

Brig Virginia, Johnston, St Pierre, Mart—Reynal & Co.

Brig T Towner, Willard, New Haven—Oliver Bryan.

Schr Scotia Queen (Br), Flynn, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres—J Norton, Jr & Sons.

Schr Charlotte McCarthy, Cobb, Aspinwall—Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr J W Dunscomb (Br), Purdy, St John, NB—P I Nevins & Son.

Schr Ridgewood, Henderson, Georgetown, SC, and Port Bluff—E D Hurlbut & Co.

Schr R C Thomas, Gregory, Salem—R W Ropes & Co.

Schr S P Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford—Stamford Manufacturing Co.

Schr Dart, Williams, Stamford—Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamship Greece (Br), Thomas, Liverpool Dec 11 and Queenstown 12th, with mdse and 145 passengers to F W J Hurst. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship Rhein (NG), Meyer, Bremen Dec 14 and Southampton 18, with mdse and 217 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had a very rough and stormy passage. On the 24th inst it blew a hurricane for eight hours, and on the 25th and 26th had a terrific gale, with a tremendous high sea. Dec 19, lat 49 57 N, lon 10 35 W, passed the wreck of a bark, waterlogged and abandoned, timber laden, painted black, with white stripe and painted ports, her stern being totally gone; she had an after cabin on deck and a house amidships, with two boats on it, all painted white, and all three topmasts and jibboom gone at the caps; masts painted white, with double topsail yards; Dec 20, lat 44 30, lon 19 22, passed a British bark, showing a signal, with letters HNJV [illegible], bound west; same day, lat 49 36, lon 20 18, passed a Hamburg steamer, bound east; 25th, lat 52 29, long 50 45, passed a French ship, bound west; same day, lat 42 9, lon 61 56, passed a Guion steamer, bound east; 30th, at 2 AM, 250 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Adriatic (Br), hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Victoria (Br), Munro, Glasgow, and Moville Dec 15, with mdse and 125 passengers to Henderson Bros. Had heavy westerly gales during the greater part of the passage.

Steamship City of Austin, Eldridge, New Orleans Dec 21, via Norfolk (where she put in for coal), with mdse and passengers to C H Mallory & Co.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheesman, Savannah Dec 26, with mdse and passengers to W R Garrison. 28th, at 1 PM, off the point of Hatteras Shoal, passed a three-masted Philadelphia schooner (the Hannah Little, before reported) on her beam ends, lower masts standing, flag of distress on her starboard side, with no one on board; name under water.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Dec 28, with mdse and passengers to H R Morgan & Co. 28th, 6 30 AM, Hatteras Lighthouse bearing W, in 14 fathoms, passed a three-masted schooner (the Hannah Little, before reported) on her beam ends, abandoned, and from appearances very recently; could not see her name, but she hails from Philadelphia.

Steamship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston Dec 27, with mdse and passengers to H R Morgan & Co. 28th inst, 4 15 PM, Hatteras NW by W 15 miles, passed a three-masted schooner, lying on her beam ends, hailing from Philadelphia, apparently nearly new.

Steamship Eliza S Terry, Salyear, Newbern, NC, Dec 25, with mdse and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Had fine weather. Dec 29, 15 miles north of Chincoteague, passed steamship Zodiac, hence for Morehead City; 28th, saw a small schooner ashore on the point of Hatteras.

Steamship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Ravenscraig (of Glasgow), Dunlop, London 49 days, with mdse to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Took the middle passage and had moderate weather to lon 20 W, then had severe westerly gales; went further south and had variable weather to the lat of Bermuda; from thence strong variable winds; Nov 18, lat 21 50 N, lon 21 W, spoke ship Edith, from Liverpool for New York; Dec 23, off Hatteras, saw bark Daring, steering south; Dec 29, off Shinnecock, took a pilot from boat Pet, No 9.

Bark Punjaub (of Belfast), Rosewarne, London 68 days and Cowes 49 days, with mdse to Russell, Howes & Co. Took the Southern passage, and had moderate weather to Bermuda, from thence 12 days, with strong, variable winds; lost and split sails. Dec 29, 50 miles east of Sandy Hook, took a pilot from boat Pet, No. 9.

Bark Lord Baltimore (of Bermuda), Hertford, Rio Janeiro Nov 6, with coffee to Pendergast Bros & Co. The second and third day out had heavy weather off Cape Frio; remainder of passage to the Equator fine weather, and crossed Nov 26, in lon 43 20; then fine weather to lat 30 N; thence to Hampton Roads very heavy weather, where we arrived Dec 20, 40 days out, and sailed from Hampton Roads Dec 22, with a strong NW wind, and found a heavy NE sea running, the vessel laboring very heavily and shipping a good deal of water; carried away one of the bobstays; had heavy W weather until within 7 miles of the Highlands, Dec 25, when we took a heavy ENE gale; was obliged to carry on sail to get off shore, and remainder of night lay to under close reefed topsails, vessel laboring heavily and shipping large quantities of water; at 8 AM 26th, hove the vessel to, she laboring very heavy, the sea running mountains high and breaking all over the vessel, sails torn to pieces; had hardly canvass enough to get the ship to port, all hands being more or less frostbitten.

Brig Annie Vail (of Liverpool, N S), Michener, Old Harbor, Ja, Nov 10 and Havana Dec 10 with logwood, to I F Brigham, been ten days north of Hatteras, with heavy variable gales; was off the lightship Dec 25, and took a heavy gale from E S E and was obliged to haul off and was blown off in the Gulf again; lost part of deckload of logwood and six barrels of water.

Schr Mary Jane, Leek, Virginia.

Schr Henry T Wood, Curles, Virginia.

Schr Snow Flake, Brown, Virginia.

Schr J D Kelsey, Steelman, Virginia.

Schr George H Hoyt, Deacon, Virginia.

Schr A & E Benton, Budd, Virginia.

Schr D Hastings, Tilton, Virginia.

Schr Medora Frances, Vreeland, Virginia.

Schr F Bell, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr E W Wharton, Bonsell, Virginia.

Schr S W Bunnell, Bunnell, Georgetown, DC.

Schr J A Shepard, Wilbur, Baltimore.

Schr J Baymore, Bird, Baltimore.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland for New York, with mdse and passengers.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston for New York, with mdse and passengers to H F Dimock.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Schr Edward Everett, Gray, Welchpool, NS, via Gloucester, for New York, with fish to master.

Schr O C Acken, Hood, New Haven for New York.

Schr Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford for New York.

Steamer Delaware, Smith, Fall River for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, New York for Portland.

HERALD TELEGRAPH STATION, WHITESTONE, LI, Dec 30—7 PM.

There is no decrease in the quantity of drift ice to report from this section. Throughout the day most of the Sound steamers were obliged to slacken speed on approaching the huge floes, and were for hours obliged to butt against it before they could effect a passage.

BELOW.

Ship Asia (NG), Meyerdicks, 50 days from Hamburg (by pilot boat W H Aspinwall, No 21).

SAILED.

Bark Hylton Castle, for London.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP PERUVIAN (wrecked on Cape Cod) and her cargo were insured for about $400,000, mainly in New York and Boston offices. There was no European insurance. The companies holding the largest amounts are the Delaware, of New York city, and the North American Insurance Company, of Boston. The cargo was insured in various offices, mainly in Boston. In the Mercantile and China it was insured for $15,000 each, and for similar sums in the American and a number of other offices.

SHIP LEONE (Fr), Lemercier, from New Orleans for Havre, before reported taken into Key West, ran on Tennessee reef night of Dec 15, and was taken off by lighthouse steamer Arbutus and three small schooners, under the supervision of Mr Babcock, the engineer in charge of the lighthouse at Indian Key. They took off 300 bales of cotton and then hauled her off with the steamer. The case was to be tried last week and the ship would proceed on her voyage.

SHIP CHANNEL LIGHT (Br), which left Portland, Oregon, Dec 13 for Astoria, ran aground, but was got off on the 15th, and was taken below Columbia City. No damage reported.

BARK FREMONT, McLellan, from San Francisco Nov 14 for Ounalaska, put back Dec 21 with loss of rudder, tiller-head sprung and vessel leaking, having experienced very heavy weather since leaving port.

BRIG TEMPEST, Wilson, from Milk River, Ja, for New York, with logwood, was the vessel before reported sunk off Hatteras by collision with brig Eiche (NG), Wragge, from Demarara for Baltimore. Erastus Wells, first officer of the Tempest, who has arrived at Annapolis, Md, reports that on the night of Dec 18, Cape Hatteras bearing SW about 50 miles, and Cape Henry WNW 60 miles, the two vessels came in collision, and the Tempest sunk almost instantly. The master, Henry Wilson, went down to her, but the rest of the crew succeeded in getting on board the Eiche. The latter vessel, which has been incorrectly reported as arrived at Baltimore, lost fore and main topmasts, bowsprit, &c, and was at anchor off Annapolis, Md, Dec 28, in the ice. The Tempest registered 395 tons, was built at Wiscasset, Me, in 1856, and hailed from New York.

BRIG RED WING, Snow, in Hampton Roads from Rio Janeiro, reports:—Dec 20, off Hatteras, the wind suddenly hauled from S to WSW and blew heavy; split foretopsail jib and fore and maintopmast staysails; put balance reef in mainsail and hove to on port tack; at midnight, blowing a gale from NW, accompanied with terrific squalls; Dec 21, 75 miles ESE of Hatteras, had a heavy squall from NNE, and split foresail, mainsail.

BRIG FLORENCE I HENDERSON, Henderson, from New Orleans for New York (not Boston, as before), which put into Key West Dec 17, leaky, sprung a leak on the 14th; was discharging 21st for repairs.

BRIG CYCLONE, before reported ashore on Fire Island bar, has gone completely to pieces, and what of her cargo of timber was not landed at the time has washed along the beach. It is being taken charge of as fast as recovered on behalf of the Boston underwriters.

SCHR PRUDENCE, from Philadelphia for Richmond, previously reported ashore on the bar at Lewes, Del, was hauled off on the 29th inst, leaking about 600 strokes per hour.

SCHR PAUGUSSET, from Philadelphia for —, lost bowsprit and headgear in the ice jam at Lewes, Del, on Saturday last, and will return to Philadelphia for repairs.

SCHR J A FABENS (so reported—probably Saml E Fabens, Crocker), from San Blas for New York, put into Charleston yesterday (29th), disabled. No further particulars.

SCHR GEO E THACHER, at Boston 27th from Mobile, anchored in the Narrows and drifted on Gallup's Island night of 26th, but was taken off next morning and towed to the city. She thumped heavily while ashore, and probably has received some damage to her bottom, but as she does not leak it is thought not to be of a serious nature. Her cargo consists of 1250 bales cotton.

SCHR TOM & ABEL, Capt Bourland, engaged in the coasting trade, was wrecked recently near Decrow's Point, Texas. The schr Ella, Capt Wilson, from the Pass, was engaged in saving part of her cargo. The schr Elizabeth, before reported ashore at the same place, has drifted inside the Pass and grounded. Capt Davis says he may be able to save something from the hull.

SCHR JOHN BULL (of Arichat, CB), Boudrot, from Lingan, CB, for Boston, with coal, was driven ashore Dec 13 at Cape Rouge, near the entrance of Petit de Grat harbor, and totally wrecked, vessel and cargo. The crew were saved; also some sails, rigging, chains and anchors. No insurance.

SCHR WINONA, from Portland for Boston, put into Provincetown harbor on the 30th, having sprung a leak on the 29th, and filled with water. She has been taken alongside the wharf, and efforts are being made to stop the leak.

SCHR LARK, Guptil, from Calais for Norfolk (or Baltimore), with a cargo of plaster, is the vessel before reported ashore east of Eaton's Neck, LI. She is full of water, and her cargo will be a total loss.

SLOOP DILIGENT (of Riverhead), Capt Winters, dragged her anchors on the 21st inst, and after drifting about in the ice sank in the channel off Simmon's Point, Peconic Bay; was coal laden, with deckload of shingles, which latter were taken off on Sunday. Capt Winters had some of his fingers frozen.

SLOOP EMMA JANE, Gray, from Providence for Tiverton, which was sunk near Stone Bridge Nov 20, has been raised and the freight recovered, but in a damaged condition. The disaster was caused, according to the captain's statement, by striking a bottom rock in passing through the draw at the railroad bridge.

Captain Johnson, of the steamship Dirigo, from Portland, reports passing the Sow and Pigs Lightship near Vineyard Sound, on Sunday, 29th, at 5 PM. The lightship hoisted signals of distress. Capt Johnson passed as near as he could with safety, but there being a heavy sea and high wind it was found impossible to render any assistance. The Captain of the lightship requested Capt Johnson to report the ship as in distress immediately on his arrival in New York.

Capt Foss, of the brig Abby Ellen, at Lewes, Del, reports that on the 18th inst, about 35 miles off Barnegat, Alfred S Rea, a native of Scotland, fell overboard while hooking the mainboom tackle, and was lost.

EASTPORT, Me, Dec 26—Bark G W Hunter, which went ashore at Bliss Harbor, has been got off, but is leaking badly. A survey is to be held. She is owned at Yarmouth, NS, and was from St John, NB, for England, with lumber.

HALIFAX, Dec 30—The brigantine E H Oaks, from Demerara for Boston, arrived here with her crew badly frozen.

Schr Lord of the Isles, of and for Halifax, from St Martins, West Indies, struck on Iron Bound Island, coast of Lunenburg county, last night and became a total wreck. Captain Arthur Curtis, of Halifax, and four of her crew were drowned and the mate died from exposure after reaching shore.

Brig Chilian (Br), from New York, which put into Liverpool leaky last week, repaired and arrived here to-day.

The brig Branch, from New York for Halifax, mistaking the lights, went ashore on Duncan's Reef, outside Halifax harbor, on Saturday last. The crew were saved. The vessel will be a total loss. The cargo may be partially saved.

The American bark Topeka, from Wilmington for Cronstadt, which put here in distress, has been repaired, and sails for Queenstown for orders this week.

The schooner Echo, of Prince Edward's Island, was cast away near Cheticamp, Cape Breton, on Saturday, and became a total wreck. The crew were saved.

Miscellaneous.

Purser Pope, of the steamship H Livingston, from Savannah, has our thanks for favors.

Purser E W Macbeth, of the steamship Manhattan, from Charleston, has our thanks for favors.

We are indebted to the purser of the steamship Georgia, from Charleston, for his attentions.

STEAMSHIP CUBA (Br), from Liverpool for New York, which put into Halifax for a supply of coal, sailed for destination Dec 29.

SHIP IVANHOE (of Belfast, Me), Capt Albert Harriman, recently made the passage from Cardiff to Rio Janeiro in 39 days. For a ship carrying 2200 tons of coal and drawing 24 feet of water, this is very remarkable, if not without precedent.

SHIP RICHARD S ELY, from Guayape for Falmouth, E, which put into Valparaiso July 17, leaky, was sold Dec 25 for $22,500.

SCHR TABITHA & HANNAH, 75.33 tons, has been sold by Nathan S Dill, of New Haven, to Jas Martin, of Bridgeport, Ct, for $2300.

SHIPBUILDING—At Damariscotta, Me, C G Kerry has a vessel of 400 tons on the stocks. Capt Lawrence is cutting a white oak frame for a bark of about 600 tons. Mr Charles is getting out timber for a vessel of 150 tons. Amariah Curtis is getting in timber for a three masted schr of 300 tons. An association of merchants and mechanics is engaged in cutting a white oak frame in Maryland for a ship.

BALTIMORE, Dec 30—The steamer Adelaide, Capt Reynolds, from Norfolk, arrived at her wharf about 10 o'clock Saturday. The Captain reports having encountered ice from the Potomac River up, the Craighill channel, however, being clear. The steamship Wm Lawrence, for Boston, which sailed on Friday and anchored in the river, was seen going down on Saturday below Fort Carroll. The steamer Geo Leary, for Norfolk, left her wharf on Saturday and appears to have gone down the channel safely.

NEWPORT, RI, Dec 28—The West passage, Narragansett Bay and Dutch Island Harbor is full of ice, and navigation is almost impossible.

The West Bay is said to be full of ice below Warwick Neck Lighthouse. A British schooner, with a deck load of shingles, is in the ice off the North end of Conanicut Island.

Notice to Mariners.

The following is a list of the life saving stations on the south shore of Long Island:—Rockaway Beach, East and West ends; Long Beach, East and West ends; Jones' Beach, West end; Oak Island, East and West ends; Fire Island, Point of Woods, Lone Hill, Blue Point, Bell Port, Smith's Point, Moriches, Tanner's Neck, Quogue, Shinnecock, South Hampton, Georgica, Amagansett, Nappague Beach, Dutchplane, Montauk. New intermediate stations—Fyanna, Forge River, Jones' Beach, East end; Meadow Island, Hog Island and Richer Plane.

Whalemen.

Arrived at San Diego, Cal, Dec 20, bark Minerva, Hoxie, San Francisco for New Bedford, leaky.

Sailed from San Francisco Dec 22, bark Louisa, Nye, of NB, to cruise.

Spoken.

A ship, supposed to be the General Butler, from New York for San Francisco, was seen Dec 9, lat 32 N, lon 130 W.

Bark Hyack, from St John, NB, for Montevideo, Oct 8, lat 35 31 N, lon 48 W.

Brig Thos Turull, from Demarara for New Haven, Dec 15, lat 22 30, lon 64.

A brig, supposed the Hazard, from Boston for San Francisco, was seen Oct 13, lat 50 S, lon 85 W.

Foreign Ports.

ARECIBO, PR, Dec 10—In port brig Navasota, Slater, from Boston; also a Br brig from St Johns, PR, to load for New York.

BREMEN, Dec 21—Arrived, bark Massachusetts, Schulenburg, Philadelphia.

GENOA, Dec 28—Arrived, steamship Napoli (Br), Edwards, New York.

GIBRALTAR, Dec 29—Sailed, steamship Columbia (Br), McKay, New York.

HAVANA, Dec 24—Arrived, bark Wm Robertson, Cormack, St John, NB; brig Cheviot (Br), Nelson, do; schr Young America, Charleston; 26th, brig John Pierce, Townsend, Newport, RI.

Sailed 24th, steamships Yazoo, Barrett, Philadelphia (not New Orleans); Corinthian (Br), Miller (from Liverpool and Bordeaux), New Orleans; City of Merida, Timmerman (from New York), Vera Cruz; barks Nueva Barreras (Sp), Romero, New Orleans; Dolores (Sp), Guerra, do; Princess Dagmar (Sp), Lavin, do.

Cleared 21st, barks Pedro Plandolit (Sp), Ponce, Mobile; Meteor (Nor), Thorsen, Galveston; 23d, ship Enoch Talbot, Kimball, New Orleans.

In port 24th, schrs G F Day, McBride, for New York, ldg; Hattie Ross, Ulrick, for Baltimore, do; and others.

HALIFAX, Dec 29—Sailed, steamship Cuba (Br), Moodie, (from Liverpool), New York (having procured a supply of coal).

Arrived 30th, steamships Texas (Br), Bouchette, Liverpool for Boston, put in for coal; Austrian (Br), Richardson, Liverpool; brigs E H Oakes, Demarara for Boston; Chilian (Br), New York, via Liverpool, NB.

Sailed 30th (not 28th), steamship Franklin (NG), Dehnicke (from Stettin), New York.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 30—Arrived, ships Colonist (Br), Welsh, Savannah; Lancaster, Bartlett, do.

MOVILLE, Dec 30—Arrived, steamship India (Br), Brown, New York for Glasgow.

MANILA, Nov 2—In port ship Formosa, Allen, for Boston direct (not as before reported).

MATANZAS, Dec 22—Arrived, brig Concord, Kelly, Baltimore.

Sailed 22d, brigs Ninlas (Sp), Larrazabel, New Orleans; 24th, Somerset (Br), McBride, Havana.

PLYMOUTH, Dec 30—Arrived, steamship Westphalia (NG), Schwensen, New York for Hamburg.

PADANG, Nov 30—Sailed, bark Queen of the Seas (Br), Haveron, for New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec 29—Arrived, steamships Spain (Br), Grace, New York for Liverpool; 30th, Minnesota (Br), Freeman, do for do (and both proceeded).

Sailed 28th, steamship Baltic (Br), Kennedy (from Liverpool), New York.

ST HELENA, Nov 7—Arrived, ship Equator (Rus), Hockert, Batavia (and sailed same day for Boston).

ST JOHN, NB, Dec 24—Cleared, bark Hattie H Card, Havana; brig Tropic, Perry, Cardenas; schr Teal, Payson, do.

VALPARAISO, Nov 23—In port ships Rosswell Sprague, Sparrow, for Portland, O; San Carlos (Haw), Johnson, for Boston; Norway, Woodbury, wtg orders; R S Ely, Coldrey, sold; bark Oriana, from Constitution, arrived 21st.

[PER STEAMSHIP RHEIN.]

BRISTOL (Pill), Dec 14—In port Architect, Dudridge, for City Point; Sarah B Cann, Eldridge, for New York, ldg.

BREMERHAVEN, Dec 13—Arrived, Galveston, Kohnencamp, and Carl Georg, Stover, Savannah; Iris, Wolters, Charleston.

Arrived off the lighthouse 13th, Admiral, Haesloop, from New York.

BATAVIA, Oct 31—Arrived, Borneo, Walker, Boston.

Sailed Nov 7, Hazard, Holman, America.

CARDIFF, Dec 14—Arrived, Messagiero, Mazzello, New York; Robert Godfrey, Chapman, Dublin.

CORK, Dec 12—Arrived, Korsfarer, Knudsen, New York.

DUNKIRK, Dec 14—Sailed, Swift, Barlow, Boston.

FAYAL, Dec 2—Arrived, Pomona, Bruce, Liverpool (and sailed for New York); 5th, Kate Williams, Hale, St Michaels.

Sailed 3d, Tropic Bird, Jewett (from Boston), Sierra Leone, having repaired.

GLOUCESTER, Dec 14—Arrived, Septentrio, Torjessen, New York.

GALWAY, Dec 14—Sailed, Ventus, Vesper, Savannah; Frey, Halvorsen, Wilmington.

HAVRE, Dec 13—Arrived, Harriet F Hussey, Ross, Charleston.

Arrived in the roads 14th, Thomas Harward, Baker, New Orleans; Elizabeth Hamilton, Clapp, Philadelphia.

HAMBURG, Dec 12—Arrived, Success, Behrendt, New York.

Sailed 12th, Helene, Fock, Philadelphia.

Put back 11th, Josephene Oulton, Oulton, for New Orleans, in distress.

HULL, Dec 14—Arrived, Frigg, Olsen, New York.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 13—Arrived, Orissa, Machlin, New York; 15th, Algeria (s), Le Messurier, do; Wyoming (s), Price, do.

Sailed 14th, H A Emery, Small, Savannah; Ilmari, Tornberg, New York; Americk Lass, Yeaton, Bombay; 15th, Corra Linn, Alida, Doboy; Colombo, Baarsrud, New York; Sorideren, Pedersen, do; Harald Haarfarger, Melsom, Philadelphia; Olaf Nickelsen, Voight, and Sarah M Smith, Bishop, do.

Cleared 14th, Crimea, Glover, Baltimore; Louise, Neilson, Pensacola; Wm Stephenson, Hoyer, do.

Entered out 14th, Omoa, McWilliam, for Galveston; Koomar, Waycott, New Orleans; Delta (s), Stephens; City of Bristol (s), Jones, and City of Brooklyn (s), Tibbits, New York; Maria Saletta, D'Andrea, Philadelphia, &c.

Off the South Stack 12th, Spirit of the Dawn, Dixon, for San Francisco.

LONDON, Dec 14—Arrived, Benvoirlich, Harris, New York; Plymouth Rock, Putman, do (and entered out to return).

Cleared 14th, Hannah Parr, Sambroug, Pensacola; 16th, Gloriana, Perigrino, do.

Entered out 14th, Abigail, Raymond, for Boston; Topgallant, Philips, New York.

Arrived at Gravesend 15th, Zetland, Hooper, Bull River.

Sailed from do 14th, New World, Champion, New York.

MARSEILLES, Dec 13—Sailed, Aurora, Lipari, New Orleans; Tres Herloissen, Philadelphia.

NEWCASTLE, Dec 13—Entered out, Maharajah (s), Hodgson, for New Orleans.

NAPLES, Dec 10—Sailed, Dorian (s), Taylor, New York.

PADANG, Oct 8—Arrived, Cyclone, King, New York (and sailed 12th for Java).

Sailed 5th, Competitor, Matthews, Boston.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec 14—Arrived, St Agnello, Gargiulo, Philadelphia for Dublin, windbound; Paolo, Peragallo, New York.

ROTTERDAM, Dec 13—Cleared, Messenger, Adams, Gloucester.

SWINEMUNDE, Dec 12—Arrived, Amalia, Kuster, New York.

SANTANDER, Dec 11—Sailed, Saxonia (s), Brandt, New Orleans.

SINGAPORE, Nov 11—Arrived, Dilpussund, Dray; New York; Madawaska, Fowle, Hong Kong.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Dec 28—Arrived, schr Emma W Day, Clark, Port Johnson.

Cleared—Brig Example (Br), Hurd, Monrovia; schr W E Russell, Mehaffey, New York.

Sailed—Steamships Wm Crane, Glaucus.

30th—Arrived, steamships Siberia (Br), Harrison, Liverpool via Halifax; Neptune, Baker, New York; brigs Eric, Sears, Savannah; Mary E Pennell, Fernandina; schrs Jas A Brown, Marble, Cape Haytien; Mattie A Franklin, Purvere, New Orleans; Abbott Devereaux, Rich, Pensacola.

BALTIMORE, Dec 28—Arrived, schr Chas H Kelly, Chase, New York.

BRIDGEPORT, Dec 30—Arrived, brig Timothy Field, Leland, Calais; schr Clara (Br), Crossley, Rockport, NB (both were detained for several days past at the entrance of the harbor by ice).

CHARLESTON, Dec 26—Cleared schr Jonas Smith, Hodgkinson, Brunswick, Ga.

Sailed—Schr B F Lowell, Falker, Weymouth and Boston.

27th—Arrived, schrs Georgetta Lawrence, Robinson, Havre; Alice Borda, Dukes, New York.

30th—Arrived, steamship South Carolina, Beckett, New York; bark Tranmere (Br), McElhenev, St John, NB; schrs J A Fabens (so reported, probably Saml E Fabens, Crocker), San Blas for New York, put in disabled; Lizzie Maul, Wilmington, Del.

Sailed—Ship Uncle Joe, Staples, Havre.

CALAIS, Dec 22—Arrived, brig S P Brown, Tinker, Boston. The river is about closed for the season.

DARIEN, Ga, Dec 23—Arrived, schr Louisa Birdsal, Birdsal, Savannah.

24th—Arrived, schr Watchman, Parker, Boston.

FALL RIVER, Dec 24—Arrived, schr Constitution, Smith, Jacksonville. The harbor is closed by ice to sailing vessels.

GALVESTON, Dec 21—Arrived, bark Jennie Armstrong (Br), Brown, Aspinwall.

Also arrived, steamship Metropolis, Nickerson, New York via Havana (not 19th, as before reported.)

Cleared—Ship Waterloo (Br), Lowther, Liverpool.

GREENPORT, LI, Dec 24—Arrived, schr Anadir, Corwin, New York.

INDIANOLA, Dec 15—Sailed, schr Julia A Rider, Corson, New York.

KEY WEST, Dec 14—Arrived, schr Mary E Hoxie, Chesebro, Stonington (and sailed 19th for fishing grounds).

18th—Arrived, schr W H Foster, New York for New Orleans (put in to land deckload, and sailed 21st).

In port 21st, ship Leone (Fr), Lemercier, from New Orleans for Havre; brig F I Henderson, Henderson, from do for New York (see Disasters).

MOBILE, Dec 22—Arrived, schr Alruna (Br), Mitchell, Matanzas; Excelsior, McKewitt, Havana.

Cleared—Bark Starlight, Seavy, Boston.

24th—Cleared, ship West Derby (Br), Uran, Cork for orders; bark John E Chase, Davis, do for do.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 22—Arrived, steamship General Meade, Sampson, New York; ships Richard (Ger), Rambert, Bremen; Formosa (Fr), Dasarget, Bordeaux; Shatemuc, Soule, Liverpool; Gettysburg, Walker, do; barks Alma (Ger), Lahmeyer, Bremen; Araltzo (Aus), Tarabachia, Southampton; Regina Bruno (Ital), Tatuzzo, Marseilles.

Cleared—Steamship Frankfort (Ger), for Bremen via Havana and Southampton; bark Maria Teresa (Sp), Mandezona for San Sebastian.

24th—Arrived, bark Maria Antonia (Sp), Alvarez, Havana; brig Jaimi (Sp), Lareda, Malaga; schr Chas E Gibson, Thacker, Salt Kay, TI.

Cleared—Steamship Louisiana (Br), Stewart, Liverpool; ships Victoria (Br), Weddelton, do; Mary Durkee (Br), Alkinson, Antwerp; bark Loa (Sp), Moran, Santander.

26th—Arrived, steamship Gen Sedgwick, Evans, New York.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Dec 23—Arrived, brig Mariposa, Staples; schr Chas E Gibson, Thacker, Salt Cay, TI.

24th—Arrived, ships Celestial Empire, Stewart, Bremen; Woodburn (Br), Hartwell, Port Spain; Antioch (Br), Kerr, Glasgow; bark Poli Dubrovacki (Aus), Chersonay, London; brig Jose Maria (Sp), Sereni, Progreso; schrs Brazos, Fenges, Tabasco; Etna, Neyburgh, Ruatan.

NEWPORT, Dec 29, 6 PM—At anchor in the harbor, schrs Zoe, Tinker, Hoboken for Lynn; Reuben Grafham, Boston for New York; Chase.

NEW LONDON, Dec 29—Arrived, schr Utility, Frost, Baltimore for Norwich.

NEW HAVEN, Dec 30—Arrived, schrs J W Bell, Pearce, New York for Taunton; Chas Lovering, Chase, Elizabethport for Providence.

PORTLAND, O, Dec 18—Sailed, bark Naworth (Br), Kelly, United Kingdom.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 28—Arrived, steamships Aries, Wheldon, Boston; Fanita, Doane, New York.

Cleared—Bark Christiana (Nor), Mosell, Queenstown for orders.

LEWES, Del, Dec 30, AM—The steamers Hunter, and Jas S Green were in port yesterday and left for Philadelphia early this morning. The brig Riverside is still at Delaware City. The ice is very heavy.

The steamship Pioneer, bound to Wilmington, NC, has drifted away in the ice, being unable to get out. The tug boat Bruce has gone to her assistance.

Passed In—Steamship Yazoo, Barrett, Barrett, New Orleans via Havana for Philadelphia.

PM—Arrived, schr Isabella, Burton, Porto Rico via Hampton Roads for orders.

The steamship Pioneer, with the assistance of tugboat Bruce, got out of the ice and came back into the harbor at 1 PM. The steamship G W Lord, from Savannah, is now coming up the harbor.

The vessels before reported as being here still remain. Wind S; thermometer 32.

PORTLAND, Dec 27—Arrived, schr City Point, Sterling, Indian Island, NB, for New York.

PROVIDENCE, Dec 28—Arrived, steamer Doris, Young, New York; schr Abagail Haynes, Smith, Elizabethport.

29th—Arrived, schr N H Skinner, Thrasher, Weehawken.

ROCKLAND, Dec 23—Arrived, schr Corvo, Pickering, New York.

24th—Arrived, schrs Charlie & Willie, Cousins, and Allie Oakes, Pillsbury, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 21—Arrived, ship California, Freeman, New York. Below, bark Comet, Fuller, from Honolulu.

Cleared—Ships Wildwood, Frost, Burrard Inlet; Witch of the Wave, Batchelder, do; bark Chatham, Roe, Falmouth.

Sailed—Ships Bertha, Pote, Liverpool; Aminta (Br), Meyler, do; City of Amoy (Br), Swan, Queenstown; barks Lapwing (Br), Hewitson, Liverpool; Britomart (Br), Thompson, Queenstown; Ganymere (Br), Bulley, Liverpool.

22d—Arrived, ships Chevy Chase, Jones, Glasgow; John Duthie (Br), Levie, Sydney, NSW; John Bryant, Baker, New York; barks Solomon, Upton, do; Comet, Fuller, Honolulu. Below, bark Walter Scammell, from Valparaiso.

Sailed—Ship Wildwood, Frost, Burrard Inlet.

SATILLA MILLS, Ga, Dec 19—Arrived, brig Addie Hale, Shepherd, Cardenas.

SAVANNAH, Dec 29—Arrived, steamship Gen Barnes, Mallory, New York; bark Maria Ysasi (Sp), Adamis, Havana; schrs Lizzie Wilson, New York; Irving, Wood's Hole.

Cleared—Ship Western Empire, Grozier, Liverpool; schr Juliet, Nash, Boston.

WILMINGTON, NC, Dec 27—Arrived, steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York.

WISCASSET, Dec 21—Cleared, brig E H Rich, Paine, Cuba; 24th, schr Hattie G McFarland, McFarland, do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

OFFICIAL DRAWING, DECEMBER 20, 1872.

No. Prize.	No. Prize.	No. Prize.	No. Prize.	No. Prize.
21...$400	3694...$400	7764...$400	11641...$400	15531...$400
36...1000	3701...400	7811...400	11615...400	15563...400
113...400	3744...400	7816...400	11617...400	15570...400
125...400	3764...400	7947...1000	11649...400	15613...400
128...400	3848...400	7948...400	11670...400	15620...400
164...400	3851...400	8056...400	11686...400	15652...400
179...400	3875...400	8069...400	11701...400	15770.200000
187...400	3895...400	8095...400	11737...400	15808...400
241...400	3903...400	8071...400	11776...400	15852...400
362...400	3977...400	8119...1000	11781...400	15892...400
386...400	3987...400	8147...400	11792...400	15893...400
419...400	3999...1000	8232...400	11855...400	15899...400
453...400	4030...400	8237...400	11866...400	16009...400
512...1000	4052...400	8249...400	11897...400	16031...400
574...400	4118...400	8303...400	11899...400	16090...1000
685...400	4164...400	8316...400	11918...400	16174...400
695...400	4178...1000	8321...400	11941...400	16205...400
777...400	4188...400	8328...1000	11945...400	16206...400
796...400	4228...1000	8329...400	11970...400	16222...400
824...400	4356...400	8346...400	11989...400	16230...400
844...400	4369...400	8397...400	11998...400	16303...1000
847...400	4379...400	8399...400	12003...1000	16341...400
852...400	4417...400	8423...400	12017...400	16363...400
901...400	4425...400	8450...400	12039...400	16377...400
912...400	4429...400	8458...400	12059...400	16407...400
954...400	4460...400	8543...1000	12052...400	16451...400
985...400	4464...400	8565...400	12129...400	16462...1000
1015...400	4561..10000	8597...1000	12135...400	16466...400
1023...1000	4600...400	8628...400	12154...400	16467...400
1092...400	4750...400	8631...400	12169...5000	16494...400
1135...400	4785...400	8688...400	12217...400	16559...400
1142...400	4851...400	8737...400	12259...400	16562...400
1145...400	4871...400	8776...400	12290...400	16571...400
1147...400	4880...400	8792...400	12427...400	16582...400
1192...400	4926...400	8865...400	12493...400	16698...400
1264...400	5005...400	8885...400	12535...400	16749...400
1309...400	5012...400	8875...400	12555...400	16796...400
1341...400	5039...400	8910...400	12653...400	16797...400
1360...400	5071...400	8912...400	12656...400	16804...400
1365...400	5132...400	8943...400	12748...400	16805...400
1410...400	5135...400	8963...1000	12797...400	16935...400
1452...400	5150...400	8979...400	12822...400	16983...400
1497...400	5169...400	9112...400	12823...400	17048...400
1548...400	5225...400	9113...400	12835...400	17146...400
1553...400	5228...400	9040...400	12922...400	17170...400
1557...400	5242...400	9037...400	12991...400	17172...1000
1560...400	5262...400	9125...400	13003...400	17196...25000
1579...400	5291...400	9129...400	13049...400	17252...400
1604...1000	5311...400	9199...400	13076...400	17262...400
1609...400	5322...400	9216...400	13092...400	17267...400
1627...400	5324...400	9306...400	13102...400	17276...400
1631...400	5371...400	9309...400	13142...400	17282...400
1646...400	5393...400	9317...400	13162...400	17295...400
1659...400	5428...400	9321...400	13210...400	17356...1000
1678...1000	5515...400	9355...400	13227...400	17442...400
1708...400	5528...400	9361...400	13269...400	17461...1000
1769...400	5745...400	9403...400	13340...400	17476...1000
1790...1000	5770...400	9407...400	13358...400	17520...400
1856...400	5810...1000	9417...400	13388...400	17547...400
1907...400	5819...400	9504...400	13395...400	17630...400
1911...400	5822...400	9509...400	13396...400	17706...400
1948...400	5827...400	9510...400	13403...400	17708...400
1965...400	5831...400	9523...400	13441...400	17757...400
1974...400	5876...400	9557...400	13472...400	17794...400
1975...400	5996...400	9575...400	13485...400	17817...400
2044...1000	6004...400	9588...400	13561...400	17851...400
2068...400	6006...400	9599...400	13589...400	17903...400
2103...1000	6050...400	9630...400	13593...400	17947...400
2124...400	6085...400	9680...5000	13594...400	17964...400
2199...400	6141...400	9706...400	13626...400	17983...400
2229...400	6202...400	9715...400	13662...400	18010...400
2233...400	6214...400	9743...400	13668...400	18099...400
2277...400	6292...400	9838...400	13682...400	18147...400
2312...400	6307...400	9858...400	13712...400	18164...400
2361...400	6312...400	9909...400	13723...400	18185...400
2407...400	6336...400	9947...400	13772...400	18197...400
2424...400	6388...400	10002...400	13798...400	18214...400
2441...400	6400...400	10046...400	13862...400	18250...400
2447...400	6404...400	10067...400	13892...400	18324...400
2482...400	6438...400	10087...400	13947...1000	18355...1000
2537...400	6450...400	10111...400	14035...1000	18377...400
2542..50000	6467...400	10118...400	14052...400	18407...1000
2572...400	6478...400	10191...400	14072...400	18456...400
2580...400	6494...400	10230...400	14104...400	18503...400
2611...400	6503...1000	10257...400	14111...400	18529...400
2684...400	6513...400	10263...400	14132...1000	18572...400
2757...400	6522...400	10270...400	14222...400	18608...400
2762...400	6589...400	10338...400	14275...400	18621...400
2764...400	6625...400	10340...400	14303...400	18750...400
2779...400	6643...400	10345...400	14367...400	18772...400
2822...400	6655...400	10358...400	14372...400	18776...400
2844...400	6656...1000	10389...1000	14392...400	18785...400
2872...400	6754...400	10412...400	14394...400	18806...400
2921...1000	6806...400	10414...400	14403...1000	18923...400
2926...400	6819...400	10422...400	14445...400	18924...400
2956...400	6828...400	10447...400	14477...400	19008...400
3019...400	6867...400	10448...1000	14481...400	19024...400
3065...400	6919...400	10498...400	14522...400	19027...400
3066...400	6926...400	10508...400	14536...400	19079...400
3072...400	6934...400	10521...400	14566...400	19104...400
3128...400	6980...400	10727...1000	14631...400	19112...1000
3148...400	6992...400	10752...400	14650...400	19121...400
3168...400	7043...400	10795...400	14766...400	19162...400
3170...400	7068...400	10834...400	14790...400	19164...1000
3176...400	7083...400	10885...400	14793...400	19191...400
3185...400	7147...400	10919...400	14863...400	19279...400
3252...400	7159...400	10920...400	14879...400	19300...400
3258...400	7204...400	10959...400	14907...400	19334...400
3260...400	7222...400	10999...1000	14952...400	19388...400
3264...400	7376...400	11028...400	14997...400	19402...400
3326...400	7398...400	11035...400	15037...400	19441...400
3331...400	7401...400	11047...400	15039...1000	19460...400
3349...400	7403...400	11050...400	15111...400	19491...400
3350...400	7426...400	11095...1000	15153...400	19547...400
3355...400	7458...400	11098...400	15205...400	19566...1000
3387...400	7485...400	11123...400	15217...400	19701...400
3410...400	7547...400	11174...1000	15270...400	19707...400
3436...400	7557...1000	11364...400	15309...1000	19716...400
3470...400	7565...400	11376...400	15326...400	19719...400
3516...400	7579...400	11380...400	15346...400	19735...400
3577...400	7585...400	11393...400	15354...400	19738...400
3592...400	7594...400	11397...1000	15390...400	19801...1000
3607...400	7621...400	11438...400	15440...400	19807...400
3609...400	7623...400	11449...400	15446...400	19855...400
3622...400	7637...400	11473...400	15461...400	19867...400
3645...400	7660...400	11523...400	15475...1000	19872...400
3662...400	7729...400	11567...400	15478...400	19951...400
3686...400	7745...400	11575...400		

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

$200,000.	$50,000.	$25,000.	$10,000.	$5,000.
15761...$1500	2541...$500	17191...$200	4562...$200	9679...$150
15762...1500	2543...500	17192...200	4563...200	9681...150
15763...1500	2544...500	17193...200	4564...200	12168...150
15764...1500	2545...500	17194...200	4565...200	12170...150
15765...1500	2546...500	17195...200	4566...200	
15766...1500	2547...500	17197...200	4567...200	
15767...1500	2548...500	17198...200	4568...200	
15768...1500	2549...500	17199...200	4569...200	
15769...1500	2550...500	17200...200	4570...200	

J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street. Post office box 4,685, New York.

ANOTHER TESTIMONIAL IN FAVOR OF THE EFFICACY OF DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.

PESSGROVE, Salem County, N. J., Feb. 27, 1872.

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, northeast corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia:—

RESPECTED SIR—I take pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been cured by the efficacy of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

Consumption has been hereditary with my family, most of its members having died of it at early ages. My mother and three brothers died at the age of thirty-one, one brother at twenty-seven, and my sister at thirteen.

I was, when about thirty-one years, seized with liver complaint, which rapidly developed into pulmonary consumption. I was compelled to relinquish my employment (that of a blacksmith).

I consulted skilful and eminent physicians and tried many patent nostrums, but without success, so that my friends were sure that there was no hope of my recovery, for I was reduced from 140 pounds to 104, and was not able to do anything without assistance.

By what I now look upon as a providential interposition, I was induced to try your remedies and place myself under your treatment, and so rapid and thorough was my recovery that it seemed as though some superhuman power was at work, and to-day I am as well as at any time during my life. I weigh 152 pounds, am thirty-six years old, and for some time have been regularly attending to my business, bidding fair to live to a good old age.

I am thankful to you beyond expression for having placed me in a position wherein I am a benefit instead of a burden to my family.

Your Mandrake Pills are the only medicine I ever use now. I think they are the best in the world.

I can refer you to hundreds of my neighbors who will verify all that I have written.

Yours, &c., JOHN C. HEWITT.

JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College place, New York, Wholesale Agent for Dr. Schenck's Medicines.

P. S.—Dr. SCHENCK will be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond street, on Tuesday, December 31.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM COURTS of different States; legal everywhere; no publicity; no fees in advance; advice free; commissioner for every State. FREDERICK I. KING, Counsellor-at-Law, 363 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN different States. Desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity required; no charge until divorce granted. Advice free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, 180 Broadway.

A.—HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

CORNS, BUNIONS, NAILS, ENLARGED JOINTS, &C., cured, without pain, by Dr. RICE'S Corn, Bunion and Pile Cure; by mail 50c. Dr. RICE, Chiropodist, 208 Broadway, corner of Fulton street.

NATURE'S ONLY SPECIFIC—BETHESDA SPRING Water, for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Dropsy, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Urinary Organs, Liver. Consultation and directions free by Dr. HEATH, Agent, rooms 200 Broadway.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL'S LECTURES. Professor TYNDALL will give the last lecture of his course in New York on "Spectrum Analysis" to-night at Cooper Institute, at 8 o'clock. Tickets at the door. Price $1.

TO THE LADIES.—PIMPLES AND BLOTCHES IMMEDIATELY removed by a few applications of Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It also makes the hands soft and white. Sold by the druggists. Price 50 cents.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE COURTS.

THE STOKES TRIAL--ELEVENTH DAY.

Continuation of Examination of Witnesses for the Defence.

The Parlor Man's Testimony Unshaken—The Theory of Two Pistols a Likely Turning Point in the Case.

THE JUMEL ESTATE CASE.

An Aged Colored Witness for the Plaintiff Interviewed by the Defendant--She Refuses to Drink When Invited.

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

Summaries—Rival Telegraph Lines—A Writ of Habeas Corpus—Business in the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Past Year—Decisions.

There was nothing of startling importance in the testimony of witnesses yesterday in the trial of Edward S. Stokes, if the cross-examination of the witness, Henry De Corley, who swore to the finding of a second pistol, be excepted. That was important for the defence, inasmuch as though the witness was exhaustively questioned by the prosecution his testimony remained unshaken. The proceedings otherwise were monotonous and tame, and the tedium was only relieved by the answer of a certain witness, John Marshal Cowan, which was rather amusing, as to his religious belief and his faith in a hereafter. It must certainly be admitted that, as the case has so far progressed, the defence presents a better front than it did on the first trial.

The case of George Washington Bowen vs. Nelson Chase was resumed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman and the Special Jury. Elizabeth Freeman, a colored woman, testified on behalf of the plaintiff in reference to a certain alleged conversation she states she had had with Mr. Chase about Madame Jumel having had a son. The trial was postponed till Monday next in consequence of the continued indisposition of Mr. Romer, one of the jurors, who was in attendance yesterday, but stated to the Court that to sit during the entire day might seriously endanger his health and probably his life.

Yesterday, on the motion of Mr. L. W. Emerson, United States Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Jeremiah J. Roche was admitted in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman, to practice as a lawyer in the Circuit and District Courts.

Chief Justice Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday denied the motion to set aside the injunction granted on application of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company against the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, Limited, and the La Société du Cable Transatlantique Française Limitée, compelling them to forward telegrams given them by the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company for transmission to Europe. An abstract of the opinion embodying the discussion will be found elsewhere.

Mr. Havemeyer, the newly elected Mayor of New York, was yesterday sworn into office by Judge Brady, of the Supreme Court.

John Buckley, a notorious character, and the alleged killer of young Jefferds in Sing Sing a couple of years ago, was yesterday discharged from imprisonment on Blackwell's Island on a writ of habeas corpus, in which a valid point in law was taken by his counsel, Mr. Howe.

STOKES' TRIAL.

The Eleventh Day's Proceedings.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer opened at the usual hour yesterday morning, and the case of The People against Edward S. Stokes, charged with the killing of James Fisk, Jr., was proceeded with. The court room was well filled, but interest in the proceedings has greatly died away since Stokes was first upon trial for his life, some seven months ago, for the crime with which he stands charged. The prisoner wears a bolder appearance than he did when he was previously tried, and looks like a man fighting for his life against apparent odds. The proceedings yesterday presented no features of special interest. De Corley, the parlor man, was first put on the stand.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF DE CORLEY CONTINUED.

Henry De Corley was placed on the stand to be cross-examined by the prosecution. With a view of testing the credibility of the witness, Mr. Beach asked him a number of questions relating to his alleged service in the Union army. Henry stated that he enlisted in the home guards in Springfield, Mo.; couldn't remember the name of any officer or private; never was in a battle; the home guards were watching the rebels; does not remember in what year he joined.

Q. Was Stokes very cool when you met him in the hall and he told you there was a man shot? A. No; he was excited.

Q. How do you reconcile that with the answer you gave on the last trial—"Mr. Stokes was very cool?" A. My memory is not always good.

Q. You say the pistol which Miss Hall gave you and you handed Mr. Crockett was a six barrel? A. Yes, as much as I recollect.

Q. Had the trigger a guard? A. I cannot recollect.

THE SECOND PISTOL.

Q. You say you handed it at once to Mr. Crockett? A. Yes, I called the gentleman and gave it to him.

Q. What was the conversation you say Pat Hart had with you? A. He spoke about the bullets fitting the black pistol, but not the other; he said, "There's a chance to make money out of this;" I said, "I have nothing to do with it."

Re-examined by Mr. Tremain, the witness stated, what was apparent to every one, that he did not speak English well. By the stock of a pistol he meant the chambers.

The witness continued as follows:—I saw no pistol in the hall; I was walking up and down frequently; I did not see any person before that shooting going bending along the wall; my talk with Captain Byrnes was about seven o'clock, near No. 292, about, I think, two hours after I had given the pistol to Mr. Crockett; I think there was a statement of mine taken in writing.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN CROTON.

John Crofton, a surveyor, proved a survey he had made of the second floor of the hotel; the private stairway door was 3 feet 1 inch from the outside to the inside door; the width of the inside door 4 feet 4 inches; the lower step 6½ inches from the door; there were six steps besides the landing to the first landing; the stairs were 4 feet 9 inches wide, the landing 3 feet broad; there were sixteen steps and the landing above that platform; there is a hand rail on each side running to the inside door; the inside door opens out, and the outside door inwards; the distance from the head of the stairs to the corner of the parlor hall is 8 feet 11 inches, the width of the stair hall 5 feet and of the parlor hall 9 feet; from the corner of those halls to the elevator corner is 20 feet 2 inches, and to the door of parlor 207, 20 feet 3 inches; from the platform of the stairs to the place in the recess on room where Mr. Fisk was placed is 12 feet the width of the main hall is 8 feet 7 inches; I tried to throw my measuring tape from the door of 207 to the sofa.

AN OBJECTION.

Objected to. Mr. Townsend offered to show that when he threw the measuring tape on the sofa it bounded off. The sofa was springy and in good condition; the back and seat were close together.

TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL M'LAUGHLIN.

Samuel McLaughlin testified—I saw the prisoner at the Hoffman House on the 6th of January; I had been helping him to get papers; we had got some; we had not Mr. Schermerhorn's or Mr. Irving's; I had been hunting with him for Mr. Smith; he said he was going to Twenty-third street to get some papers; I told him where he could probably find Smith and Ferris; it was twenty minutes to four when I saw him; a few days before the homicide the prisoner called my attention to persons following him; it may have been ten days or two weeks before. (Objected to. Mr. Tremain stated that he desired to show by this witness that shortly before this he asked the witness to go with him a single block in a carriage, and that they saw men hanging about the carriage. Excluded.)

THE BOY REDMOND RECALLED.

The boy Redmond was recalled. He might have said on the last trial that he would not swear that Stokes was not down two or three steps.

To Mr. Fellows—He was taken to the station house about half-past four and discharged again about half-past nine. Patrick Hart was not with them.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE W. BAILEY.

George W. Bailey testified—When I was somewhere about Eighth street I met Horace Stokes; I told him I had left his brother and we walked back to the hotel; I then learned of the shooting; I went over to the station house twice; the second time I saw Redmond; he was very excited; I tried to quiet him; said it was so sudden he hardly knew how it happened; he said there were three or four shots, and after the first he jumped through the door, and—if I had been there—he thought I would too; I told him I thought I would; he said Stokes was down five or six steps and Fisk on the landing, but it was all so sudden that he didn't know how it happened.

To Mr. Tremain—I am a manufacturer of domestics; I came over in the morning; I had walked up from Fulton street to Twenty-first or Twenty-second street, looking for Mr. Lyle Nelson, a neighbor of mine; he lives at Greenpoint; I merely wanted to meet him; I expected to meet him on Broadway; I had no other purpose; I asked Mr. Stokes if he had considered the matter I had spoken to him about; his brother Horace had spoken to me several times; he said he had a good deal of business lately and had not thought much about it, and asked me what I thought about the matter; I told him I thought it was a pretty safe investment, and he said he would look into the matter.

GEORGE W. BAILEY

testified, as on the former occasion, to having met Stokes on Broadway just before the shooting and to having walked past the Grand Central Hotel with him; he saw Stokes salute a lady in one of the windows and cross the street to speak to her, after witness had declined to accompany him; witness soon after learned that Fisk had been shot and that Stokes had been accused of shooting him; he went to the station house to see Stokes, and while there the boy John T. Redmond was brought in; he (Redmond) was very much excited, and said to witness that he was so much excited that he knew nothing about it; that four or five shots had been fired, but that he jumped out of the door after the first shot and saw nothing more; I spoke to Mr. Stokes on meeting him in Broadway about advancing money to his brother Horace to get into the silk manufacturing business; he asked me what I thought about the business, and I gave him my opinion about it; he said he had too much in hand then to take the matter into consideration, but that he would look into it some day. Witness was then examined about the

PRISONER SALUTING THE LADY

in the window, and he kept to his original statement almost to a word.

AFTER RECESS

the first witness called was

MARSHALL COWING,

but he answered not. Mr. Townsend then read the testimony given on the former trial by Robert F. Stobo. The principal point of it was that he saw Stokes bowing to some one in one of the windows of the Grand Central Hotel, and his immediately after entering the hotel.

JOHN MARSHALL CORNING

took the stand. He testified that he was boarding at the Grand Central Hotel on the 6th of January last, the day of the shooting; he said that immediately after that event he saw Crockett going along the corridor in a stooping position, as if in search of something; witness asked him what was the matter, and he said not to bother him; witness took him by the coat collar, shook him and asked him "What the devil was the matter?" to which forcible interrogatory Crockett said that

"FISK HAD BEEN SHOT;"

that Stokes had shot him; that they had caught him at it, had found a pistol in his pocket, and had the pistol at that time. On cross-examination witness became very belligerent. Mr. Fellows examined him as to the nature of certain indictments that had been found against him in his native place, Seneca Falls. Witness would not answer except he was allowed first to explain the peculiar complexion and constitution of society in that rural region. Mr. Fellows would not listen to this, and the witness would not go on otherwise, neither would he take the benefit of his privilege of declining to answer, on the ground that such answer would tend to degrade or criminate him.

The Court said an opportunity would be afforded him to shed any light upon this testimony that witness desired.

Witness—I think it is better that the objection be sustained.

The whole Court replied with laughter to this semi-professional opinion of the witness.

Mr. Fellows then asked witness if he believed in God. Witness immediately answered "I do; in several gods, in fact."

Mr. Tremaine then took witness in hand, very gently asking him if he thought he would be punished both here and hereafter if he swore falsely. Witness said he did.

Mr. Fellows then asked witness if he believed in the future state of rewards and punishments, and witness quickly answered, "No, not I."

Mr. Tremain—What do you mean by your previous answer?

Witness—That if upon my solemn honor I misrepresent things, that I tell a lie, that

I WILL BE LOST TO MYSELF

in this world; I think as much about my solemn honor as other people do about that Power of which they know nothing.

The witness was then ordered to leave the stand. The next witness was

JOHN MOORE.

He testified that he entered the hotel immediately after the shooting and picked up Fisk; that Fisk said on that occasion he (meaning Stokes) "was too quick for me this time;" also that he met the boy Redmond then, and that Redmond said he knew nothing of the affair, and that he did not see Thomas Hart then at the time.

DAVID GROESBECK,

a Wall street broker, testified regarding Fisk's character as to disposition and temper that he was an unscrupulous man to carry out his purposes, and would not hesitate to have a man murdered, but was personally a coward.

JAMES GILL

was the next witness called, his testimony up to the hour of adjournment being corroborative of the boy Brennan's statements with regard to Hart and Redmond's utterances while in the house of detention.

The Court adjourned till half past ten this morning.

THE JUMEL ESTATE CASE.

The Suit of Bowen vs. Chase—Further Testimony for the Plaintiff—Evidence of a Colored Woman—What She Knows About George Washington Bowen—Adjournment of the Case Till Monday on Account of a Sick Juror.

The further hearing of the case of George Washington Bowen vs. Nelson Chase was resumed, yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman and the special jury.

Judge Shipman took his seat upon the bench precisely at eleven o'clock, and at ten minutes past that hour all the jurors were in attendance and in their places. Counsel for the respective parties were also at their posts, Mr. O'Conor coming in a few moments after the examination of the first and only witness for the day had been commenced.

The Judge said he had received a communication from Mr. Romer, the juror who had been sick and was now in attendance. Mr. Romer stated that he had been coughing nearly all night and was afraid that if he were compelled to sit the whole day in the court room in his present condition of health it might bring on a dangerous attack of pneumonia. Under these circumstances he did not think it would be right or proper to detain the juror, and, therefore, there must be another adjournment of this case. If Mr. Romer were allowed a couple of days' repose the probability was that he would then be quite able to attend.

Mr. Chatfield observed that the air of the court room was not fit for a sick man.

The Judge followed up this remark by stating that it was not fit for a man even in good and sound health. The room was wretchedly ventilated.

Mr. Shafer said before the Court adjourned he wished it would hear the testimony of a witness who had come from [illegible] distance, leaving [illegible] her [illegible] sick. He expected [illegible] testimony of [illegible] would [illegible] occupy [illegible] a few minutes, and probably the cross-examination would not be long.

Mr. Carter, of counsel for the defendant, wished it to be [illegible] by one [illegible] upon the [illegible] he [illegible] responsible for the length of time the [illegible] would occupy.

The Judge—We will take the evidence of this witness. Mr. Romer will be able to sit for an hour, if the examination extends that time.

TESTIMONY OF ELIZABETH FREEMAN.

Elizabeth Freeman, a colored woman, was called to the witness stand by counsel for plaintiff [illegible] testified as follows in the course of her [illegible] I live in Saratoga; I am sixty-five years of age; I knew Madame Jumel in her lifetime; I first became acquainted with her when she gave the [illegible] soldiers a party and a flag; I do not now remember what year that was; I was in her employment; she put me in her cottage in Saratoga; I lived there four years and nine months; that cottage was in Circular street; I lived in the cottage until I was put out of it; that was be about four years ago this January; I used to go to Washington Heights to see Madame Jumel; she used to send a letter to General Blanchfield, the overseer, to tell me to come; the General would read the letter to me; I cannot read writing or reading; when I was turned out of the cottage I had some of Madame Jumel's property in my possession; it consisted of two large mirrors and quite a number of oil paintings.

Counsel for the plaintiff here held up a picture and the witness identified it as being a likeness of Madame Jumel.

Q. Did you furnish pictures like this to any one? A. Yes, I did, to Mr. Shafer, or rather, I laid them down and he took them up; he took up two; that was all he got the chance of taking; I afterwards received a pair of ducks and a pair of turkeys, though I had no right to sell "them pictures;" when I was in charge of Madame Jumel's cottage at Saratoga I saw no "boss;" General Blanchfield had no boss; I have seen George Washington Bowen, the plaintiff; it was after one season at Saratoga; a gentleman walked into the yard of the cottage in Circular street.

Q. Will you now state whether you discovered any resemblance between Madame Jumel and the plaintiff? A. When he went out I thought that he walked like Madame.

Q. Can you say if there was any resemblance between Madame Jumel and the plaintiff? A. He looked like her about the shoulders; he kind of "wagged off" like her; that is what I thought then and that is what I think now; I saw Mr. Chase a number of times; I met him at Saratoga; I had some conversation with him; he asked me how I was getting along after they had turned me out of the house; I said, Very hard; he asked me if I would come down to the American Hotel to see him, and said I should not be quite so poor or hungry; I went down to the American Hotel with my son; he brought me into a room where his wife was; I told him I could not stay long; a porter came in with a bottle, out of which Mr. Chase poured some and asked me to drink it, saying it would make me feel better; I refused to drink it, as I do not like to drink anything unless I know what it is; he asked me my age and where I was born; I told him; he also asked me my husband's name; this I also told him; he then asked me where I had ever seen George Washington Bowen; I told him the first time I saw him was in the yard of the cottage in Circular street, when he claimed that he was Madame's son; Mr. Chase struck the table and said, "I was a G—d d—d liar;" I told him that Madame had a son; he then struck the table and would not let me go on; when I was leaving the house he said I had better be careful or else I might be sent to the State Prison.

Q. State whether or not Madame Jumel had stated to you what you told Chase she had?

This question was ruled out as leading and incompetent.

Q. State whether or not what you said to Mr. Chase was true?

This question was also ruled out.

Plaintiff's counsel offered to prove by the witness that in the year 1863, at the city of New York, during a conversation between the witness and Madame Jumel, Madame stated that she (witness) must not believe all the stories she had heard of the drowning of her son; that she had not drowned or killed him; that he lived at Providence, R. I., and that his name was George Washington Bowen.

This offer was excluded.

The witness was then cross-examined as to the statements she had made in her former evidence on this case. Her attention being called to certain statements, she said she made those statements, but thought she added a good deal more, as she was very "mouthy" and talked a good deal.

The case was then adjourned until Monday next, by which time it is hoped the sick juror, Mr. Romer, will be completely restored to his health.

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

BUSINESS OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE PAST YEAR.

United States District Court.

In the United States District Court during the past year 327 admiralty, revenue and internal revenue suits have been commenced, of which 115 have been finally disposed of.

On the common law and equity list 107 suits were instituted, of which 29 were finally disposed of.

BANKRUPTCY PETITIONS.

Since the passage of the present Bankruptcy law, which came into operation on the 1st of June, 1867, up to the present time, the number of bankruptcy petitions filed in the Clerk's office of the Southern district of New York amounts to 3,892.

WARRANTS ISSUED BY UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. G. F. Betts and Mr. John A. Osborn, United States Commissioners, have issued during the past year 125 warrants, embracing a variety of crimes and misdemeanors in violation of the United States laws.

United States Circuit Court.

On the common law side of this Court (exclusive of cases against the Collector of the Port and violations of the internal revenue law) there were commenced 56 suits, 21 of which have been tried and disposed of. On the equity side there were 221 suits instituted; 71 cases were heard on motion for injunction; 68 of these motions were granted and 3 denied. Thirteen cases were discharged during the year. [illegible] from the District Court 15 have been brought and 12 have been heard and disposed of. Twelve reviews in bankruptcy were brought from the District Court and 7 of these have been heard and disposed of.

On the criminal side of the Court 110 indictments have been found by the Grand Jury. During the year thirty indictments were tried and disposed of. About twenty-five cases still remain undisposed of with respect to the recovery of taxes from persons manufacturing whiskey without a license. One of these suits is now pending as a test case to decide the result of the others. During the year the Circuit Court has been held by Judges Woodruff, Blatchford, Shipman and Benedict. Judge Woodruff has sat in Vermont, and also in the Eastern and Southern districts of New York.

Messrs. White, Stilwell and Shields, United States Commissioners, have, for the past twelve months, issued 230 warrants for the arrest of parties charged with violations of United States laws.

District Attorney's Office.

In the United States Attorney's office, $10,890 54 have been paid as witness' fees by Charles E. Marsack. Two hundred and forty-nine criminal cases have been prosecuted, fifty-two terminated, twenty-five being convictions, six acquittals and twenty-one discontinued. Of suits brought, twenty-five were Custom House cases, eighty-four internal revenue cases and twenty-two Post Office cases, thirty violations of the election law, five violations of the naturalization law and seventy-eight miscellaneous.

Of cases terminated three were Custom House cases, nine internal revenue, fifteen Post Office and twenty-five miscellaneous.

RIVAL TELEGRAPH LINES.

The Legal Controversy Between the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company—Important Decision by Chief Justice Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas.

For some time past there has been a sharp and bitter controversy in the courts between the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company. These two companies, as is well known, have parallel or rival lines west of New York, but not east of this city. In August, 1871, two telegrams were sent over the lines of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company—one from Cleveland, Ohio, and the other from Virginia City, in Nevada. They were directed to parties in Europe. On receipt of the messages here the agent of the company turned them over to the Western Union Telegraph Company for transmission, one over the "Anglo-American Telegraph Company, limited," to Valentia Bay; the other over "La Société du Cable Transatlantique Française, limited," to Brest. The usual charges in gold were proffered for forwarding the telegrams, but the Western Union Telegraph Company refused to send them. The latter company has lines extending from New York to Duxbury, Mass., and owns in part and leases in part the line thence to Ulster county, in Nova Scotia, from which point they put up a telegraph connection through cable, making a continuous line of telegraph communication between this city and Europe. Upon the refusal of the Western Union line to forward the despatches mentioned suit was brought to compel them to accept such telegrams, and an injunction was obtained restraining them from such refusal. Motion was made before Chief Justice Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, to set aside this injunction, the argument upon which, as well as all the facts connected with it, was fully reported at the time in the HERALD. Judge Daly rendered yesterday his decision upon the motion, denying the same and allowing it to stand. The following is an abstract of it:—

OPINION OF JUDGE DALY.

He holds that the statute makes it obligatory upon any telegraph company doing business in this State to receive despatches from other telegraph lines which are from or for any individual upon the payment to said company of its usual charges, and it requires the company to transmit the despatch with impartiality and good faith, excepting that, however, from obligation to receive or transmit despatches from or for any company having a line of telegraph parallel with [illegible] which the despatch is required to be sent. As to the power of attorney required by the Western Union Company, he decides that this would be imposing what is not only unreasonable. As to autograph signatures or satisfactory proof in [illegible], it is [illegible] that the telegram presented for transmission was subscribed by the person whose name is subscribed to it, it was averred by the plaintiffs and not denied by the defendants that the latter have never required the latter. Courts of justice could not fix the prices, but they could compel conformity to certain general principles being demanded by a due regard to the interests of the public. All the various objections to the injunction are overruled, and in conclusion it is ordered that the same be continued.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

A Successful Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Before Judge Brady.

In re John Brickley.—The relator in this case was brought before the Court by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus sued out by his counsel William F. Howe. Brickley had been sent to the workhouse for two months for vagrancy, it appearing to Justice Bixby that the prisoner enjoyed the reputation of being a bad, dangerous man, having killed Jefferds at Sing Sing some two years since. Since that period he has been sent to the Penitentiary, from where he escaped, was rearrested and discharged by Justice Fancher on application of Mr. Howe, on the ground that his term of imprisonment had expired while he absented himself from Blackwell's Island. Mr. Howe claimed Brickley's release again yesterday, insisting that the commitment which held him was informal, it setting forth that the prisoner could be held until delivered from imprisonment by due course of law, which was an indefinite term of imprisonment. The Justice held the point well taken and discharged the prisoner.

Special Notice.

Before Judge Brady.

The remainder of the third Monday December motion calendar will be transferred to the first Monday calendar January, 1873.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decision.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Edward Coleman vs. Van Burgh Livingston.—Case settled.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The Greenpoint Armory.

Before Judge Pratt.

Each member of the Board of Supervisors was yesterday served with a copy of the writ of mandamus issued against the Board in the matter of the Greenpoint Armory. The writ directs as follows:—

Now, therefore, we, being willing that speedy justice should be done in this behalf to him, the said George W. Averell, do command and enjoin you that immediately after the receipt of this writ you erect an armory on the premises in Greenpoint, in the city of Brooklyn, on the lots purchased for such armory, at a cost of land and building not to exceed ten thousand dollars, pursuant to the provisions of said chapter 318 of the Laws of 1872, lest in your default complaint should again come to us; and how you shall have executed this our writ make known to us, to our Justices of our said Supreme Court, at the Court House in the city of Brooklyn, county of Kings, on the 3d day of January, 1873, and have you then there this writ.

Witness, Hon. Calvin E. Pratt, one of the Justices of our Supreme Court, this 25th day of December, A. D. 1872. By the Court. GEORGE G. HERMAN, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT.

Insolvent Insurance Companies—Unearned Premiums on Cancelled Policies—Important Decision.

Before Judge Gilbert.

In the matter of the Fulton Fire Insurance Company, one of the companies rendered insolvent by the Chicago fire, an application was made to Judge Gilbert by John J. Zabriskie, a policy-holder of the said company, for an order directing the receiver to pay in full the amount of the unearned premium on his policy of insurance surrendered to the receiver for cancellation. The receiver had refused to pay more than the same dividend paid to the general creditors. The policy contained the usual clause in reference to the termination of the risk at the election of the insurer, "on giving notice to that effect and refunding a ratable proportion of the premium for the unexpired term of the policy."

T. E. Stillman, on behalf of the petitioner, cited 2 R. S., part 2, chap. 8, title 4, art. 3, secs. 75, 77 (2 Edm., 491).

Counsel on behalf of the receiver contended:—First—The statute imposes no obligation on the receiver. It is merely permissive. It vests no right in the policy-holder. Second—The clause in the policy takes it out of the operation of the statute. Third—The receiver as trustee for all creditors should give preference to none. The cases of Levy vs. Globe Insurance Company, 2 Edi, chaps. 656, 674, and Matter of Croton Insurance Company, 3 Barb., chap. 642, are distinguishable from this case.

DECISION.

The Court held that the statute plainly required that the unearned premiums on cancelled policies surrendered to the receiver should be paid in full, and that the same result would follow if the [illegible] clause of the policy above cited, as he could only avail himself of that privilege by refunding in full the ratable proportion of the premium for the unexpired term of the policy.

Petition granted and order entered accordingly.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

Convicted of Burglary.

Before Judge Moore.

Bernard Clapp was convicted yesterday of burglary in the third degree. He was found in the stable of Mr. Van Pelt, in New Utrecht, between five and six o'clock, on the morning of the 22d of November last, and attempted to escape, but he was soon overhauled by Mr. Van Pelt. The prisoner's defence was that he had come over from New York that morning to see a relative in New Utrecht, and had stepped into the stable for a necessary purpose. A set of harness, however, was found in the place put up in a bundle preparatory to removal. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

THE PATERSON COURTS.

Discharge of the Grand Jury—No Indictments Against the Alleged Conspiring Silk Weavers, Nor the Alleged Incendiaries.

About half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning the Grand Jury of the Paterson Courts, December term, came in and presented two more bills of indictment, making forty-eight in all during the term. They announced that they had finished all the business before them, and Judge Bedle accordingly discharged them with the thanks of the Court.

The Grand Jury failed to find an indictment against the two silk weavers, Duncan and Gilmore, who had been arrested on a charge of conspiracy, preferred by one of the firm of the Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Company. The silk weavers were on strike, and the two mentioned were charged with threatening a man who had returned to work. This is the case first tried to be brought before the Special Sessions, without a jury trial, over which there was so much commotion a fortnight or so ago. But the Grand Jury failed to find the charge of conspiracy substantiated by evidence and they were accordingly released from custody yesterday.

The Grand Jury likewise failed to find an indictment against Mr. William Collier and his bookkeeper, F. C. Booth, for setting fire to Collier's rolling mill, a week ago Sunday night, with which they were charged, but of which they, of course, now stand fully exonerated.

The trial of Van Winkle Gegers for murder will be taken up on Monday next.

AN ENGLISH MAGISTRATE ROBBED.

An English gentleman named Octavius Ommanney, residing in Surrey, and recently stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, was the subject of a pickpocketing operation on the part of the notorious John Wood, alias Brown, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Ommanney was riding on an Eighth avenue car, when he felt a hand at his watch, and catching at it, managed to take it from the hand of Wood, who started to run, but was overtaken by Officer Kinsler, of the Thirtieth precinct, and arrested. The parties soon after appeared at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where the prisoner was committed without bail. Mr. Ommanney announced himself as a magistrate in England, and gave his word that he would appear and prosecute. It is said that Wood was but recently released after serving out a term in State Prison.

SLIPPERY SILVERBERG.

Morris A. Tynberg, of No. 323 Broadway, manufacturer of scarfs and neckties, has for some time past had in his employ a man named Robert Silverberg, and for some three months past has missed quantities of goods from time to time. A few days ago he was offered a portion of his own property for sale by one K. Konheimer, of [illegible] Fifty [illegible] street. He questioned Konheimer as to where he obtained the goods, and was informed by him that he had purchased them from William Steinberg. Steinberg was then seen, and he claimed to have got them from Robert Silverberg. Detective [illegible] arrested Silverberg, who confessed to having stolen the property, and further acknowledged to the theft of the goods, valued in all at about one hundred dollars. He was committed [illegible] by Justice Hogan, without bail.

BURGLARY.

William Reilly was arraigned at Jefferson Market yesterday, charged with burglary in entering the grocery store of George Labbee, No. 13 South Fifth avenue, at an early hour on the morning of Sunday, and stealing a quantity of ale and some other articles. He was observed by Officer Young, of the Fifteenth precinct, in company with another person, not arrested, on Amity street, and taken with the property in his possession. He was committed in default of $3,000 bail to answer.

THE DANN HOMICIDE.

Coroner's Investigation—Verdict Against Cordes.

The death of John Dann, of No. 2 Lispenard street, from a stab wound of the wrist and arm with a carving knife in the hands of Charles Cordes during a quarrel at 179 Duane street on the 26th day of October last, has heretofore repeatedly been published in the HERALD. Yesterday Coroner Young held the official investigation, when it appeared that Cordes and Eugene Houck had some angry words about American politics and the German war, and the dispute continued for some time, when Houck called Cordes offensive names, and Dann, who was an uncle of Houck, interfered to make peace between the belligerents; but Cordes, being unable to control his anger, caught up the carving knife, and, making a pass at Houck, cut Dann, as stated. After lingering for some weeks Dann died from pyemia, as testified to by Deputy Coroner Marsh. The jury rendered a verdict against Cordes and the Coroner committed him to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. Cordes is twenty-five years of age, born in Prussia and is a painter by trade. He denied his guilt.

JOHN O'HARE'S DEATH.

The Murderous Assault and Its Tragical End in East Forty-Sixth Street.

John O'Hare, the laborer, late of 303 East Forty-sixth street, who received a terrible fracture of the skull from repeated blows on the head with a hatchet in the hands of John Fitzgibbons during a quarrel between them early on Christmas morning, died on Sunday night at his residence from the effects of the violence received. To-day Deputy Coroner Marsh will make a post-mortem examination on the body and Coroner Young will hold an inquest at a future day. In the meantime Fitzgibbons, who was arrested, remains in prison awaiting the result.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

Board of Aldermen.

STATED SESSION.

SATURDAY, Dec. 21, 1872.

Alderman Vance in the chair and a quorum of members.

RESOLUTIONS LAID OVER.

That Eighty-second street, from the Boulevard to the River Drive, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged.

That the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of each of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, also in favor of the President of the Board of Aldermen and the President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, for the present year, each for the sum of one thousand dollars, for services rendered.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN REFERRED.

To regulate, &c., 152d street, from avenue St. Nicholas to Eleventh avenue.

To regulate, grade, curb, gutter and flag 152d street, from avenue St. Nicholas to Eleventh avenue.

To repair the sidewalk on the northwest corner of Third avenue and Tenth street.

To flag the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fourth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

To flag the sidewalk on both sides of Fifty-sixth street, from Ninth to Tenth avenue.

To flag the sidewalk on south side of St. Mark's place, corner of Second avenue.

To flag the sidewalk and set curb and gutter stones on both sides of Forty-eighth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

To flag the sidewalk and set curb and gutter stones on the southeast corner of Seventh avenue and Twelfth street.

To flag the sidewalk and set curb and gutter stones on both sides of 152d street, from avenue St. Nicholas to Eleventh avenue.

To build sewer in avenue A, from Sixth to Fourteenth street.

To build sewer in 152d street, from avenue St. Nicholas to Eleventh avenue.

To fill in lots on the south side of Fifty-sixth street, 100 feet east of Ninth avenue.

To lay crosswalk from south side of pier No. 3 North River to the east side of West street, opposite.

Adjourned until Monday next, 23d inst., at one o'clock P. M. JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

MONDAY, Dec. 23, 1872.

RESOLUTIONS LAID OVER.

That Front street, from Coenties slip to Whitehall street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

REPORTS LAID OVER.

That the alterations and removals recommended in the above report, reassigning rooms in the City Hall, be carried into effect by and under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the Board of Apportionment be requested to make an appropriation of —— dollars to carry into effect the above resolution.

That the salary of the janitor of the City Hall be increased $1,200 per annum, to take effect from the date of his removal from the rooms now occupied by him in the City Hall.

That the Commissioner of Public Works be directed to have the names of the streets and avenues placed upon the lamps situated on the corners of such streets and avenues; also the numbers of the house or building situated on the corners where the lamps are located.

That a street lamp be placed and lighted in Forty-seventh street, north side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue.

That the Legislature be requested to pass a law giving the Common Council power appointing a Commission, of which the Mayor shall be one, with power to prepare plans and specifications and make contracts to raise the present City Hall and extend the same.

That Thirty-eighth street, from First avenue to the East River, be regulated and graded.

That street lamps be lighted under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, in Eighty-seventh street, between avenues A and B.

That avenue A, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth street, be regulated and graded and the curb and gutter stones be set.

That the sidewalk on the northerly side of Fifty-fourth street, about 125 feet east of Second avenue, be flagged.

That the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-first street, between First and Second avenues, be flagged.

That the action of the Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council, in executing a certain indenture of lease between Jane De Zea and the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, of the premises situated on the northwesterly corner of East Houston and Mulberry streets, be confirmed.

That the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of Martin B. Brown for $7,368 37 for printing for the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

That the Comptroller draw a warrant in favor of John C. O'Brien & Co. for the sum of $751 37, for stationery for the Board of Aldermen.

That street lamps be lighted in Nineteenth street, from avenue A to avenue B.

That 1,500 copies of the Annual Message of the Mayor, July 15, 1872, on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, be printed in document form, with the accompanying reports of the several departments of the city government.

That the lamp post and lamp on the northwest corner of Seventh avenue and Fiftieth street be replaced.

Each by the following vote:—

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Coman, Conover, Falconer, Fitzgerald, Joyce, Martin, McLaren, Plunkitt, Radde, Vance, Van Schaick and Wilder—13.

That the Commissioner of Public Works be authorized to have the Ninth avenue, from the southerly side of 124th street to the southerly side of 125th street, regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and sidewalks flagged, by days' work or in such other manner as he may deem expedient for the best interests of the city and the owners of property.

That street lamps be lighted in Forty-third street, from First to Second avenue.

That Broome street, from Marion street to the Bowery, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That street lamps be lighted in Second avenue, between Seventy-second and Seventy-seventh streets.

That a crosswalk be laid from the southeast corner of Beade street and West Broadway across the square to the west side of Hudson street, directly opposite.

That Jay street, from Hudson to Greenwich street, and from Washington to West street, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement.

That the Comptroller pay from the appropriation for "City Contingencies" the sum of $1,050 for painting a portrait of ex-Mayor C. Godfrey Gunther.

That a crosswalk be laid across Scammel street at its westerly intersection with Monroe street.

That Twenty-eighth street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue, be renumbered.

That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basin and culverts, be built in First avenue, from Ninth street to Tenth street.

That Ninety-eighth street, from the Third to the Fifth avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged.

That the sidewalk in front of 254 West Fifty-fifth street be flagged.

That the sidewalk on north side of Fifty-seventh street, about 250 feet east of Ninth avenue, be flagged.

That the sidewalk on both sides of Ninth avenue, from Sixtieth to Sixty-fourth street, be flagged.

That the Commissioner of Public Works be and is hereby authorized and directed to have the intermediate avenue or drive between Eighth and Ninth avenues, from 106th street to 155th street, and from 173d street to its intersection with avenue St. Nicholas, regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and sidewalks flagged, and the carriage way paved with Telford macadamized roadway pavement, by the day, without contract.

That one additional street lamp be placed in front of the Twenty-third street entrance to the College of New York, and a similar lamp in front of the Lexington avenue entrance.

That two boulevard lamps be placed and lighted in front of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, on Seventy-fourth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

That the sidewalk on the westerly side of Fourth avenue, between 124th and 125th streets, be flagged.

That the vacant lot on the north side of Fifty-seventh street, about 250 feet east of Ninth avenue, be fenced in.

That the Commissioner of Public Works be and is hereby directed to abate a nuisance by causing the immediate removal of the public urinal at Astor place.

Each by the following vote:—

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Coman, Conover, Falconer, Fitzgerald, Joyce, McLaren, Plunkitt, Radde, Vance, Van Schaick and Wilder—12.

Adjourned until Thursday next, 26th inst., one-half hour after the adjournment of the Board of Supervisors.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

THURSDAY, Dec. 26, 1872.

[illegible]

Alderman [illegible] in the chair and a quorum.

[illegible]

That a sewer be built in 152d street, from avenue St. Nicholas to Eleventh avenue.

That on the southeast corner of Seventh avenue and Twelfth street curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalk be flagged and repaired.

That on both sides of Forty-eighth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks be flagged and repaired.

That the sidewalk on both sides of Fifty-sixth street, from Ninth to Tenth avenue, be flagged.

That the sidewalk on the south side of St. Mark's place, corner of Second avenue and [illegible] be flagged.

That the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fourth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, be flagged.

That 152d street, from avenue St. Nicholas to Eleventh avenue, be regulated and graded.

That on both sides of 152d street, from avenue St. Nicholas to Eleventh avenue, curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks be flagged.

That a crosswalk be laid from the south side of pier No. 3, North River, to the east side of West street, opposite.

Adjourned until Saturday next, 28th inst., immediately after the adjournment of the Board of Supervisors. JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

SATURDAY, Dec. 28, 1872.

Present—Alderman Plunkitt in the chair and a quorum of members.

[illegible]

That a sewer be built in avenue A, from Sixth street to Fourteenth street.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN LAID OVER.

That Morton street, from Bleecker street to West, be renumbered.

REFERRED.

Petition of Sarah M. Andrews and Augusta H. Morgan, asking release of one-half of the lane fronting and adjacent to their property, and known as the Fitz Roy road.

Adjourned until Monday next, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

MONDAY, Dec. 23, 1872.

Present—Otis T. Hall, Esq., President, in the chair, and a quorum of members.

RESOLUTION REFERRED.

An ordinance regulating the licensing of conductors on city railway cars; also of drivers of city railway cars, stages and accommodation coaches.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN LAID OVER.

That a crosswalk be laid across West street, from the southeast corner of Chambers and West streets to the entrance to the Pavonia avenue ferry.

That all permits heretofore given by the Common Council to use any of the street lamps for displaying signs, and all permissions heretofore given to substitute ornamental lamps for the ordinary street lamps, are hereby revoked, and the Commissioner of Public Works is directed to cause every such lamp to be removed and street lamps put in their places, wherever required, and that he cause all signs attached to street lampposts to be immediately removed.

That the Board of Street Openings and Improvements be requested to have Hudson street extended southerly so as to intersect Church street at Fulton street, or widen and extend College place from Chambers street to Greenwich street.

That the resolution and ordinance approved by the Mayor July 12, 1872, that 110th street, from Eighth avenue to the Boulevard, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged, be repealed, and that in lieu thereof the Commissioner of Public Works be directed to have 110th street, from the Fifth avenue to the Boulevard, regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and sidewalks flagged and the carriage way paved with the Telford macadamized roadway pavement, the entire work to be done by the day.

That the Commissioner of Public Works be directed to remove the gas lamp on the southeast corner of Cortlandt and Church streets to a point on a line with the buildings on Cortlandt street.

That street lamps be lighted in Fifty-sixth street, north side, from First avenue to the East River.

That on both sides of Seventy-fourth street, from the Boulevard to the Tenth avenue, curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalk be flagged and reflagged.

That Ninety-sixth street, from the Boulevard to the Hudson River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged.

That the sidewalk on east side of West street, from Hammond street to Tenth avenue, be flagged.

That on both sides of Fifty-sixth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, curb and gutter stones be set and reset and the sidewalks be flagged.

That the sidewalk on the north side of Thirty-eighth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue, be flagged.

That the sidewalk on both sides of Fifty-first street, from Second avenue to East River, be flagged.

That both sides of Worth street, from Chatham street to Centre street; both sides of Park street, from Mulberry street to Mission place; both sides of Baxter street, from Chatham street to Worth street; both sides of Mulberry street, from Chatham street to Park street, curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That street lamps be lighted in Seventy-eighth street, between First avenue and avenue A.

That the sidewalk on both sides of Desbrosses street, from Hudson to Washington street, be flagged.

That Front street, from Whitehall street to Coenties slip, be paved with the pavement known as the Guidet improved stone pavement, at a price not to exceed $5 per square yard.

That Ninety-seventh street, from Third to Fifth avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged.

That street lamps be lighted in Tenth avenue, between Seventy-first and Seventy-fifth streets.

That the Comptroller be directed to pay Martin B. Brown the sum of $6,329 45 for printing for the Board of Aldermen.

That the Comptroller pay Edward Van Ranst $800, George W. Roome $154 41 and Adolph Le Moult $175 for services rendered and materials furnished, and that the Comptroller reserve from the appropriation for "City Contingencies" the sum of $250 to be paid for engrossing the resolutions passed by the Common Council on the occasion of the death of Horace Greeley.

REFERRED.

That the Comptroller pay Darling, Griswold & Co. the sum of $91 75, expenses incurred by the Joint Committee of the Common Council on Obsequies of Horace Greeley at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

That this Corporation does hereby give its assent to the extension of the present line of omnibuses owned by the Broadway and East Side Stage Company from Broadway, through and along Cortlandt street to the ferry at the foot of Cortlandt street.

ADOPTED.

An ordinance providing that no person shall attach, place or paste, or cause to be attached, placed or pasted, any sign or advertisement or other matter upon any public lamppost, telegraph pole, shade tree or tree hydrant now erected in the city of New York or that may hereafter be so erected; under the penalty of a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than ten dollars.

By the following vote:—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen O'Brien, Robinson, Healy, Kraus, Coddington, Strack, Pinckney, Wade, Geis, Simonson, Schwartz and the President—12.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Galvin and Costello—2.

That the application of Sarah M. Andrews and Augusta H. Morgan for a release of the westerly half of the Fitz Roy road be referred to the Comptroller of the city of New York, with power.

Adopted by the following vote:—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Healy, Kraus, Coddington, Strack, Pinckney, Costello, Wade, Geis, Simonson, Schwartz and the President—15.

That a receiving basin and culvert be built on the northeast corner of Sixty-fifth street and First avenue.

That Seventy-first street, from Eighth avenue to the Boulevard, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement.

That Morton street, from Bleecker street to West, be renumbered.

By the following vote:—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Healy, Kraus, Coddington, Strack, Pinckney, Costello, Wade, Geis, Simonson, Cuddy, Schwartz and the President—16.

Adjourned until Thursday next, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. MICHAEL J. KEELEY, Clerk.

FOR SALE.

ALE, PORTER AND LAGER BEER BREWERY FOR sale; would take partner; terms easy. Particulars 25 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

A FINE LIQUOR AND BILLIARD SALOON, ON Eighth avenue for sale cheap—Also Hotels, Restaurants, Oyster Saloons, Corner Liquor Stores on all the avenues, Cigar Stores, Meat Markets, Fork Stands, Bakeries, Confectioneries, Hat Stores. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, ONE OF THE BEST Meat Markets on the east side, established eight years; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at 101 First avenue.

A WELL-PAYING RESTAURANT FOR SALE—AT A bargain if applied for soon, at 139 Spring street.

A CAPITAL LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—IN the Sixteenth ward; if not sold privately will be sold by auction on Friday next, at 10:30. LLOYD, 29 Broadway.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—WITH 16 YEARS' LEASE of premises; good location and doing a profitable business. Address COAL, box 148 Herald Uptown Branch office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CORNER LIQUOR stores in the Eighth Ward; for business and location inquire of Mr. BULGER, 61 Varick street.

FOR SALE—A SACRIFICE, A LADIES' FURNISHING and Fancy Goods Store on Sixth avenue; will trade for mortgage of any good security. Address WILKINS, Herald office.

FOR SALE—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, WITH FIRST class instruments; 11 years established; now doing a good business. Apply at 195 Columbia street, South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—5,000 FEET WHITE HOLLY, APPLE AND cedar Veneer at a bargain. A. KOMP, 215 Centre street, between Grand and Howard.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND HAND ENGINE Lathe, 7½ feet between centres, 19 inches swing, at 128 South Fifth avenue, New York.

FOR SALE—NEW AND SECOND HAND DESKS, Show Cases, Chairs, Stools, Office Railing, Oyster, Dry Goods and Grocery Counters, Shelving sufficient for twenty stores; all the above ready for immediate use. Apply 327 Hudson street.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED, FIRST CLASS Butcher Business and two of the best located Stands in Tompkins Market, Nos. 19 and 21; fixtures complete and in fine order; reason for selling is a desire to retire from business. Apply to JOHN DONOVAN.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SOAP AND PERFUMERY Manufactory, with good wholesale trade; cheap rent and well located. Address SOAP, Herald office.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY—AN OLD ESTABLISHED Clothing Business, 15 years' standing, with Custom Department, to be sold at once; illness and retiring from business cause for selling. For full particulars address WEED, Herald office.

UPRIGHT SHOW CASES—ONE OR TWO FOR SALE at great sacrifice. Apply immediately to FLETCHER, 15 East Fourteenth street, and after twelve by mail only.

LOOK OUT FOR THE NEW YEAR'S TELEGRAM TO-DAY. THE MOST READABLE PAPER IN THE CITY.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A TEN-HORSE PORTABLE ENGINE; Stationary Engines, two 12, one 12, two 30 and three 25 horse power; also Boilers, 10 to 30 horse power. JOHN McLAREN, Third and Grand streets, Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE—ONE ENGINE AND BOILER, 30 HORSE power. To be seen running at McCLAVE BROS., Twenty-second street and Eleventh avenue.

WILL SELL FOR CASH OR GOOD SECURITIES Machinery, Tools, Lathes, Planes, upright Drill, Steam Boilers, Shafting, Pulleys, Patterns, miscellaneous articles, &c. Address J. DANE, 22 Liberty street, N. Y.

EUROPE.

THE COSMOPOLITAN, AMERICAN AND ENGLISH Drinking Bar, No. 4 Rue Scribe, Paris.—Americans visiting Paris are informed that the Cosmopolitan is famed for the best American and English drinks. Proprietor, C. VALENTINE & [illegible].

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, NEAR THE CRYSTAL Palace, Upper Norwood, London.—The [illegible] [illegible] have made the Queen's Hotel a favorite [illegible] of the [illegible] ranks of English society.

CLOTHING.

AT M. MARKS' WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENTS, [illegible] and [illegible] Sixth avenue, opposite Eighth street, ladies and gentlemen can receive the utmost value in cash for their Cast off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, Laces, &c. Please call at or address the number as above. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Marks. Please try and satisfy yourself.

AT 252 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD street, M. LEON pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cast off Clothing, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Leon.

AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 129 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, utmost value paid for Cast off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. MILLER.

332 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR FOURTH STREET.—Our establishment having just received large orders for Cast off Clothing, Dresses, Carpets, &c., I will positively pay the utmost value by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. NATHAN.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

110 EAST 16TH ST.—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; is fully competent; best city reference.

122 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, French and English soups, fish, meats, pastry, creams, jellies and desserts of all kinds; an excellent baker; willing to take the entire charge of a kitchen if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best city and country reference. Call for two days.

149 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—As competent cook in a small family; can cook all kinds of game, poultry, soups, cake, pies and dessert; would assist with the washing; best reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST., ONE FLIGHT UP.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook and baker; willing to assist with the washing; best reference.

204 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good cook and baker and is a first class laundress; good references from last place.

213 VARICK ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as cook in a private family or boarding house, where she can have her little girl, 11 years old; good reference.

217 EAST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework for a small private family.

227 EAST 47TH ST.—AS COOK IN A GENTLEMAN'S family, where a kitchen maid is kept; understands baking, soups, entrees, jellies, creams and ices; just from England; good reference. S. M.

320 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman as cook; willing to assist with the washing; is a good cook and washer.

324 EAST 36TH ST., THREE FLIGHTS UP, back.—A respectable Protestant young woman as cook; best city reference.

342 WEST 23D ST.—A LADY WISHES TO PROcure a good situation for a very good cook, having no further use for her. Apply from 10 to 12.

365 3D AV.—A FIRST CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; best reference. Call for two days on Mrs. LEWIS.

408 WEST 35TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman as cook in a small family.

481 CORNER OF 29TH ST. AND 6TH AV., TOP floor.—A respectable young girl, lately landed from England, in a private family; understands plain cooking, washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit maker; another girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; good city reference.

510 BROOME ST.—A GOOD FRENCH COOK, lately landed from Paris, wishes a situation in a private family. Apply to Monsieur PELLISSIER.

583 2D AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS., TWO pair of stairs up, back room.—A German woman as first class cook; good reference.

585 7TH AV.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT PERson as cook and to assist with washing; excellent city reference.

1,327 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—SITUATION wanted, by a person who is an excellent cook, neat and obliging; no objection to a boarding house; reference.

LOOK OUT FOR THE
NEW YEAR'S TELEGRAM
TO-DAY.
THE MOST READABLE PAPER
IN THE CITY.

Chambermaids, &c.

69 EAST 10TH ST.—A COLORED GIRL, HAVING good references, as chambermaid and seamstress in a Catholic family. Call from 10 to 12.

145 WEST 49TH ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress or as waitress and to do fine washing in a private family; excellent reference.

159 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—As chambermaid in a first class hotel or boarding house.

205 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A NEAT and active young woman as chambermaid and waitress or waitress alone; private or public; city reference.

333 EAST 13TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID; WOULD do fine washing or plain sewing; best reference. Call from 10 to 12.

566 7TH AV., IN FANCY STORE.—A RESPECTAble girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do chamberwork and to take care of children. Call or address.

1,371 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH sts.—An American girl as chambermaid and waitress or as nurse in a private family.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

117 GREENWICH AV.—A FIRST CLASS SEAMstress, of many years' experience in Broadway trade, desires a few more customers at her own home; understands cutting and making all kinds of ladies' and children's wear, wedding and infants' outfits, &c. Gentlemen's shirts made and warranted to fit. Call on or address Mrs. LEARY.

134 WEST 28TH ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A PRIvate family, can cut and fit; good city reference.

326 WEST 34TH ST.—ONE OF THE MOST STYLISH cutters, fitters, trimmers and ladies' dressmakers would accept a few engagements by the day; has all the latest and most stylish patterns; refers to some of the leading families of this city. Call on or address Miss G. W.

485 5TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress or to assist in the chamberwork; good reference. Call from 10 to 12.

A GOOD DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS TO GO out by the day; understands cutting and fitting and operating thoroughly; terms $1 per day. Address DRESSMAKER, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

General Housework, &c.

177 AV. A, SECOND FLOOR.—A GERMAN GIRL, 17 years of age, to do light housework in a small family.

281½ ELIZABETH ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan woman, with one child, to do housework; no objection to go in the country; also a woman to cook and assist to wash and iron. Call or address for two days.

733 LEXINGTON AV.—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; is very agreeable, honest, temperate and a good plain washer and ironer; wages, $14; references from her last place. Apply to Mr. LYONS, 1st av., between 74th and 75th sts.

Housekeepers, &c.

101 WEST 26TH ST., CORNER OF 6TH AV.—AN American woman as housekeeper in a hotel; is competent to fill the position. Address Mrs. HOWARD.

189 MULBERRY ST., IN STORE.—A WIDOW LADY, without encumbrance, as housekeeper; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home.

573 3D AV.—A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, who has lately lost her husband, as housekeeper in a widower's family.

A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH LADY (ALONE) wishes a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; widower or bachelor preferred; not so much the salary as the comforts of a home; best city reference. Address for three days Mrs. B., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A LADY, AGED 22, ACCOMPLISHED AND PREPOSsessing, desires supervision over a gentleman's household in a respectable widower's or bachelor's family; no objection to travel and highest references can be given; triflers not treated with. Address Miss WOOD, box 132 Herald Uptown Branch office.

Laundresses, &c.

11½ VANDAM ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS head of hotel linen room, bundle washer, ironer, &c.; considered most useful in her charge and management of guests' washing; will be found very useful where a general oversight is required; best city reference. Address all this week M. E. S.

24 EAST 19TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, SECOND room.—A respectable colored lady to do washing. Mrs. MARY JONES.

120 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes some washing at her own home, or would go out by the day.

320 EAST 27TH ST.—FIRST CLASS WASHING AND ironing, country bleached and whiting; also family washing at moderate price; fluting and puffing.

339 WEST 39TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A REspectable woman to do family washing and ironing at her own house, or would go out by the day.

407 WEST 25TH ST., ONE FLIGHT UP, FRONT room.—A respectable Protestant girl as laundress in a private family; or is willing to do the fine washing and assist with chamberwork; good city reference; call for two days.

488 6TH AV., FOURTH FLOOR, ROOM 9.—A YOUNG woman wishes to take in coarse washing or go out by the day.

504 WEST 26TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—Colored laundress, to do washing at her own home or to go out by the day.

543 7TH AV., BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH STS., IN the bakery.—A first class laundress wants washing to do in her own house, or would go out by the day; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting; has nine years' reference from her last place.

567 3D AV., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A FIRST class laundress wants ladies', gentlemen's or families' washing; can do fluting; 50 and 75 cents per dozen. Mrs. BURNS.

Nurses, &c.

145 WEST 29TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young girl as nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging; has city reference.

174 HUDSON ST., HOBOKEN, N. J.—AN AMERIcan woman, of refinement, experienced and trustworthy, as nurse to one or two children, or would take charge of an infant; best references. Address, stating where to call, Mrs. N., Herald office, or call to-day, between 1 and 3 o'clock, at above number.

217 EAST 25TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A COMPETENT girl as nurse and seamstress; understands dressmaking and fluting in latest style for ladies; excellent city reference.

224 WEST 27TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTable married woman as wet nurse; milk four weeks old.

310 WEST 44TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs., second floor, front.—A respectable woman to wet nurse a baby at her own house. Call until suited.

521 3D AV.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as infant's nurse. Can be seen for two days.

529 EAST 31ST ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK.—A young woman as wet nurse in a private family. Call or address.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES

Nurses, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE; BEST reference given. Address S. B., box 653 Paterson Post office, Paterson, N. J., from 12th to 15th and 25th to 31st December.

Waitresses, &c.

71 MADISON AV., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A first class girl to do waiting or to make herself generally useful.

Miscellaneous.

128 EAST 22D ST.—A LADY WHO WRITES A bold and rapid hand desires copying at home. Address Mrs. B.

166 WEST 22D ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY in a private family where she will be treated as a member; is willing and capable to make herself useful in any way not menial; references exchanged. Call on or address Miss A. A. M.

202 WEST 28TH ST.—AS PARISIAN LADY'S MAID in a private family; can make dresses; good references.

450 6TH AV. (SECOND BELL).—A FRENCH feather dyer and curler wishes employment in her leisure hours; moderate terms.

450 6TH AV., SECOND BELL.—A PARISIAN HAIRdresser, from Felix's, Rue de la Paix, desires more engagements; also ornamental hair work to make or repair.

A YOUNG LADY OF INTELLIGENCE AND REfinement would like a position as companion to a lady, or any situation not menial. Address M. C., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A LADY, OF RESPECTABILITY AND REFINEMENT, desires a position as companion to a lady; no objection to an invalid or to travelling; unquestionable references given and required. Address for three days Miss C. P. L., Herald office.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

265 WEST 15TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A LADY wishes copying at home. Call after 11 A. M.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, CAPAble of imparting a sound education, with accomplishments, desires an engagement; children carefully grounded; three afternoons disengaged. Address TRENT, box 180 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GIRL WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at 178 2d av., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AN INTELLIGENT GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; country girl preferred; two in family. Apply hall door, 64 West 10th st., near 6th av.

A REDUCTION IN TELEGRAPHY TO $15.—MEN, women, boys and girls to learn and take positions; demand greater than the supply. THOMPSON'S College, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; must be a good, plain sewer, and willing to make herself generally useful; good city reference required. Apply between 11 and 2 at 309 East 19th st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS WANTED—BY A private family; satisfactory city reference required. Apply at 13 West 22d st.

FEMALE COOKS WANTED—FOR A RESTAURANT. Address, with reference, C. & CO., Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN COOK; ALSO A WAITER. Apply at 474 4th av., after 8 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL, FROM 15 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE, to take care of an infant; references required. Call at 113 East 60th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer in a small private family. Call at 149 East 84th st.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS OYSTER AND ORDER cook in a restaurant. None but first class need apply at 296 Spring st.

WANTED—A FRENCH, GERMAN OR AMERICAN Protestant nurse to take entire charge of one child; one who is a good seamstress. Apply at 10 East 40th st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK IN A boarding house; she must understand her business perfectly; reference. Call at 137 West 43d st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR PLAIN COOKING, WASHing and ironing in a small family; good reference required. Inquire at 160 West 45th st., basement door.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply, with references, at 422 East 50th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COLORED COOK AND CHAMbermaid; also a colored boy to wait on table and tend the furnace. Apply at 207 West 45th st., before 12.

WANTED—A LADY, WHO UNDERSTANDS BOOKkeeping, for a few weeks; one who is correct. Apply at No. 5 Dey st., room 8.

WANTED—A LADY OF GOOD ADDRESS, SPEAKING German, to take charge of a cleaning and dyeing office. Apply at E. LORD'S, in Eighth avenue.

WANTED—A GERMAN RESIDENT LADY TEACHER, in a school; one speaking French preferred. Address 620 5th av.

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE TO LEARN DRESSmaking; must come well recommended. Call at 284 4th av.

WANTED—A WET NURSE; A YOUNG WOMAN WITH a fresh breast of milk, not over four weeks old. Apply, with reference only, at 200 West 14th st.

WANTED—AS LADY'S MAID AND NURSE TO AN invalid lady; must be first class, with highest references. Address, in handwriting only, S. S., Union Club.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL (GERMAN PROTESTANT preferred) in [illegible] two persons; reference positively required. Apply after 10 A. M. Dr. VAN WYCK, 270 West 35th st.

WANTED—A WOMAN FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; wages $14; also a small girl to assist. Eighth avenue cars pass the house. Broadway, between 59th and 60th sts.

WANTED—IN A GERMAN FAMILY, A RESPECTable girl to take care of children and make herself generally useful; best city references required. 34 West 52d st., near 5th av.

WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, A SLENDER, REfined, cheerful lady, under 30 years of age; home cheerful; family small; no menial duties required. Address CHEERFUL HOME, Herald office.

WANTED—AT 962 2D AV., CORNER 51ST ST., A TIDY, smart young girl, about 16 years of age, to assist in housework, or a good girl for general housework; Protestant preferred, with reference.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN TO DO COOKING and assist with washing for a small private family at Elizabeth, N. J. One fully competent and willing will find a pleasant and permanent home by applying at 314 5th av., Tuesday, December 31, from 12 till 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; family small. Call at 77 University place, between 9 and 10 o'clock this day.

672 3D AV., NEAR 42D ST.—WANTED, A YOUNG girl, from 12 to 13 years old.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN OF LITERARY ABILIties, business qualifications, a practical knowledge of husbandry and willing to work, is open for employment; A1 references. Address A. B. C., box 132 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO DOES NOT PROFESS TO know everything, but who does know a little about the hotel business, wishes a situation; good references given. Address H. W. B., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OF AGE, DESIRES EMployment in a wholesale house; is steady, industrious and has first class recommendations. Address THOMAS FARRY, room 24, 59 Liberty st., New York.

A FIRST CLASS GERMAN WAITER, WITH HIS wife as French cook, wish situations in a private family; best city reference. Address No. 7 Pacific place, 29th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN WANTS A situation as waiter in a private family; good reference. Address H. J., 379 6th av., up stairs.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION AS waiter, or any employment; wages no object; good reference. Address S. F., Herald office.

A COLORED MAN, AN EXPERIENCED WAITER, wants a situation; is a first class waiter. Address J. F. G., 75 Thompson st.

BUTLER OR WAITER IN A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY, by a thoroughly experienced English servant, who understands his business in every particular; best city references for honesty and sobriety, also from the nobleman he has lived with in England. Address A. B., 63 West 33d st., corner Broadway.

JANITORSHIP.—A RESPECTABLE FAMILY DESIRE a lucrative janitorship; will pay a handsome compensation for the same; reference first class. Address JANITOR, box 134 Herald office.

NAVAL STORES.—THE ADVERTISER, A THOROUGH practical business man, aged 40, desires a position with a naval store house in this city; has some knowledge of said business; been actively engaged in business in the Northwest several years; is familiar with financial and accounting departments and is capable of filling a responsible position; can invest a few thousand dollars next Spring, if desired; satisfactory references. Address box 620 Post office, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (AMERIcan) as porter and to make himself useful; good city reference. Call on or address GEORGE RITTER, 663 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENTLEMAN'S SERvant or private waiter, by a single young man, lately from England; is willing to make himself useful; can give first class reference. Address S. H., 321 Myrtle av., Brooklyn, L. I.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A COMPETENT DRUG CLERK WANTED—MUST BE temperate. Address, stating full particulars, A. W., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A HOUSE GOING OUT OF BUSINESS WANTS FOR its bookkeeper (German) a situation; can recommend him; faithful in every respect. Particulars can be obtained by addressing M., box 26 station A.

ACCOUNTS, EIGHT LANGUAGES; ARREARS written up; books devised to meet special requirements; books kept, examined or balanced; references. JAMES COX, 47 Wall street, third floor.

DRUG CLERK.—ONE SPEAKING SWEDISH AND English preferred. Apply corner 18th st. and 1st av.

DRUGGIST.—WANTED, A COMPETENT GERMAN clerk; only those perfectly acquainted with the city trade need apply. E. VAN DER ENDE, 523 Bowery.

DRY GOODS, WHITE GOODS, WOOLLENS. Wanted, by A1 salesman, of 14 years' experience, a situation either as traveller or in stock; has a first class acquaintance in Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee, and has travelled Western New York and Northwestern Pennsylvania this year; references given and expectations moderate. Address KENTUCKY, Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A DRUG CLERK, COMpetent to take full charge; a single man. None but first class need apply to T. M. LAHEY, Apothecary, 146 Smith st., corner Bergen, Brooklyn.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—ONE WHO HAS HAD EXperience. Apply in writing, enclosing references, to METROPOLITAN COLLAR COMPANY, corner of Jay and Washington sts.

HOTEL CLERK.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE, YOUNG man who understands the business. Address A., box 969 Post office.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS TRAVELLING SALESman wanted—Either for Southwestern route or for four large cities; must be a first class neck-wear man and control good trade. Address, with references, M. H. W., Herald office.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED—TO ACT AS PRIVATE secretary. Address box 3,682 Post office.

STOCK CLERK WANTED—ONE WHO HAS HAD EXperience in a collar house. Apply in writing, enclosing references, to METROPOLITAN COLLAR COMPANY, corner of Jay and Washington sts.

TO MERCHANTS.—A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL double entry bookkeeper desires a position in a good house, where sterling qualifications and attention to employer's interest will be appreciated; nine years' experience. Address W. H. D., box 4,429 Post office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER. INQUIRE at 332 Broadway.

WANTED—SMART SALESMEN FOR HOSIERY AND furnishing goods. H. B. RUSSELL, 330 Bowery.

WANTED—A POSITION AS TRAVELLING SALESman in any business; best references given; salary expected moderate. Address PROFIT, Herald office.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND WRITER CAPABLE OF conducting the correspondence of a broker's office. Address box 2,384 Post office, in applicant's handwriting, stating views as to salary.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER, WHO HAS CAPITAL to invest in a paying business, already established. Address, with name, reference and amount, care box 343 Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BOOKKEEPER WHO thoroughly understands his business; good references required. Apply to HAMBURGER & SISKIND, 18 and 20 Vesey st.

WANTED—A PERSON TO WRITE AN EIGHT-PAGE circular of a watch sale on the one-price plan. Address at once, stating price, &c., C. E. C. & Co., Herald office.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN TO ACT AS COLlector, and make himself generally useful; a permanent position; salary $600 per annum; undoubted references required. Address COLLECTOR, box 5,415 Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER AND cashier in a commission stock broker's office by a person of seven years' experience in one of the best houses in the city; can give good references. Please address E. M., box 136 Post office, Paterson, N. J.

$200 GIVEN FOR SITUATION AS SALESMAN, with salary of $1,500 per year; ability, honesty and reference. Address box 4,325 Post office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

AN EXPERIENCED GARDENER, WITH A SMALL family, wishes a situation in a first class private establishment. For references address last employer, S. FAVIS, Esq., 31 Broad st.

A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN WISHES A SITUAtion as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good reference; city or country. Call on or address JAMES D., 342 4th av.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS GROOM, who thoroughly understands his business; good reference can be given. Call at or address No. 9 West 41th st.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom; is a first class waiter; is willing to make himself useful at anything; wages no object, but a good home; first class reference. Call at or address for two days 493 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO PROCURE A SITUAtion for his coachman in city or country; is a trustworthy, sober young man; experienced, safe, accustomed city driver; excellent groom; perfectly understands the care of horses, harness and carriages; also gardening and care of furnace; can milk; not afraid to work; will make himself useful; is respectful, willing and obliging; wages moderate. Address DEVIES, box 120 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway, for two days.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man of long experience; is a good groom and careful driver; willing and obliging; good reference. Address COACHMAN, 15 Beach st., present employer's.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A REspectable single young man; he is a first class man. Call or address J. K., 18 West 15th st., for three days.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, UNDERSTANDing all kinds of gardening, improvements on a gentleman's place; also understands the care of horses; best reference as to capability. Address J. P. B., Herald office.

141 WEST 38TH ST.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a sober, industrious man; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; is excellent driver and groom. Address J. B., coachman.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, 61 LEXINGTON AV., want agreeable, educated, industrious young men and women, who will receive profitable employment and medical instruction; must be well recommended.

AGENTS AND SALESMEN WANTED—TO SELL standard goods by sample; a fortunate chance to make money rapidly, days or evenings. Call at 95 Liberty st., room 25.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS ON A SPECIALTY of merit; money's worth to the people; agents make $5 a day easy. Call and examine. 29 Broadway, room 35.

AGENTS WANTED—MALES AND FEMALES, FOR THE engraving of "Greeley and Family" and other new articles; samples by mail, $1. AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY, 302 Broadway.

A REDUCTION IN TELEGRAPHY TO $15.—MEN, women, boys and girls to learn and take positions; demand greater than the supply. THOMPSON'S College, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute.

ANY EARNEST, CHRISTIAN WORKER, MINISTER or layman, having part of their evenings and mornings at liberty please call, after 12, within three days, at 737 Broadway, room 9.

A TRAVELLER WANTED—FOR THE HUDSON River and State of New York; to a competent gentleman a permanent position is open, at good salary and expenses paid. Apply after 10. McMENAMY, HESS & CO., 735 Broadway.

A BOY WANTED—16 YEARS OLD, IN A LAW OFfice, to make himself generally useful; must live in the city with his parents, write a good hand, and be neat and of strictly good habits; no other need apply; salary moderate. Address in applicant's own hand, giving references, LAWYER, Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD BARTENDER TO GO TO A neighboring city; must be highly recommended. Apply before 9 o'clock at 702 3d av., corner 44th st.

WANTED—GOOD MEN TO SELL SNOWDEN'S WALL paper trimmer. Apply at 22 Park place, rear office, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE house, a boy for office work; must write a good hand. Address, in handwriting of applicant, box 3,412 Post office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN WRITE A good hand and furnish about $500, can get a permanent situation with good security. Address W. M., box 135 Herald office.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY TO BUILD FIRES AND help around dining saloon; wages $15 a month; board and lodging. Apply at GREELY'S, 15 Greenwich av., opposite Jefferson Market.

WANTED—A GENTLEMANLY AND EXPERIENCED colored man as cook in a restaurant; work comparatively nothing; board in a private family. Address, stating lowest terms, BILL, HANSON, Honesdale, Pa.

WANTED—IN A PICKLE FACTORY, AN HONEST, intelligent young man who can pack glass bottles in straw, and who will make himself generally useful. Address B., station G.

WANTED—A LIVE BOY, 16 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE, to clerk in auction store; must be able to play the violin, accordeon, banjo, tambourine, &c., and willing to go to Texas among the Wolverines; all expenses paid. Address, with reference and salary expected, WOLVERINE, Herald office.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES MARINE Corps, 500 fine, able-bodied men. This service offers splendid opportunities to visit foreign countries on board United States ships of war. For further information apply at Recruiting Rendezvous, 89 Chatham street, New York city. JAMES LEWIS, Major United States Marine Corps.

THE TRADES.

A JOURNALIST, MIDDLE-AGED, EXPERIENCED in various departments and a practical printer, after absence in Europe, desires to re-engage; congenial employment, not remuneration. Address, by permission, M. BUDLONG, 22 Nassau street.

BOILER MAKERS WANTED—A FEW GOOD BOILER makers can have steady employment and good wages. Apply to Danforth Locomotive and Machine Company, Paterson, N. J.

COMPOSITOR WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COMPOSItor, accustomed to the best style of job and book work. Apply to FLETCHER H. MARSH, Foreman, 82 Cliff st.

TWO-THIRDERS, INDUSTRIOUS, STEADY AND ACcustomed to manage ..., can have permanent and pleasant employment by addressing PUBLISHER, box 179 Herald office, stating residence and other particulars.

TO CALICO PRINTERS.—A PRACTICAL COLOR mixer who has had large experience in Europe and America is desirous of obtaining a situation; first class references, both as to character and ability, may be obtained. Address letters COLOR MIXER, Southbridge Post office, Mass.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF COLLEGE, LITerary work, connected with a paper or magazine, which can be attended to after business hours. Address D. G., box 186 Herald office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE BONNE CUISINIÈRE, NOUVELLEMENT ARRIvée, désire se placer dans un restaurant ou maison privée. S'adresser à N. Brenner, 35 rue Sullivan.

BILLIARDS.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES and the Phelan & Collender Combination Cushions, manufactured and for sale only by the inventor and patentee, H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway, New York.

A.—FIRST CLASS $300 BEVELED BILLIARD Tables at $250; first class plain 5x10 Tables at $300. GEORGE E. PHELAN, No. 7 Barclay street.

A FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE cheap—Fixtures in good order, at 74 Atlantic street, Brooklyn.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER, Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
By ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.
ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
January 8 and 9, 1873,
at 7½ o'clock, at their new galleries,
35 Union square (west),
A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF A WELL-KNOWN CONNOISSEUR,
Comprising choice examples of artists of the French, Belgian, English and American schools, viz.:—

Professor Sondermann, of Dusseldorf.	Sidney Percy. William Hart.
Professor Carl Hubner.	Shattuck.
Professor Schultze.	G. H. Hall.
G. Brion.	Whittridge.
N. Diaz.	V. Nelig.
A. Calame.	Gay.
Isabey.	T. L. Smith.
F. Von Seben.	Gilbert Stuart.
Reyntjens.	Bierstadt.
De Braekeleer.	S. Colman.
L. de Beul.	E. L. Henry.
Rosenboom.	Blondell.
Vermulen.	W. M. Brown.
Kuwasseg.	W. S. Mount.
Verness.	and others.

Also a number of fine English Water Colors by Hayes & Clarke. The above will be on exhibition on and after Wednesday, January 1, day and evening.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER, salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets. By ALLEN B. MINER & BRO., THIS DAY (TUESDAY), DEC. 31, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., at their salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets, TRUSTEE'S SALE. CONTINUED ON ACCOUNT OF INCLEMENCY OF THE WEATHER—ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY, FINE CORAL, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES, &C., &C., all of which are mounted in 18-carat gold, and warranted to be sold at auction, as above, by order of E. W. BURR, Trustee.
Comprising the finest stock ever offered at auction in many years, embracing Diamonds, Sapphires, Rubies and Emeralds, in Broches, Pendant and Drop Earrings, Finger Rings, Studs, Scarf Pins and Rings, Sleeve Buttons, &c.; also an extra fine assortment of Coral, in full and one-half sets Studs, &c., &c.; Ladies' Enamelled Diamond Set Watches, Gentlemen's Hunting Case do., &c.
The above stock was manufactured for first class city sales, of the latest and most artistic and desirable designs, and is fully guaranteed as per catalogue.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER. Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets. By ALLEN B. MINER & BRO., SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets, HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, Carpets, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, an invoice of Perfumery, Pomades, &c. Details in time.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.—OFFICE AND salesroom, 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office; Horse Auction Branch, 110 to 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue. BY JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL. SPECIAL SALE OF FINE BRONZES, CLOCKS, OPERA GLASSES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, JAPANESE GOODS, &C., &C., THIS DAY (TUESDAY), at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER. Salesrooms 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar streets, Household and Cabinet Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, Beddings, Holiday Presents and Toys. THIS DAY, December 31, 1872, At 10½ o'clock. WALDRON & COOKE will sell as above a very large assortment of all kinds of Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Toys, Holiday Presents, &c., to close consignments for 1872.
The sale will include every kind, sort and description of goods that can be used in residences, both useful and ornamental; also every kind of Holiday Presents, Toys, &c.
Engravings and Chromos. 44 gallons fine Bourbon Whiskey. Sale positive and peremptory. Catalogue early this morning.

ARTISTS' SALESROOM, 651 Broadway, near Grand Central Hotel. Will be sold on Monday and Tuesday evenings, commencing at 7½ o'clock, 200 superb Oil Paintings by eminent European and American artists. Every picture must be sold, regardless of price, to close out the entire stock for the New Year. A rare chance for New Year's presents.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE, IN BANKRUPTCY, OF WATCHES, Jewelry, Silverware, Regulators, &c.—E. D. BAILEY, Auctioneer, office 50 East Fourth street, will sell, on Tuesday, December 31, at eleven o'clock, all the elegant Stock of the late firm of Champney & Smithen, at 331 and 333 Fulton street, Brooklyn, consisting in part of Gold and Silver Watches, Coral, Mosaic and Enamelled Sets of Pin and Earrings, Brooches, Seal Rings, Pins, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Chains, elegant Marble and Gilt French Clocks, Bronzes, large burglar and fire proof Safes, Show Cases, Counters, Fixtures, &c.

AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, THE Liquor Store under drug store, northeast corner Eighth avenue and Forty-third street; splendid bar, ice chest, stocks of choice imported and domestic Liquors, in bottles and lots, for holiday use. Dealers invited.

A. CALDWELL, AUCTIONEER.—ELEGANT HOUSEhold Furniture, rosewood Pianoforte, &c.—This day (Tuesday), at 11 o'clock, at 79 Nassau street, near Fulton, closing sale:—Magnificent Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, of every description, including Beds and Bedding, Carpets, Mirrors, Pianofortes, Lounges, Paintings, &c. Sale positive.

AN EXTRA LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT Household Furniture, 600 yards Carpets, this (Tuesday) morning, December 31, at 11 o'clock, property of A. M. Duaunre, Esq., leaving for France, at the private residence 113 Clinton place (Eighth street), between Fifth and Sixth avenues.—ERNEST ROTH, Auctioneer.—Parlors—Velvet, Brussels Carpets, magnificent square Grand 7½ octave rosewood Pianoforte, rich Parlor Suits, covered with satin and reps; Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Mirrors, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Bookcases, Etageres, Tables, Basement—Servants' Furniture. House to let. Goods packed and delivered for purchasers.

AUCTION SALE—AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE 124 West 26th st., this day, commencing at 11 o'clock. 300 lots of Household Furniture—Rosewood Pianoforte, Parlor and Bedroom Suits; Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture; curled Hair and Spring Beds, Bedding, Brussels Carpets and every article necessary for housekeeping. HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY. Private residence, 129 West 22d street, the property of John L. Sanger, Esq., commencing at 11 o'clock—Magnificent Steinway & Son Pianoforte, one Hall & Co., cost $1,600; rich Parlor Suits, cost $600; Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Mirrors, Centre Tables, Easy Chairs, Bookcase, Books, Bronzes, Paintings, Etageres, Lace Curtains, &c. Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut; hair and spring Mattresses, feather Pillows, Beds, Blankets, Sheets, single Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Wardrobes, Sheets, &c. Dining room—Buffet, Extension Table, Chairs, China Tea, Dinner Sets; Silver plated Cut Glass Ware, Cutlery, &c. Basement and Kitchen Utensils, &c. Sale positive. Last sale of the season. Rare chance for purchasers. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer. office 442 6th av.

AUCTION SALE.—$15,000 WORTH OF MAGNIFICENT Household Furniture, the property of J. T. Hungerford, Esq., 26 West 15th st., near 5th av., at 10½ o'clock, on this day (Tuesday), Dec. 31. Parlor Suits, Pompadour, Marie Antoinette style, covered silk brocade; Etageres, Secretaire Bookcase, Paintings, Bronzes, Carpets, Mirrors, Ornaments, Vases, rosewood Pianoforte, rosewood, walnut Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes; Mattresses, Extension Table, Buffets, China Ware, Glass Ware, Silver Ware, Cutlery, Linen, Basement, Kitchen Furniture; also servants' apartments. Sale peremptory. AUGUST MARTINES, Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, TO ME DIRECTED and delivered, I will expose for sale this day, at 1 o'clock, at Dressler's paint shop, Seventeenth street, near avenue B, one Truck and one Wagon. MYER ELSAS, Marshal.

BY B. A. CLARK & CO.
At Salesroom of Meriden Silver Plate Company,
11 Maiden lane.
Great auction sale of elegant Silver Plated Ware. The entire stock of the Meriden Silver Plate Company, now in their Salesroom, 11 Maiden lane, commencing Thursday, January 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until the entire stock is sold. The reputation of the Meriden Silver Plate Company is a sufficient guarantee as to the quality of the goods, being standard and quadruple plate. We cannot enumerate this elegant stock, but it comprises most every article under the head of Silver Ware. This sale will offer a fine opportunity to purchase from a large and rich stock of useful and ornamental goods, as the entire stock is positively to be sold regardless to price. Goods on exhibition previous to sale.

BY ISADORE J. SWARZKOPH, AUCTIONEER—Sells 11 o'clock, 1,382 Second avenue, elegant Fixtures, Bar, Back Bar, Tables, Chairs, Glassware of Restaurant, in lots. Dealers invited. SWARZKOPH, 350 Bowery.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILroad Company, New York, December 27, 1872.—30th auction sale of Scranton Coal, 75,000 tons. The above sale, announced for to-day, is postponed on account of the severe snow storm until Friday, January 3, at 12 o'clock noon, at 26 Exchange place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER. FINAL CLOSING SALE, AT AUCTION, OF SUPERB HOLIDAY GOODS, Clocks, Bronzes and Fancy Goods in great variety. THIS DAY AT NO. 60 LIBERTY STREET, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, 12 O'CLOCK, the Stock, Lease and Fixtures of the Wine and Lunch Rooms 173 Broadway. WALDRON & COOKE, Auctioneers.

L. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS day, Tuesday, December 31, at 10½ o'clock, at 155 Bowery, a large assortment of General Merchandise, Furniture, Sewing Machines, Carpets, 300 pairs Nottingham lace Curtains, Window Shades, Bedroom Suits, fine Bedsteads, marble top Bureau, with glass; Feather Beds and Bedding, Chromos, Clocks and a general assortment of Liquors, in lots to suit dealers and others; also 50 baskets and cases of Champagne. Sale positive.

JAMES M. FORD, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, all the Furniture of a large house, at 36 Bowery, consisting in part of Parlor, Chamber and Cottage Suits; marble top Centre Tables, Bureaus, Washstands, black walnut and mahogany Bedsteads, Sofas, Rockers, Chairs, French plate Mirrors, Mattresses, Beds and Bedding, Toilet Ware; also one Pianoforte, Extension Table, Dining Room Chairs, Curtains, Window Shades, Mantel Ornaments, fine Oil Paintings, &c.; also at 2:30 about 75 fine Carpets, velvet, Brussels, tapestry, three-ply and ingrain; Rugs, Matting, Oilcloth, Druggets, &c.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER. Mortgage sale of Hotel Furniture, with Lease, on Thursday, January 2, 1873, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, No. 2 Amity street, the well-known and desirable Public House, complete; Bar Room Furniture and Fixtures, Dining Room, Chamber and Restaurant Furniture, to be sold in one lot, together with the Lease. Terms of sale—50 per cent can remain on mortgage if desired. By order of the Mortgagee.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—MARSHAL'S sale.—This day, at 10½ o'clock, at 336 East Sixty-third street, the Stock and Fixtures of a first class Liquor Store; Bar, Counters, English Beer Pump, casks of Liquor, &c. H. E. FERGUSON, Marshal.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER. THIS DAY, DECEMBER 31, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street—Household Furniture, Sofas, Lounges, Round Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, Carpets, Stoves, Barbers' Chairs, &c. Also a lot of Fancy Goods, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c.

SALES AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. FORD, AUCTIONEER.—MARSHAL'S SALE to satisfy an execution.—The Stock, Fixtures, Glass Cases, Mirrors, Counters, Oilcloths, &c., at 471½ Eighth avenue, on Friday, January 3, at 11 o'clock. By order of LOUIS BALLENBERG, City Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT auction, at 112 West Thirty-ninth street, lot Marble Slabs, Mantels, Fronts, Bases, &c.; also Office Furniture. Sale at 10 A. M. JAMES O'HARA, City Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUtion to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale at public auction on Tuesday, December 31, 1872, at McKnight's stables, Fiftieth street, near Third avenue, at 11 o'clock, one pair of Truck Horses, one Truck, one lot of Harness. CORNELIUS FARLEY, Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—J. R. FOLEY, AUCTIONEER, will sell this day, at 2 o'clock P. M., at 2,146 Third avenue, between 117th and 118th streets, the Stock of a Furniture Store, comprising Parlor Suits, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Chairs and everything contained in a first class furniture store. By order of J. R. FARRINGTON, City Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER, will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at 59 Great Jones street, Parlor Suits, 150 yards fine Brussels Carpets, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Cots, Tables, Chairs, Plimpton Bedstead, &c.
Also, at 11 o'clock, one Trotting Horse, known as Silver Tail, 8 years old, sound and kind; brown Horse, 8 years old, 15.3 high; brown Mare, 9 years old, 15.1 high. Sleigh Harness, &c. By order of C. V. LYONS, City Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER, will sell, by virtue of an execution, this day, at 10½ o'clock, at 59 Great Jones street, a general assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Knit Jackets, Overalls, Suspenders, Neckties, Gloves, &c.; five Counters, Tables, Shelving, Lumber, Stove, Desk, Clock, two Showcases, &c., &c. By order of C. V. LYONS, City Marshal.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE of Wines, Liquors, Champagnes, &c.—This day (Tuesday), December 31, at 10½ o'clock, at 13 Bowery, the entire Stock of an importer and dealer, viz.:—Of casks Brandy, Gin, Rum; also 40 casks Sherry and Port Wine; also 85 casks and barrels choice old Bourbon, Rye, Scotch and Irish Whiskeys; also cases, demijohns and bottles of Liquors, Wine, Champagne, Cigars, one iron Safe, &c. Sale positive. L. LEVY, Esq., Assignee.

THE CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF THE OYSTER and Chop House at 2,234 Second avenue, between 114th and 115th streets, is postponed until this day, at 10 A. M.

LOOK OUT FOR THE
NEW YEAR'S TELEGRAM
TO-DAY.
THE MOST READABLE PAPER
IN THE CITY.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL, by virtue of a chattel mortgage and power of attorney to me delivered, on this day, at 10½ o'clock, the entire Furniture, Bedding and Bedsteads, Carpets, Oilcloth, and all other Goods and Chattels contained in the Hotel and Restaurant 10 Waverley place and corner of Mercer street, in the city of New York. WILLIAM ABBOTT, Jr., Attorney for Mortgagee, office 50 New Bowery.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamships, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor. From New York.
*CUBA.....Sat., Jan. 4, 1873 CALABRIA...Wed., Jan. 22
PARTHIA.....Wed., Jan. 8 ALGERIA.....Wed., Jan. 29
JAVA.........Wed., Jan. 15 *CUBA.........Wed., Feb. 5
and every following Wednesday and Saturday, from New York.
Steamers marked thus (*) do not carry steerage passengers.
RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green; for steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NOTICE.—THE CUBA WILL SAIL FOR LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown, on Saturday, 4th January, 1873. Passengers embark from Cunard wharf, foot of Grand street, Jersey City, at 9 A. M. C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
New and full-powered steamships.
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC.....Saturday, January 4, at 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....Saturday, January 11, at 3 P. M.
ATLANTIC.....Saturday, January 18, at 9 A. M.
CELTIC.....Saturday, January 25, at 2:30 P. M.
OCEANIC.....Saturday, February 1, at 8:30 A. M.
—From the White Star dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany the steamer.
Rates—saloon, $80 in gold; steerage, $30 in currency.
Those wishing to send for friends in the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upwards.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York.
Bills of lading issued to Continental ports. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE. ... Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 4, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Jan. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Jan. 11, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Jan. 18, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Jan. 23, 12 M.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin—$75 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.
Steerage—To or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30, currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at 33 Broadway. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
Express passenger steamers sail every Saturday, at noon, from Pier 20 North River, New York.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as any other route or line.

From New York.		From Glasgow.
Saturday, Jan. 4	VICTORIA	Saturday, Jan. 25
Saturday, Jan. 11	EUROPA	Saturday, Feb. 1
Saturday, Jan. 18	ANGLIA	Saturday, Feb. 8
Saturday, Jan. 25	INDIA	Saturday, Feb. 15
Saturday, Feb. 1	CALIFORNIA	Saturday, Feb. 22

Passage payable in currency.
To Glasgow, Liverpool or Londonderry:—
Cabins $65 and $75. Excursion tickets $120.
Intermediate $35. Steerage $30.
Certificates at lowest rates can be bought by those wishing to send for their friends.
Apply at the company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—STEAM TO QUEENStown and Liverpool.
Sailing every Wednesday.
WISCONSIN, Freeman, Jr.....Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, Forsyth.....Jan. 8, at 1 P. M.
From pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, currency, $32.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France, and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North River as follows:—
ST. LAURENT, Lemaire.....Saturday, Dec. 28
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.....Saturday, Jan. 25
PEREIRE, Danre.....Saturday, Feb. 8
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $75.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMERS.
Weekly to Queenstown and Liverpool, fortnightly to London direct.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, from piers 44 and 47 North River.
GREECE, Thomas.....Wednesday, Jan. 1, at 7:30 A. M.
EGYPT, Grogan.....Wednesday, January 8, at 12 M.
FRANCE, Thomson.....Wednesday, January 15, at 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, Lawson.....Saturday, Jan. 4, at 9 A. M.
THESE STEAMSHIPS ARE THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.
Cabin passage, $65 and $75, currency.
Steerage, $29, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further information apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY, FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steamship BREMEN, Captain W. Ludewigs, will sail on Saturday, January 4, 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot Third street, Hoboken; to be followed by steamship RHEIN, Captain J. G. Meyer, on Saturday, January 11.
Rates of passage to London, Havre and Bremen, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin.....$120
Second cabin.....72
Steerage.....30
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling Green.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S new iron mail steamship THURINGIA, Captain T. Meyer, will sail on Thursday, January 2, 1873, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg, taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First cabin, $120. Second cabin, $72.
Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.
The HAMMONIA will sail January 9, 1873.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS.
RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.
NEW YORK TO DEMARARA, CALLING AT ST. THOMAS AND BARBADOS TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.
These first class full powered iron steamers are intended to sail from Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, as follows:—
MANDINGO, 1,500 tons.....Tuesday, January 28
Followed by LAGOS and GUINEA EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.
These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large staterooms, bathrooms and superior ventilation, and take only first class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken. Hornstedt & Garthorne, owners, 70 South street.
For freight or passage apply to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South st., N. Y.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line to CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, via Panama, carrying mails, passengers and freight to Aspinwall, Panama, Santa Martha, Greytown and Pacific Coast of Mexico, Central America, Peru and Chile.
Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Jan. 1, 1873, steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Captain C. P. Seabury, will leave pier 42 North River, at 10 o'clock A. M., for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer ——, Captain ——, touching at Acapulco and San Diego, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco January 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—POSTPONEMENT OF SAILING.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail for Aspinwall at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, January 1, 1873. F. R. BABY, Agent.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M., direct to Havana:—
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken (Havana only)..Sat., Jan. 4
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)..Saturday, Jan. 11
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman.....Saturday, Jan. 18
CITY OF HAVANA (Havana only).....Thursday, Jan. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)..Thursday, Jan. 30
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood.....Thursday, Feb. 6
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT, MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE from pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., MISSISSIPPI, on Saturday, January 4.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 30 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship NEW ORLEANS, Captain E. V. Gager, will leave pier No. 9 North River on Saturday, January 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily.
Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Rockport, or Aransas wharf, Brazos Santiago and St. Louis. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25. For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAILS FOR Havana and Nassau, N. P.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, sailing every fortnight on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. Morton..Thursday, Jan. 9
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. Curtis.....Thursday, Jan. 23
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. Morton..Thursday, Feb. 6
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS, TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The steamer CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, Captain Pennington, is now receiving freight at pier 20 East River, and will sail Saturday, January 4.
Through bills of lading given to Houston, either by the G. H. and H. R. R. or by the Houston Direct Navigation Company, and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and B. B. and C. Railroad.
No charge for forwarding in New York.
For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane, or W. P. CLYDE & CO., 119 Wall street.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The Old Dominion Steamship Company will despatch from pier 37 North River their elegant sidewheel steamship ISAAC BELL, Blakeman, for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, on Tuesday, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Through passenger tickets issued to all points. Accommodations unequalled. Apply at pier 37, or at the general office, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Trains leave New York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, as follows:—
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 6, 8:30 and 9 P. M.
For Philadelphia, via Camden, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:20, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5, 5:20, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30 and 10 A. M., 12 noon, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 8:10 P. M.
For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
For New Brunswick, 7, 8, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 5:20, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 5:20, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M.
For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 4 and 6 P. M.
For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:10, 10:14 A. M., 12:24 P. M., daily, 6:21 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday, 6:40 A. M., 10:12 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:10, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:51, 6:04, 8:53 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:10, 11:04 A. M.
Ticket offices, 526, 435, 271 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY, from pier 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily (Sundays excepted), at 4 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New England, the White Mountains and Provinces. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FURNITURE.

AT BENDALL'S OLD STAND.—FURNITURE, CARpets and Bedding cheap for cash, or by weekly and monthly payments. O. E. CANNON, 209 and 211 Hudson, corner Canal street.

A MAGNIFICENT LATEST STYLE PARLOR SUIT nearly new, cost $450, for $175; do. $75 and $35; Pianoforte; Paintings; 500 yards Carpets 50 cents up; Chamber Suits $20 up; Curtains, Mirrors, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Bookcase, less than half cost it sold this day. 113 (Clinton place) Eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT—RICH PARLOR SUITS, cost $500, for $200; one $150; two rep Suits, $50; Bedroom Suits, Carpets, long Pianoforte, Silver and Paintings, &c., less than half cost, in lots to suit for cash, this day. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.

A NEW YEAR'S PRESENT—LADY LEAVING THE city will sell this day for cash magnificent round cornered 7⅓ octave carved leg Pianoforte, used since May, 1872, for $250, cost $1,000; Stool, Cover and Cabinet. Private residence 120 West 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A RARE CHANCE FOR CASH—AT PRIVATE RESIdence, 124 West 26th st., Parlor Suits, $45; rep Suits $35; Bedroom Suits, $25; Brussels Carpets, 50c. yard, and 300 lots cheap.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNITURE and Bedding, at lowest cash price, on weekly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S warehouse, 209 Eighth avenue, corner of Twentieth street.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SUIT, POMPADOUR Marie Antoinette style, covered crimson silk reps; cost $450, for $200; do., $175; do., $45; Pianoforte, Etageres, Chamber, Dining Furniture; a sacrifice; property family leaving city. 36 West 15th st., near 5th av.

CARPETS
Furniture,
Beds, Bedding, &c.
Payments taken
by the week or month.
Terms easy.
KELLY & CO.,
corner of Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS Furniture, Bedding, &c. DEALY & CUNNINGHAM, 384 and 386 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street. Prices lower than any other house in the city.

LOOK OUT FOR THE
NEW YEAR'S TELEGRAM
TO-DAY.
THE MOST READABLE PAPER
IN THE CITY.

ASTROLOGY.

A FORTUNE FOR ALL WHO CONSULT MISS WELLINGTON; reclaims drunken or unfaithful husbands; tells of theft, business, good luck and lucky numbers. 41 East Twenty-eighth street, near Fourth avenue.

ASTONISHING REVELATIONS BY PROFESSOR MAURICE, the great Astrologist and Clairvoyant; past, present and future. 23 East Ninth street.

MADAME ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, reveals your whole life, from the cradle to the grave. 472 Canal street, near Hudson. Fee $1.

MEDICAL.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, 114 EAST TENTH street, Female Physician; advice gratis.

ATTENTION!—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPItal experience; dangerous diseases successfully and permanently cured; consultation free. DR. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints; pleasant rooms for nursing.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, Professor of Midwifery; 25 years' practice; guarantees certain relief to ladies with or without medicine; elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing. Residence 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

DR. HARRISON, 40 AMITY STREET, CURES DISeases immediately without exposure. Read treatise on weakness. Consultations and office private.

DR. DESPARD, 41 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET (20 years' practice), will warrant immediate relief to gentlemen or no fee.

DR. KING CURES ALL SECRET DISEASES AND derangements; thirty years' experience; one visit sufficient. 14 Amity street, near Broadway.

MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN AND MIDWIFE; 20 years' successful practice; private lying-in; consultation free. 154 East Twenty-eighth street.

MADAME RESTELL, PROFESSOR OF MIDWIFERY since 1840; office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, corner of Fifth avenue. Her Infallible Medicine No. 2, price $5, sold at druggists, 152 Greenwich street, No. 7 Sixth avenue; also 122 Fulton street, Brooklyn, or sent by mail.

MME. DESPARD, 41 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH street, relieves ladies in trouble at one interview. Pleasant rooms. Charge moderate. Consultation free.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

A.—FOR SALE, ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, Birds, &c. Medicines for all diseases, prepared [illegible] at [illegible] [illegible]

A BEAUTIFUL KING CHARLES DOG, 14 WEEKS old [illegible], for sale, at [illegible] avenue, near Twenty-first street, above the store.

GAME AND FANCY CHICKENS, DOGS OF ALL kinds, Pigeons, Lop Eared Rabbits, Maltese Cats, Guinea Pigs, &c.
HALL & CONKLIN, 20 Fulton street, New York.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
office and salesroom 3 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.

HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART
112 AND 114 EAST THIRTEENTH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.,

REGULAR SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Twenty-four to forty-eight hours given purchasers to test warrantees.
CATALOGUE OF THIS DAY'S (TUESDAY'S) SALE,
AT 12 O'CLOCK.
ELEGANT PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT CROSS-matched team gray and black Horses, 16 hands high, 8 and 9 years old, kind and true in all harness, free from vice; fast travellers, have fine style and action, are one of the finest carriage teams in the city and warranted sound.
Also set Harness and
FOUR SEAT FAMILY SLEIGH.
THOROUGHBRED CHESTNUT SORREL HORSE, 15¾ hands high, 9 years old; kind and true in all harness and under saddle; free from vice; fast traveller; an excellent coupe or family carriage horse, and warranted sound.
SHIFTING SEAT SLEIGH, NEARLY NEW.
BLACK HORSE, 15 HANDS HIGH, 6 YEARS OLD; kind and true in all harness and under saddle; free from vice; good traveller; very stylish and handsome; can be driven by a lady, and warranted sound.
SIX SEAT FAMILY SLEIGH.
BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, 8 YEARS OLD; kind and true in all harness; free from vice, an excellent coupe or carriage horse.
FOUR SEAT FAMILY SLEIGH.
BAY HORSE, 16½ HANDS HIGH, 8 YEARS OLD; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; good traveller, and a free and stylish driver.
COUPE, IN GOOD ORDER.
SET BOB RUNNERS.
CHESTNUT MARE, 15¼ HANDS HIGH, 9 YEARS old; kind and true in all harness; free from vice, and a good worker.
BAY RACING MARE, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, 9 YEARS old; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; excellent under saddle; very speedy, and a free and pleasant driver.
Several other Horses, description time of sale.
Fine second hand Sleighs.
Three family Sleighs.
Set double Harness, made by Wood Gibson.
Three Top Wagons, nearly new.
Depot and Express Wagons.
Double and single Harness, Robes, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF THREE FINE HORSES—THE property of a private gentleman who is compelled to retire abroad on account of ill health—on Tuesday (this day), December 31, at stable of George Murry, Esq., 25 East Thirteenth street, at 10½ prompt.
Elegant brown trotting Horse, 15½ high, 6 years old, Hambletonian stock; extra stylish, rapid and true, safe, free, easy and pleasant driver, without vice or trick; was raised by A. B. Conger, and has frequently been timed from 2:41 to 2:43; can beat 2:45 any day, and is very promising. Warranted sound and kind.
Handsome bay Ethan Allen Horse, 15½ high, 7 years old; a perfect model of a trotting horse, stylish, safe, free and pleasant driver; no vice or tricks, honest and safe for any person to drive; was driven a mile to road wagon by John Murphy, on Fleetwood, in 2:42; can show it any day; is warranted sound and kind.
Also the handsome and fast trotting Mare, Lotta, 15½ high, 7 years old, sired by Young Morrell; has record of 2:31; an elegant road mare for any gentleman's private use; is stylish, handsome, safe and an elegant and prompt driver; can trot game to end of the road, and can speed a 2:30 gait on road; is an every day trotter and is always reliable to beat 2:40. Warranted sound and kind.
All three of these horses will drive together and either make a rapid team and second to none.
Also an elegant Portland Sleigh, fine Brewster Wagon, Harness, &c. Full particulars at sale.
Sale positive, without reservation, limits or restriction of any sort whatsoever, and responsible guarantee given.
J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

A PEREMPTORY SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, OF HIGH-BRED TROTTING AND ROAD HORSES, THIS DAY (TUESDAY) DEC. 31, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, SHARP, AT NEW YORK BOARDING STABLES, 15 AND 17 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN MADISON AND FIFTH AVENUES.
JAMES JENKINS, AUCTIONEER.
Including the fast and elegant road Horses of Major D. E. Logan, who will sell, without limits or reservation, to the highest bidder. These are some of the finest ever offered at public sale in this city, and are worthy the attention of gentlemen wishing to purchase.
No. 1.—An elegant and very fast brown Kentucky bred Mare 15½ hands and 8 years old; known on the road as the Stephen's Mare; is nearly three-quarter bred and one of the fastest roadsters driven out of the city; she is very bloodlike in appearance, is one of the purest gaited in the country; can trot to the end of the road; has any amount of courage and bottom; trotted to wagon last summer in 2:37; has never been trained on track; has no public record, and can speed a 2:20 gait and can show 2:40 on day of sale; warranted good and true and free from spot or blemish.
No. 2.—A large and stylish brown Hambletonian Gelding, nearly 16 hands, 8 years old; is very fast and goes in fine style; is a superior pole horse and has been used on road and to carriage and is a No. 1 family road animal; warranted good and true and free from blemish.
No. 3.—The fast and beautiful bay Ethan Allen Mare Constance, 15 hands, 7 years old; one of the most superb animals to be found; is a perfect pet and is a beauty; can trot in 2:45 and be handled by a child; has no vices or tricks; is well behaved in company; good in all harness and is perfect in every respect; warranted sound and kind.
Also a fine black Mare, the property of Charles Colwell, Esq.; is a fast and fine driver, 15½ hands and 7 years old; sired by Young Woful, dam full bred Messenger; can trot close to three minutes; is finely formed and strongly made, good and true in all harness, and warranted sound.
Also 1 fine Cutter, 1 two-seat Sleigh, by Winnie, of Albany, single and double Harness, Robes, Bells and Blankets. Gentlemen wishing to examine stock can see them any time previous to sale, which will take place punctually, rain or shine.

A SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE of an elegant private gentleman's Turnout, at 229 West Fortieth street, on Wednesday (New Year's Day), at 10 o'clock sharp.
By JOHN D. HAMLIN, Auctioneer,
consisting of a superb, stylish and fast pair of chestnut geldings, Tippoo and mate, sired by Tippoo Saib, dam a very fast and fine Virginia Mare, formerly owned by Colonel McDaniel; they are extra stylish and beautiful drivers, 6 and 7 years old, 15½ high, very lofty steppers, long tails and manes, high knee action; have trotted together repeatedly in 2:48 and much faster singly; are even gaited, either of them superior in single harness, and can be driven by a lady at speed; are without spot or blemish, and are warranted in every particular sound and kind in either single or double harness.
Also Albany Sleigh, with one shifting seat, pole and shafts; light double road Harness, city made; Wolf Robes, Kersey Blankets, Bells, &c.
Also a fine bright bay Messenger Mare, 15½ high, 7 years old; Kentucky bred; is a free and fine driver, having been used by ladies; is afraid of nothing; can step close to 3 minutes, and warranted sound and kind.
Together with single Portland style Sleigh, single Harness, Bells, Robes, Blankets, &c.
Also top C spring Pony Phaeton. Stock on exhibition to time of sale. No postponement, as the gentleman leaves for New Orleans.

A.—FOR SALE, THE FAST TROTTING BAY HORSE Young Ethan Allen; very handsome; 15¾ hands high, sound and kind; 7 years old last Spring; warranted to trot in 2:50, single or to the pole; very gentle; stands without tying. Call for three days at 145 and 143 West Thirty-ninth street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

A BLACK HORSE FOR SALE—SOUND AND KIND, 15½ hands, perfectly gentle; fit for any work or fine family Horse; also Sleigh, Robe and Bells. Inquire at 150 East Fifty-fifth street.

A.—MINER & STEVENS HAVE AN ASSORTMENT of fine Sleighs at their warerooms 115 to 121 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

A.—ELEGANT LANDAU, ONE CLARENCE, ONE Coupe and one Victoria. Apply to M. CURLEY, 111 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

A.—100 SLEIGHS, BEST MAKERS, TWO, FOUR AND six seat, consisting of the balance of my large stock; will sell at bargains.
HAM'S, 10 East Fourth street.

A.—SLEIGHS, BELLS, ROBES,
cheap for cash.
Fine lot of Eight first class Harness at cost.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty street.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, Sleighs, Harness, Sleigh Bells, Robes, Blankets, new and second hand; reduced prices; Coupes, Coupe Rockaways and other seasonable family Carriages and Light Wagons. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

A FIRST CLASS COUPE TO LET ON NEW YEAR'S Day. Apply at 159 Christopher street, after 2 P. M.

AT 231 ELIZABETH STREET.—A VERY FINE styled and good acting, 15¼ hands, 8 year old pony [illegible] Horse, suitable for any business; will be sold at a bargain.

B.—AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, BY
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street.
SPLENDID FAMILY ESTABLISHMENT, ELEGANT cross matched Team, 16 hands high, 8 and 9 years; warranted sound, kind and true.
THREE FAMILY SLEIGHS.
FIVE FIRST CLASS ROAD AND CARRIAGE HORSES.
FIVE SINGLE SLEIGHS.
SEVEN GOOD WORK HORSES.
Coupe, in good order.
Top, No Top and Depot Wagons.
Double and single Harness.
Robes, Bells, &c., &c.

BLANKETS, ROBES AND HARNESS.—A GOOD [illegible] Blanket, full to [illegible], and with two straps, for $2 50; good hand made Harness, covered or silver mounting, $[illegible]; Canvas Covers, Waterproof Blankets, Rubber Covers [illegible] Robes, a full assortment.
[illegible] S. OSBORN, Harness Warerooms, 43 Murray street.

DEXTER SLEIGH BELLS.—SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.— All other styles of Sleigh Bells, largest assortment in market at reasonable prices; Family Sleighs in great variety. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TEN HEAVY CANADIAN DRAUGHT Horses, from 17½ [illegible] hands high, from 5 to 7 years [illegible]. Apply at 12 Lewis street, between Grand and [illegible] streets.

[illegible] SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST HAMBLETONIAN [illegible] Mares in the State, 15½ hands [illegible] [illegible] sound, kind and can show a 2:[illegible] [illegible] gentleman having no use for her. Address [illegible] Herald office.

[illegible] SALE—A PRIVATE OUTFIT, FINE CARRIAGE [illegible] double sleigh, [illegible] Robes, &c., all in good order, [illegible] cheap. Address [illegible] Herald Uptown Branch office.

[illegible] DAPPLE GRAY [illegible] 6 years old, warranted sound [illegible] West Thirtieth street.

[illegible]

[illegible] IN PERFECT ORDER [illegible] stables, 126 East Fifteenth st.

[illegible] 15 HANDS HIGH, [illegible]

FINE HORSE FOR SLEIGHING, YOUNG, SOUND and kind, fine stylish driver, sharp traveller. For sale cheap, at 103 and 105 West Thirty-seventh street.

HORSES, SLEIGHS, HARNESS, &C.
Marshal's sale, this day, at 11 o'clock, at 59 Great Jones street. The celebrated trotting gelding; Silver Tail, raised by Dr. Heard, of Kentucky; sired by Alexander's Abdallah; dam by old American Star; has a record of 2:40, and can beat 2:35 to-day, fears nothing and can be driven by a lady; for style and beauty cannot be excelled; warranted sound and kind; 8 years old, 15½ high. Brown Horse, 15¾ high, 8 years old, sound, brown Mare, 15½ high, 9 years old. Sleigh, Harness, &c. By order of [illegible] Lyons, City Marshal.
J. P. TRAVER, Auctioneer.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADDLES AND ALL kinds of Saddlery Goods extensively manufactured; a full line of Blankets for street and stable, plush and other Carriage Robes of every quality.
C. B. SMITH & CO., 40 Warren street.

HELMBOLD'S FAMOUS SLEIGH FOR SALE—CAN be seen at the warerooms of B. P. FAIRCHILD, No. 9 Beach street, New York. By order of the assignee.

JUST ARRIVED FROM THE WEST, AT J. H. DAHLMAN'S new branch stable, 838 and 840 Greenwich street, between Gansevoort and Horatio, 30 head of first class draught and driving Horses. Mr. DAHLMAN solicits his friends and customers to call.

PART OF STABLE TO LET—NINETEENTH STREET, Third and Fourth avenues, two or three stalls, with carriage and coachman's rooms. Inquire of G. FALLEN, 44 Frankfort street.

SPEED.—FOR SALE, A BAY HORSE, 8 YEARS OLD, 15 hands high, and warranted to beat 2:45; has trotted this season in 2:39; sold cheap. Inquire at 208 East Fortieth street, near Third avenue.

SPLENDID SORREL HORSE, 6 YEARS OLD, 16 hands high, to be sold at 352 and 341 West Twenty-first street, near Ninth avenue; price $700.

SPLENDID CHESTNUT HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, to be sold at 352 and 341 West Twenty-first street, near Ninth avenue; can trot in 2:40; price $300.

SLEIGH BELLS AND HORSE BLANKETS, AT HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, 72 Beekman street.

SLEIGH FOR SALE—A DOUBLE RUNNER, BUT little used, about 14 feet in length; suitable for city or country. Apply at grain store No. 1 Broome street.

SLEIGH FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ONE SEAT, very light, red lined. Apply at 128 West Thirty-second street. Ask for BERNARD.

SLEIGHS.—A SPLENDID STOCK OF MY OWN celebrated make Eureka and Dexter Cutters and four passenger Sleighs, the finest I have ever produced; also all styles out-of-town make, large and small, at prices as low as any.
E. M. STIVERS, 144 to 152 East Thirty-first street.

SLEIGHS—SLEIGHS—SLEIGH BELLS.—SLEIGHS every style; single and double Sleighs; 1,100 Straps Sleigh Bells; several second hand Sleighs and Carriages. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS.—LOT OF SECOND HAND SLEIGHS, ONE two and three seat; also several Business Sleighs, suitable for all purposes. All cheap, at 54 Grove street, near Bleecker.

SLEIGHS AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE—COMPRISING 150 Sleighs, from last Winter, slightly soiled, selling cheap, making room for new stock.
H. B. WITTY & CO.'s Manufactory,
Nevins and Fulton streets, Brooklyn.

SLEIGHS.—VERY HANDSOME ONE AND TWO SEAT Albany Cutters, our own make, at manufactory, 33 De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn.

SLEIGHS TO LET—DAY OR SEASON—ALL STYLES new and second hand for sale at reasonable prices; 1,000 strings Sleigh Bells, at MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway, near Bleecker.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF SLEIGH BELLS IN NEW York selling off regardless of cost. Robes, Afghans, Rugs, Horse Blankets, &c., to be cleared out to make room for Spring Goods.
E. BARTLETT, 62 Warren street,
and 21 and 23 College place.

TRUCKING BUSINESS FOR SALE—HORSE, TRUCK and Harness, all first class, with plenty of good paying work. For particulars inquire for GEORGE TILYOU, at 73 Murray street.

WANTED—EXTRA FINE STYLED, GENTEELLY and finely made dark sorrel Horse for saddle and coupe, 4 to 5 years old, full 16 hands and about 1,250 pounds. Address, with price and full description, H. H., Herald office.

WANTED—AN UPHOLSTERED CUTTER. ADDRESS Dr. VAN WYCK, 270 West Thirty-eighth street.

$160 WILL BUY A GOOD WORK HORSE, 8 years old, sound; Butcher Cart and Harness; must be sold soon. Address MARTIN, 282 West Twenty-fifth street, corner of Eighth avenue.

$300.—A—FOR SALE, THE CELEBRATED trotting Horse Tormentor; has a record of 2:32, has trotted in 2:21 on the ice; 15½ high, 11 years old, and warranted to trot in 2:35. Inquire at 146 and 145 West Thirty-ninth street, near Seventh avenue.

$475.—A BLACK MARE, CAN TROT IN 2:50; Portland Cutter, new, and Set Harness, for $475. Apply at 637 and 639 West Forty-sixth street.

513.—SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.
Bells, Bells, Bells.
Robes, Robes, Robes.
Blankets, Harness, Whips, and the largest assortment in the city, at very low prices.
WILLIAM H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster street.

1,100 STRAPS SLEIGH BELLS, INCLUDING THE elegant light Dexter Sleigh Bell; Sleighs all styles; lowest possible prices [illegible]. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 638 Broadway, near Bleecker street.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1.—SEVERAL HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with Board, may be had at 45 Eleventh street, between University place and Fifth avenue; among them a large front and adjoining hall Room.

1 SUIT OF APARTMENTS ON PARLOR FLOOR; private table only, in a private French family, 18 East Seventeenth street, between Union square and Fifth avenue. References exchanged. Also one single Room.

6 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Three or four Jewish young men can be accommodated with Board and all the comforts of a home.

15 EAST FORTY-SIXTH STREET.—A LARGE front, also back Room, with unexceptionable Board, can now be had in the above first class house, unquestionable references exchanged.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—An elegant Suit of Rooms to let, with or without Board, to a party of gentlemen; also single Rooms.

22 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—MME. M. R. SUMNER; English basement; second Floor to offer, with private table.

27 WAVERLEY PLACE.—A SECOND STORY FRONT Room, with private bath; also a very pleasant Room for two gentlemen; location and table first class.

34TH STREET, WEST, 225.—NICELY FURNISHED second story front Room, with alcove; also third story front hall Room, with first class Board; references.

48 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY and comfortably furnished—large and small Rooms, with all modern improvements, to let, with good Board; gentlemen preferred. Near Broadway.

109 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms, singly or en suite, with or without Board; house newly furnished; in fine order; Board first class; large Reception Room for doctor's office.

112 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—To let, well furnished front Rooms on first floor; good French Board.

140 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, without board, or with private table if desired.

143 WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—A very pleasant back Parlor, handsomely fitted up; Pyramidon bed, pantries, hot and cold water, to let, with Board; house first class.

152 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate to permanent parties; references exchanged.

156 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife, or two young ladies, with Board for the ladies only.

206 NINTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD street.—A gentleman can be accommodated with good Rooms, gas and bath, with or without Board; terms from $6 to $8.

208 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR Broadway and Sixth avenue.—Two Rooms, second floor, all conveniences, good table, private family, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, terms reasonable; comfortable, quiet home.

230 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—TO LET, with Board, a second story front Room; also a third story Hall Room; house first class; references.

391 HUDSON STREET.—TWO YOUNG MEN WISHING Board and lodging, with home comforts, in a private English family; terms, $6 to $7.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH UNEXCEPTIONABLE table, in private family. Particulars obtained at Everett Library, 928 Sixth avenue.

IF YOU WISH TO AVOID THE TROUBLE OF LOOKING after Rooms and be immediately suited call on or address [illegible] EWEN, Home Agent, 20 Nassau street.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, ATTENDING SCHOOL, WISHES Board from Monday until Friday, in a private family, neighborhood of Cooper Institute; terms must be moderate. Address R., Mountain View, N. J.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SINGLE ROOM, WITH full or partial Board, one on Fifth avenue preferred. Address, stating terms and other particulars, T. F. M., box 1,867 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A married couple. Address, stating terms and accommodations, GAMMA, box 176 Herald office.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, HIS WIFE, NIECE and child, a well furnished Floor, in a good locality; Board, fire and gas included, price not to exceed $[illegible] a week. Address [illegible] box [illegible] Herald Uptown Branch office.

HOTELS.

FRANKFORT HOUSE, ONE BLOCK EAST OF THE City Hall, corner [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] Rooms open all night.

[illegible] HOTEL, ONE BLOCK FROM CITY HALL, [illegible] Warren street.—Rooms, 50c. a day, $2 50 to $4 a week, [illegible] Rooms, $1 and $1 50 a day.

N[illegible] GRAND HOTEL, NO. [illegible] CORNER [illegible]

PARK HOTEL, [illegible] PLACE, CORNER BEEKMAN and [illegible], near new Post office.—Rooms [illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, MONTROSE Station, N. J.—This favorite first class hotel is open for the Winter season; it combines all the conveniences of a city hotel with a good table and moderate prices; 60 minutes from foot of Barclay street, via Morris and Essex Railroad, 24 trains daily.
C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

LOOK OUT FOR THE
NEW YEAR'S TELEGRAM
TO-DAY.
THE MOST READABLE PAPER
IN THE CITY.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

AN EXTRA WIDE PROPERTY, WITH DWELLING, on Fifth avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, to lease for a term of years for business purposes; tenant to make alterations; possession in March. For terms, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

A.—FOUR LARGE LOFTS, WELL LIGHTED FROM three sides, situated at 25 Park row, and running through to Theatre alley; suitable for any kind of business; will be rented at a low rent. Inquire of T. J. DOELGER, 25 Park row.

A SIXTH AVENUE STORE TO LET—NEAR TWENTY-third street, west side, 91 feet deep, with basement same size, possession immediately; one of the best business blocks in the city.
C. S. PECK & CO., 951 Broadway.

DESK ROOM TO LET—A FIRST RATE CHANCE for advertising agents. Apply at the office of the EVENING TELEGRAM, No. 2 Ann street.

HALL AND OTHER ACCOMMODATIONS TO LET, suitable for a Sunday school, club, literary society, &c. 3?6 West Twenty-ninth street.

STORE TO LET—WITH FIXTURES, 433 EIGHTH avenue, west side, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets; immediate possession; rent low. Apply to S. EMBERSON, 659 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED SMALL FRONT office, heated and lighted, with two desks, up one flight; very convenient; no jewellers wanted. COLLINS' Metal Watch Factory, 335 Broadway, corner Worth st.

TO LET CHEAP—AN ENTIRE FIVE-STORY BUILDING and Basement, No. 125 Mott street, with or without power; will be divided to suit tenant, also Loft adjoining. Apply to engineer on premises, or to S. T. & A. T. MEYER, 55 Walker street.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT BROWN STONE HOUSE, with carriage way and stable, on Forty-ninth street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; or will be sold cheap. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, 5½ Pine street.

464 BROOME STREET—TO LET, FOUR LOTS, terms reasonable. Apply to H. C. PEDDER, Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, 309 Canal street.

466 AND 468 BROOME STREET.—TO LET, THE First Floor and Basement in this desirable building. Apply to H. C. PEDDER, Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, 309 Canal street.

$2,500.—TO LEASE, BROADWAY CORNER Store, below Thirtieth street, west side. Address O. P. H., Herald Uptown Branch office.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

HOUSE (FURNISHED) TO LET—OR FURNITURE for sale at a bargain. House and Furniture new; full of first class boarders; profit $300 a month; cheap rent; satisfactory reasons for selling. No. 2 Spencer place, corner West Fourth and Tenth streets.

TO LET, FURNISHED—HOUSE SOUTHEAST CORNER of Second avenue and Tenth street, newly painted throughout, rent $125 per month. Apply to NICHOLS & CAFFERTY, corner of Eleventh street and Fourth av.

TO RENT FOR THE WINTER—OR WOULD SELL the Lease of an elegantly furnished high stoop brown stone House, complete throughout, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, near Central Park; very desirable; would take less if rented immediately. Address DANIEL MORGAN, Herald Uptown Branch office.

Unfurnished.

TO RENT—HOUSE 232 WEST TWENTY-FIRST street; four story English basement. Apply to JAMES N. MORGAN, 153 Nassau street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN. Inquire at 212 East Eleventh street.

A HANDSOME FURNISHED LARGE FRONT ROOM, to one or two gentlemen, without board; house and neighborhood first class. 319 East Thirteenth street, near Second avenue.

A FEW NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH CONVENIENCES for housekeeping or to gentlemen; modern improvements; four lines of cars within one block; terms low. 409 West Thirty-third street.

A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM, WITH closets, water and every convenience for housekeeping. 192 Seventh avenue, near Twenty-first street.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED FLOOR OF FOUR rooms in private house, best part of Second avenue; furniture can be had at valuation. Address COMFORT, Herald office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—NO. 2 NEILSON place, between Waverley place and West Eighth street, one block from Broadway.

HOME COMFORTS, GOOD SURROUNDINGS.—A Room for two, [illegible] per month. Apply at once. Southwest corner Eighth avenue and Thirty-sixth street. Eighth avenue, Belt line and Broadway cars.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS—REAR PARLOR AND one or two Bedrooms, for light housekeeping or gentlemen's lodgings. Apply at 138 West Sixteenth street.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITHOUT BOARD, one or two very choice large Rooms and handsome Parlor, splendidly furnished, to gentlemen willing to pay a fair price for superior accommodations. 81 West Ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

TO LET—FURNITURE FOR SALE—A FLAT (SIX rooms) in brown stone, on Third avenue, near Forty-seventh street, $30 per month; furniture $253; everything requisite for housekeeping; all in good order. Address CALIFORNIA, Herald office.

2D FLOOR TO LET.—ELEGANT, NEW FURNISHED, to single gentlemen or family; house and location first class, near the ferry; good Board; private table if preferred; terms moderate. 159 Hudson street, Hoboken.

$5 PER WEEK, WITH GAS.—AT 232 EAST THIRTEENTH street, near Second avenue, a large, handsomely furnished Room to let.

$5 50.—SITTING AND BEDROOM, FURNISHED for housekeeping; hot and cold water in rooms; bath, excellent washing privileges; good central location. 222 Fifty-second street, two doors from Broadway.

6 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, SECOND DOOR FROM Broadway.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, singly or en suite, for gentlemen only. House has all modern improvements.

12TH STREET, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD avenues, No. 2?1.—A neatly furnished Bedroom, to a gentleman, without board; gas, use of good bath, &c.; house heated.

15 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—TWO DESIRABLE Suits of connecting Rooms on second floor, to let, separately or together, with Board; also large Room on fourth floor.

21 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—DESIRABLE Suit of Rooms to let, with Board, to families or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

24TH STREET, 42 WEST.—NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, with first class Board, at reasonable rates, for families or single persons; unexceptionable home.

44 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—DESIRABLE Lodging Rooms for gentlemen; also Doctor's Office; two minutes' walk from Madison square; house clean and quiet.

54 EAST TENTH STREET, A FEW DOORS FROM Broadway.—To let, large Rooms, furnished or unfurnished; all modern improvements. Call for three days.

103 EAST TENTH STREET, NEAR THIRD AVENUE.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, for $20 and $?? per month; private house.

110 MACDOUGAL STREET, NEAR BLEECKER.—Furnished Rooms, with every convenience for housekeeping, to let to respectable small families.

200 GRAND STREET.—TO LET, NICELY FURNISHED, one large Room, suitable for a party of gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, and two small Rooms, fire and gas; terms moderate. Reference. Fourth avenue cars pass the door.

211 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—NICELY FURNISHED small Rooms to let, to gentlemen, without board; good locality; references exchanged.

300 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—SEVERAL furnished Rooms for single gentlemen, at $2 50 and $3 per week; also Suits of Rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, at reasonable prices.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A HANDSOME FIRST FLOOR, 31 GREENWICH avenue.—Two parlors, three bedrooms, kitchen and water closet; separate meters; gas fixtures in all rooms, low rent to good family. Inquire at 18 Perry street.

APARTMENTS TO LET OF FOUR ROOMS—KITCHEN, [illegible] and [illegible] bedrooms, with [illegible] [illegible]. Inquire at [illegible] Ninth avenue, between Forty-[illegible] and [illegible] streets.

TO LET—[illegible] WEST [illegible]-NINTH STREET, FRONT, [illegible] Central Park. [illegible] floor, four rooms, $12, second floor [illegible] $15.

TWO ELEGANT FRENCH FLATS TO RENT [illegible] [illegible]

MARBLE MANTELS.

A.—[illegible] MARBLE MANTELS, GRATES, [illegible] [illegible]

A.—[illegible] MANTELS, STEAM [illegible] AND ENAMELLING [illegible] Marbleized Mantels [illegible] Marble Facing for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEGANT [illegible]

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

NATURAL FLOWERS.
[illegible]
BOUQUETS AND BASKETS OF FLOWERS
for the
Holidays
can be supplied in the best manner by
W. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING
until further notice,
MR.
SOTHERN
will appear in his extraordinary impersonation of
BROTHER SAM.
SAM.
SAM.
SAM.
BEAUTIFUL NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
Garden Scene, decorated by Mr. Wilson, of Fourteenth street.
The cast includes Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. GILBERT, Mr. POLK, Miss EFFIE GERMON and Miss ROSE COGHLAN.
BROTHER SAM.
MATINEE
MATINEE
MATINEE
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON
until further notice at 1:30.
Box plan open one month in advance.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WM. B. FREELIGH.... ....Manager
MONDAY, December 30, 1872,
AND DURING THE WEEK.
REVIVAL OF CHARLES FOSTER'S
best Drama, founded on recent events lately published in the New York Herald, entitled the
SWAMP ANGELS;
or, the
OUTLAWS OF CAROLINA,
presented with all the original effects and a powerful cast, preceded by the Drama of the
HERO OF POLAND.
SWAMP ANGELS. SWAMP ANGELS.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.
SACRED CONCERT EVERY SUNDAY EVENING.
In rehearsal the TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—AIMEE, AIMEE.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
AND POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
OF LES CENT VIERGES.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, LAST NIGHT,
THE ONE HUNDRED VIRGINS.
AIMEE, BONELLI, JUTEAU, DUCHESNE.
WEDNESDAY, only time. } LE PETIT FAUST.
THURSDAY, only time. } GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 3,
BENEFIT
OF MLLE. MARIE AIMEE,
LA PERICHOLE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1½
(LAST MATINEE BUT ONE),
LA BELLE HELENE.
SATURDAY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
MONDAY (FIRST TIME THIS SEASON),
LES BRIGANDS,
LES BRIGANDS.
SATURDAY, ONLY BELLE HELENE MATINEE.
Admission (with reserved seat), $1.
Seats secured at the theatre, 114 and 701 Broadway.
In active preparation a grand Spectacular Legend, from a comic point of view, founded upon Washington Irving's celebrated "Three Princesses," entitled
THE ALHAMBRA.
Splendid Scenery, Properties and Effects, gorgeous Costumes and a most powerful company, introducing many startling novelties.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—FRIDAY EVENING,
FIRST AND ONLY BENEFIT
OF MLLE. MARIE AIMEE.
LA PERICHOLE.
LA PERICHOLE.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D STREET,
between 6th and 7th avs., near Booth's Theatre.
GRAND HOLIDAY WEEK.
Every Evening at 8. Saturday Matinee at 2.
EXTRA MATINEE ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.
Immense attractions for the Holiday Week.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS	Daniel in the Bryant's Den.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS	De Old Gray Goose.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS	Obeying Orders. Shakers.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS	ROUND THE BLOCK.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS	ROUND THE BLOCK.

NEW YEAR'S DAY. GRAND MATINEE AT 2.

PIANOFORTES.

AT HAINES BROS.,
27 Union square,
First class handsome new Pianofortes for sale on very reasonable terms,
and several used a little, very low for cash.

A HOLIDAY GIFT WORTH $25 TO EVERY PURCHASER.—A first class 7 octave Piano for $300 (wholesale price), for 30 days only. RAVEN & CO.,
149 and 151 Baxter street, one door from Grand.

A MAGNIFICENTLY CARVED 7 OCTAVE ROUND cornered agraffe Piano, all improvements, guaranteed by celebrated city maker, $275, including Stool and Cover, at 256 East 49th st., near 2d av.

A MAGNIFICENT FOUR ROUND CORNER, 7¼ OCTAVE square grand rosewood Pianoforte, brilliant tone, cost $925, for $275 cash and no less; Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture; Carpets, Paintings; a sacrifice. Residence 113 Clinton place (West Eighth street), between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

AT SOHMER & CO.'S, 149 EAST FOURTEENTH street, corner of Third avenue.—First class patent agraffe Pianos, the best manufactured, and sold on the most reasonable terms for cash or instalments. Several Pianos used a little, very low for cash or to rent. Call before purchasing elsewhere at 149 East Fourteenth street, corner Third avenue.

A SACRIFICE FOR CASH OR A LIBERAL COMMISSION on an advance.—Magnificent 7 octave rosewood overstrung Pianoforte, grand action, iron frame, carved legs, &c., latest improvements, manufacturer's guarantee. No. 7 Bleecker street, near Bowery.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR sale; made order, city maker, used five months, cost $900, for $275; Parlor Suits, Etageres, Bookcase, Chamber, Dining Furniture; a sacrifice; properly family leaving city. 30 West 19th st., near 5th av.

A LARGE DISCOUNT UNTIL JANUARY 1.—[illegible] & GORDON first class Pianos, Nos. 932 to 933 Broadway, corner of Twenty-second street. N. B.—A Gilbert Piano, with organ attachment, $150; a good Chickering, $120; a 7 octave Upright, $100.

A LADY WILL SELL, LESS THAN $300, ROSEWOOD round cornered Pianoforte, Albert Weber manufacture, including Stool and Cover; modern style and improvements perfect order. 28 Third street.

BARGAINS.—A SPLENDID 7¼ OCTAVE PIANO-forte, carved legs, and all improvements, at a sacrifice; a rosewood 4-round corner Piano, only $150.
PEEK & SONS, 127 Bleecker street.

BEAMES, BENT & CO., FOR ONE DAY ONLY, offer their superior "Ridotto Pianofortes" for cash at actual cost of manufacture. Before purchasing elsewhere be sure to call and examine them at their warerooms, 265 Eighth avenue, near Twenty-first street.

BARGAIN.—BEAUTIFUL SEVEN OCTAVE RICHLY carved rosewood Piano; overstrung bass; agraffe treble; fully warranted; sacrifice; $260; instalments taken; $15 monthly.
R. CABLES, 470 8th av., near 34th st.

ELEGANT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte (has carved legs, agraffe, &c.), by celebrated maker, only $110, guaranteed; greatest bargain in New York.
JAMES GORDON, 156 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

ELEGANT PIANO, $200.—7¼ OCTAVE CHICKERING Piano, cost $750, a sacrifice for cash. At 70 University place, between 12th and 13th streets.
N. P. B. CURTISS.

FOR SALE—A PIANO, GOOD AS NEW, BUT LITTLE used; also a fine Revolving Business Desk; both reasonable. Apply to J. N. MORGAN, 159 Nassau street.

FIRST PRIZE—GOLD MEDAL—HAS BEEN AWARDED to DECKER & BARNES by the American Institute for the best Pianos, splendid assortment offered very low for cash. Factory and warerooms 127 Third avenue, corner Fourteenth street.

PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR HOLIDAYS.—NEW AND most beautiful styles and perfect tones ever made, and by best makers, at lower prices for cash, or monthly instalments, or for rent, during the holidays, at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

SEVERAL FIRST CLASS SECOND HAND PIANOS, in excellent order, good as new, warranted; will be sold very cheap. At FISCHER'S, 135 West Twenty-eighth street, near Ninth avenue.

UPRIGHT PIANOS, HANDSOME ROSEWOOD cases, warranted, from $275; 7¼ octave, four round corners, carved legs, at manufacturers' prices.
A. HOLLYER & CO., 55 West 16th st., near 6th av.

$200 FOR A FIRST CLASS ROSEWOOD CARVED 7 octave Piano, with all modern improvements, with full guarantee; must be sold. 225 West Twenty-eighth street, near Ninth avenue.

$230.—FOR SALE, AS FINE A PIANO AS THERE is in New York, less than half cost; used four months; owner leaving city. 137 Clinton place, West Eighth street.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

BROOME STREET.—FOR SALE, ON BROOME street, just east of Broadway, a valuable Corner Property, 26x117 feet. For price and terms apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

Miscellaneous.

REMOVAL.
JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer,
announces to his friends that he will be
at home
in his new office, No. 21 Park row,
on Tuesday, December 31.
Members of the press and patrons are
invited to call.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

$10 EACH FOR LOTS—NEAR RAILROAD AND village, selling off rapidly for [illegible] speculation. LEWIS, Northport, L. I.; at 207 Front street, New York, Tuesday, 9 to 12.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A COUNTRY SEAT TO EXCHANGE—NEAR HUDSON, on Hudson River, for double house, good [illegible] [illegible], fine orchard, very choice [illegible] &c. [illegible] $20,000, [illegible] small Brooklyn house and will pay some cash. Address V. BRITTON, box 138 Herald office.

FARM TO EXCHANGE FOR HOUSE IN NEW YORK [illegible] acres, near [illegible] [illegible] Address [illegible] Chatham street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A THREE STORY [illegible] in a [illegible] Fruit Farm, situated in the town of St. Joseph, Mich., on the shore of Lake Michigan [illegible] in part payment. [illegible] Herald office.

WANTED—[illegible] LOTS ON CENTRAL [illegible] between [illegible] and [illegible] avenues. Head [illegible] Post office.

[illegible]

PAINT DEALERS [illegible] TO INCREASE THEIR sales will [illegible] SALESMAN, box 2,92? Post office.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS AND [illegible] Blank [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager................Mr. A. M. PALMER
Doors open at 7:45, begins at 8. Saturday Matinee begins at 1½.
THIS EVENING, FOR THE LAST TIME,
MONEY.
Characters by Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Mary Griswold, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. F. F. Mackay, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Edward Lamb, Mr. J. P. Burnett, Mr. George Parkes, Mr. H. Montgomery and others.

TO-MORROW (NEW YEAR'S NIGHT)
the charming comedietta by J. P. Wooler, in one act, entitled
ORANGE BLOSSOMS,
in which Miss Jennie Lee will make her first appearance since her recent severe illness.
And a new romantic drama in three acts, recently played with great success at the Court Theatre in London, and entitled
SON OF THE SOIL.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 6,
Mr. John Brougham's new drama, in five acts, written expressly for this theatre, and entitled
ATHERLEY COURT.
The box office is open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Seats for either the day or evening performances may be secured six days in advance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. EXTRA ATTRACTIONS.
Every Afternoon at 2. Every Evening at 8.
THE GREAT BURLESQUE TROUPE,
DELEHANTY and HENGLER,
SHERIDAN and MACK,
JACOB SHOWLES and his Comic Trick Mules,
All of these specialties will appear
BOTH AFTERNOON and EVENING
in the new Burlesque Extravaganza entitled
JACK THE GIANT KILLER.
JANUARY 1, 1873, NEW YEAR'S DAY,
THREE PERFORMANCES IN THE LECTURE ROOM.
MORNING at 11. AFTERNOON at 2. EVENING at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers........JARRETT & PALMER
EVERY EVENING,
MAGNIFICENT BALLET SPECTACLE,
LEO AND LOTOS,
THE MOST GORGEOUS PAGEANT
ever produced on
ANY STAGE IN THE WORLD.
MUSIC, DANCING, SCENERY, VARIETIES,
in the highest degree of perfection.
Curtain rises at 7:45; carriages may be ordered at 11 o'clock.
HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-MORROW, NEW YEAR'S DAY.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT HALF-PAST ONE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. GABEL.
Mons. GABEL,
THE CELEBRATED FRENCH BUFFO ARTIST,
with
Mr. M. W. LEFFINGWELL,
in the Gendarme Duet every evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. AMERICUS,
the coming Mozart,
only eight years of age, in his
WONDERFUL VIOLIN SOLOS.
EVERY EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. DAVIES.
E. D. DAVIES,
THE PREMIER VENTRILOQUIST OF THE WORLD,
in his great entertainment
EVERY EVENING.

NIBLO'S. NEW YEAR'S MATINEE.
NEW YEAR'S MATINEE. NIBLO.
Admission (Reserved Seat), $1.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 AND 47 BOWERY.
Twelfth performance in celebration of New Year's day, by
LOUISE LIGHTMAN'S GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 1, 1873, at 8 o'clock,
DER FREISCHUTZ.
Seats can be secured at the New Yorker Stadt Theatre office, also corner Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue, and at Koch Brothers, 285 Broadway.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Every evening and Matinee.
DIVORCE!
Saturday evening, great bill,
PIZARRO AND JACK AND JACK'S BROTHER.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 BOWERY.

TO-DAY	THE GREAT COMIC PANTOMIME,
TO-DAY	HUMPTY DUMPTY IN THE BOWERY.
TO-DAY	THE DUTCH SKIRMISHERS.
TO-DAY	GEO. MOORE AND KITTY HENDERSON.
TO-DAY	THE GREAT LE VERDE CHILDREN.
TO-DAY	CHAMPION ZOUAVE DRILL.
TO-DAY	MINNIE RAINFORTH and WILL C. BURTON.
MATINEE	TONY PASTOR'S NEW YEAR SONGS.
MATINEE	McKEE AND ROGERS
MATINEE	as the Somnambulists.
MATINEE	BILLY CARTER'S BANJO SOLOS.
MATINEE	BOB BUTLER AS THE CLOWN.
MATINEE	COMIC PANTALOON, JOHN FOSTER.
MATINEE	JENNIE ENGEL, HEN MASON, &C.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
corner of Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD AND BACKUS.
AN IMMENSE BILL FOR THIS WEEK.
DR. COLTON'S LAUGHING GAS.
DR. COLTON'S LAUGHING GAS.
LET ME BE.
QUIET FAMILY.
QUIET FAMILY.
WHAR YOU GWINE?
BURLESQUE OPERA.
New Songs, fresh Jokes and Comic Dances.
Seats secured six days in advance.

CANTERBURY VARIETIES THEATRE.
633 Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston.
Messrs. HUGHES & GREGORY..................Managers
FIRST APPEARANCE OF MR. BILLY WILD.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
FIRST WEEK OF REVOLVING STATUARY.
J. QUIN, J. CHILDS, IN NEW SPECIALTIES.
A TRAVELLER'S REST. A TRAVELLER'S REST.
MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY, AT 2 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents. Orchestra chairs, 50 cents.

THE STAGE AND PRIVATE THEATRICALS.—PROFESSOR PHILIP LAWRENCE, author of the "Lawrence Speaker," "Model Speaker," &c., will instruct ladies and gentlemen at their own residences, or southwest corner Fifty-sixth street and Eighth avenue. A young lady of talent (widow) instructed free.

BE ON HAND TO-DAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.	A GENERAL TURNOUT IN HONOR of the departing year. Grand Matinee at Tony Pastor's Opera House. Only matinee in New York.

A NATION MOURNS HER HONORED SON.
Song and Quartet, to the memory of Horace Greeley; music by Henry Tucker. Published, with Vignette likeness and autograph of the "good man gone." Price 40c. mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., 547 Broadway and 39 Union square, New York.

A.—A.—MAGICAL BAZAAR,
1,182 Broadway, two doors above Twenty-eighth st.
HARTZ & LEVY, PROPRIETORS.
.........JUST RECEIVED..........
.........NEW TRICKS, &C..........
.........FOR NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS..........
.........FROM 50 CENTS TO $150..........
BOXES OF TRICKS (Improved), FROM $3.
SURPRISES FOR THE GERMAN, FROM 75 CENTS.
PRICE LIST UPON APPLICATION.

CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.
ANNUAL MASKED AND
FANCY DRESS BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Jan. 13, 1873.

LAST MATINEE OF THE PRESENT YEAR.	EVERYBODY SHOULD ATTEND it. Wind up the old year gloriously. Go to the Matinee to-day at Tony Pastor's Opera House.

THE STAGE.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF means, education and respectability can obtain a course of lessons, and public appearance when qualified, from a well-known member of the profession. Address ARION, Herald office.

GOODBY, OLD 1872. 1873 COMES.	YOUTH, BEAUTY, FASHION AND intelligence will meet to-day at the Grand Matinee at Tony Pastor's Opera House. Last matinee this year.

LOOK OUT FOR THE
NEW YEAR'S TELEGRAM
TO-DAY.
THE MOST READABLE PAPER
IN THE CITY.

MUSICAL.

HERR KARL GOFFRIE,
for many years Professor of singing to their Royal Highnesses,
the Duchess of Hamilton, the Countess of Paris,
the Princess Francoise d'Orleans,
the Princess Marguerite de Nemours,
&c., informs the musical public that ladies desirous of having their voices improved, and receiving instruction in singing on a new and successful method, will please apply for terms to Professor KARL GOFFRIE, Whitney House, Twelfth street.

WANTED—FOR A MALE QUARTETTE, A FIRST tenor; object mutual improvement and probable profit. Address G. F. W., box 5,561 Post office.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, AT 212 Fifth avenue. For days and terms send for circular.

A. J. SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES.—CLASSES at Masonic Hall, 114 and 116 East Thirteenth street, and Brevoort Hall, 154 and 156 East Fifty-fourth street. PRIVATE LESSONS at any hour, day and evening. CIRCULARS at Private Academy, 22? East Eleventh st.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES NO. VII, STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 6.
The "[illegible]"
MISS LILIAN EDGARTON.
[illegible]
Tickets 50c. and 75c., at the Library desk and Schirmer's.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY TAUGHT WITH PRACTICAL [illegible].—Commencement of lectures January 6, 1873. Lectures from 7 to 9 o'clock. By CURT W. MEYER, Mechanical Engineer and Manufacturer of Philosophical Instruments.
[illegible] No. 3 Cooper Institute, Third avenue, [illegible]

THE BALL SEASON.

FIREMEN'S BALL.
The FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL BALL
(and [illegible])
[illegible] of the WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND
of the [illegible] FIRE
DEPARTMENT, at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
on MONDAY EVENING, January 27, 1873.
[illegible]
JAMES F. WENMAN, President,
146 Pearl street.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, 120 Fulton street,
JAMES CAMERON, Secretary pro tem., 351 Broadway.
Proscenium and Dress Circle Boxes can be [illegible] on application to [illegible] JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

FIRST GRAND RUSSIAN WINTER NIGHT BALL, New Year's Eve, December 31, 1872, at Columbia [illegible] Hall, corner of West Twelfth street and Green-[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Begins at 7¾ to 8. Admission $1. Family Circle 50c.; Reserved Seat 50c. and $1 extra.
Sole Lessee and Manager.........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
LAST NIGHTS of the great local "Folly."
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK
(Last Week but One),
will be acted Mr. Augustin Daly's immensely popular and intensely amusing local and dramatic "Folly," in four acts, entitled
ROUND THE CLOCK.

LAST NIGHTS	of Mrs. JOHN WOOD as Juliana Tartar, of Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM as the Irish "Councillor" and the billposter, of the famous MAJILTONS in their wonderful dances and unique CANCAN, of the LAURI troupe of pantomimists, of "Five Minutes with Humpty Dumpty," of the Fireworks Exhibition at Lion Park, of the famous sensation "Behind the Scenes at Niblo's" and the rear view of the "Black Crook,"
LAST NIGHTS	of the great spectacle scene at Harry Hill's, of the great realistic scenes, the real horse cars and the Erie Stereopticon, of the thrilling tableau of the Burning Rookery on the Five Points, of the magnificent Dissolving Spectacle at the Liederkranz Masque.

LAST MATINEES
of
ROUND THE CLOCK
SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.
In active preparation for brilliant reproduction the magnificent Oriental Spectacle,
THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE. (BEGINS AT 8.)
Sole Lessee and Manager......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
EVERY EVENING,
Mr. FRANK MARSHALL'S BRILLIANT COMEDY,
NEW YEAR'S EVE;
or,
FALSE SHAME.
Characters by Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. W. DAVIDGE, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. OWEN FAWCETT, Mr. J. H. BURNETT, Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, Miss NELLIE MORTIMER.
NEW YEAR'S DAY,
SPECIAL MATINEE
AT 1½ O'CLOCK OF
NEW YEAR'S EVE.
MATINEE SATURDAY, at half-past one, of "NEW YEAR'S EVE." Seats secured for any evening. Box office open from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.
IN REHEARSAL,
for speedy production, a new and original Parisian Comedy of SINGULAR EMOTIONAL POWER, rearranged and rewritten expressly for this company by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, and entitled
"ALIXE."

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOSH HART........................Lessee and Manager.
Grand attraction for New Year week. First week of the Character Protean Artists, the
FIELDINGS.
Miss MAGGIE FIELDING,
Mr. JOHN FIELDING,
in their original Vocal Act, entitled
BLARNEY.
HARRIGAN and HART,
Mr. JOHN HART and Mr. JOHN WILD,
Mlle. CERITO and Miss PATTIE ROSA,
Mr. G. H. ADAMS,
Mr. JAMES H. M'KEE,
Professor BUSHNELL,
Miss JENNIE HUGHES,
Miss ADA WRAY, Miss KITTY O'NEIL,
and the very successful Pantomime,
DING DONG BELL.
GRAND MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.
Annual engagement of
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
RICHARD III.,
in Shakespeare's great Tragedy,
which will be presented with the same grandeur of mise en scene and appointments that marked its former production.
At the MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 2,
EDWIN BOOTH
as
DON CAESAR DE BAZAN.
Seats secured six days in advance at the Theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s music store, 711 Broadway.

GERMANIA THEATRE.
Fourteenth street, near Third avenue.
AD. NEUENDORFF.................................Director
TUESDAY, December 31,
DER HAN DES GLUECKS,
Comedy in five acts, by Wichert.
Box office open daily from 9 till 4 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.—RUBINSTEIN—THEO. THOMAS.
GRAND COMBINATION OF THE
RUBINSTEIN and THEODORE THOMAS COMPANIES.
The audience are respectfully requested to be seated at five minutes before eight. Persons entering the Hall after eight o'clock will not be shown to their seats during the performance of any of the pieces.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Dec. 31, at 8 precisely,
First joint appearance of
RUBINSTEIN, WIENIAWSKI, THEO. THOMAS,
in conjunction with
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA.
PROGRAMME—TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 31.
Overture, "The Water Carrier".........................Cherubini.
ORCHESTRA, under direction of THEODORE THOMAS.
Concerto, No. 3, G major..............................Rubinstein.
Mr. ANTON RUBINSTEIN, with orchestral accompaniment.
Concerto, for violin (Cadenza by Henri Wieniawski)..................................Beethoven.
Mr. HENRI WIENIAWSKI.
Symphonic Poem, "Tasso"...........................Liszt.
ORCHESTRA.
Kreisleriana..Schumann.
Mr. ANTON RUBINSTEIN.
a Adagio, } for violin. { ....Rubinstein.
b Polonaise, } { ....Wieniawski.
Mr. HENRI WIENIAWSKI.
Ballade, Scherzo, Nocturne.............................Chopin.
Mr. ANTON RUBINSTEIN.
Huldigung's March..Wagner.
ORCHESTRA.
FRIDAY EVENING, Second and Last Concert by the RUBINSTEIN-WIENIAWSKI-THOMAS Combination.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 4, ONLY RUBINSTEIN-WIENIAWSKI-THOMAS MATINEE.
Admission, $1 50; Reserved Seats, $2 and $3, according to location; Second Balcony Admission, $1. Matinee Seats, $2. Seats at Steinway's, 701 and 114 Broadway.
THURSDAY EVENING, January 2, at Brooklyn Academy, first and only appearance of RUBINSTEIN, WIENIAWSKI and THEODORE THOMAS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY. THURSDAY.
GRAND COMBINATION OF THE
RUBINSTEIN AND THEO. THOMAS COMPANIES.
First and only joint appearance of RUBINSTEIN, WIENIAWSKI and THEODORE THOMAS, in conjunction with THEODORE THOMAS' Unrivalled Orchestra,
THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 2.
Reserved Seats, $2 and $2 50, can now be had at the Brooklyn Academy and 114 Broadway.

ATHENEUM THEATRE.
585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden.
ROBERT W. BUTLER..............................Manager.
IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS FOR HOLIDAY WEEK.
ALL OTHERS ECLIPSED.
THE ACME ATTAINED.
GRAND ARRAY OF NOVELTY.
First appearance of the world-famed Ventriloquist,

ATHENEUM	HARRY BRYANT.
ATHENEUM	HARRY BRYANT.
ATHENEUM	The great Abbott Pantomime Troupe.
585	JAMES TAYLOR,
5	The famous London Mimic.
8	MISS ALEXANDRE,
5	In her beautiful Serio-Comic Songs.
585	LUKE SCHOOLCRAFT, J. C. CAMPBELL,
BROADWAY	GEORGE W. COES, JOE LANG,
BROADWAY	E. W. PRESCOTT, BELLE WALLACE.
BROADWAY	Special Matinee New Year's Day. Con-
ATHENEUM	stant change of programme every evening.

GRAND DRAMATIC FESTIVAL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, Jan. 2.
FINAL CLOSING OF ST. ANN'S FAIR.
Matinee 2 P. M.; Evening 8 o'clock.
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM as O'CALLAGHAN.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD as JENNY LEATHERLUNGS.
Laughable Farce,
FORTY AND FIFTY.
The most distinguished and popular artists will appear at both performances; extra fine Orchestra; Seventh Regiment Band; the finest bill of attractions offered during the Holidays. For full programme see paper, "Voice of the Fair."
Admission to all parts of the house $1, except the private Boxes, which are $6. Tickets can be had at the Academy this evening and at the box office to-morrow morning, from 9 to 12 o'clock. Ladies are particularly invited to the Matinee. The greatest attention will be paid to their comfort.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 BROADWAY, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—Every one should visit this wonderful Museum. It is full of everything people should see and understand. Lectures daily on "The Philosophy of Marriage." Those parties unable to attend these important lectures can have them forwarded, post free, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing SECRETARY NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, New York.

I HAVE ENDEAVORED TO INDUCE CERTAIN managers of theatres to respect my property in the plays entitled "The Colleen Bawn," "The Octoroon," "The Life of an Actress," "Dot," "The Streets of New York," "Arrah na Pogue," and others well known by them to be American Copyrights. As they are unwilling to do so I find myself obliged to take legal steps to assert my rights.
There are some two or three hundred dramas of mine, English Copyrights, of which they have had the free use during the last thirty years. The public will surely agree with me that the harvest managers have reaped on my pieces since "London Assurance" in 1841 to the present day might have prompted them to respect my property in those few American copyrights I possess.
DION BOUCICAULT.

THEATRICAL.—A YOUNG LADY, BETWEEN 17 AND 24, perfectly independent of all control, who is ambitious to become a first rate actress, may address, for two weeks, MANAGER, box 3,?00 New York Post office. The successful applicant will have the lead and part in the new drama, "Under the Rose," adapted from the French of MM. [illegible] and [illegible]. [illegible] stage [illegible] will be [illegible] exacted. First appearance will not be in New York. Young ladies wanted for other parts in same drama. Give full personal particulars and enclose stamp [illegible] correspondence. All communications strictly confidential.

FENCING AND BOXING ACADEMY, 19 CLINTON place, near Broadway.—Boxing taught [illegible] month. A fine assortment of Fencing Apparatus and Boxing Gloves on hand and for sale. [illegible] MONSTERY.

TAMMANY HALL ASSEMBLY ROOMS ARE NOW ready to let for Balls, Concerts, Fairs and Lectures, by the night or longer, at reasonable terms. Apply to D. McCONEGAL, Superintendent, in the building.

CARD.—PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, PIANO, VIOLIN, Organ, Guitar, Singing, Harmony, day and evening. 92 Clinton place [illegible] [illegible] J. JAY WATSON, Musical Director.

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MINSTREL AND VARIETY CUTS CONSTANTLY
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WASHINGTON.

Secretary Boutwell Not to Resign Until March.

A New Phase of the Credit Mobilier Affair.

Combined Efforts to Concoct a Nice Little Story for the Marines.

THE GOAT ISLAND JOB AGAIN.

Gloom in the House of Blair—Frank's Fading Hopes of Return to the Senate.

Contemplated Change in the Whiskey Regulations.

Army and Navy Cadets—Proposed Increase of the Medical Army Staff—Powell's Painting of Perry's Victory—Nevada's Electoral Vote in Danger.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1872.

Mr. Boutwell Not to Resign Until March 4—The Massachusetts Senatorship.

Secretary Boutwell does not intend to resign until March 4, when he, along with the whole Cabinet, will tender his resignation to the President. In the meantime Mr. Boutwell says he will pursue the even tenor of his way as if there was no such thing as a prospective Senatorial election in Massachusetts. There is, however, little doubt here that he will be the successor of the Vice President elect, as Dawes' chances are said to look very slim. Mr. Boutwell observes a modest reticence on the subject, although he does not conceal that he would be only too glad to be relieved from his present exacting duties by election to the Senate.

A New Departure by the Credit Mobiliers—A Plain Unvarnished Tale to be Told to the Marines.

Letters have been received here to-day announcing a complete change in the Crédit Mobilier investigation. Instead of endeavoring to prevent a disclosure of the damaging facts which are sure to be made known, the parties implicated will change front and demand an opportunity to tell their little stories, which have meanwhile been carefully concocted and made to tally with each other. The letters which Dawes, Garfield and other recipients of the enriching stock wrote last Summer denying all knowledge of it will be kept out of sight, and there will be a general confession in the style of an old-fashioned Methodist love feast. When this has gone abroad the committee will begin short sessions with open doors, and witnesses will be examined, who will each occupy a day or two, but who will know nothing, or, rather, tell nothing not already told and known. All this time the end of the session will be drawing nearer and nearer, and the whole thing will fizzle out ingloriously. The next Congress cannot investigate the conduct of Ames, as he will not be a member thereof; indeed, he has in reserve the plea that he has done nothing during the present Congress that is wrong, and that the transactions of himself and other members of past Congresses cannot now be overhauled. Not only will the Crédit Mobilier stock owners come back into the House in an aggressive spirit, "pride in their port, defiance in their eye," but they will say to those Representatives who own stock in national banks, "Stand by us, or we will aid in destroying you." It is well known that scores of Congressmen are the fortunate holders of stock in national banks, which yields them enormous rates of interest, thanks to defective legislation, by which it is easy for a bank to extort usurious interest from borrowers. This is well known to the Crédit Mobilier men, who mean that the national bank men shall help them out of their scrape. Should the ayes and noes be called it will be curious to watch the votes of those who thus have a common cause to defend.

Consternation in the Blair Family—Schurz Opposing Frank's Return to the Senate.

The Blair family are in great sorrow. The holiday season has brought with it lamentations, and the Blairs will not be comforted. The report has reached Silver Spring that Senator Schurz is opposed to Frank Blair's re-election to the United States Senate, his term expiring on the 3d of March next. All day telegrams have sped in every direction to the friends of Schurz to know why this opposition on the part of a confederate in the liberal movement. Schurz's address is not known, and so the Blairs were compelled to retire to-night with the cold comfort that it was because Frank is a democrat, and Carl wants a republican, probably Finkeinburg, as his colleague, until 1875.

The Goat Island Job

is to be revived—that is, the Pacific Railroad lobbyists want the subject referred to a committee, in the hope that it will be favorably reported to the Senate. Senator Stewart, the poor Congressman's friend, is a disinterested Pacific sloper, and whether the Military Committee or the Pacific Railroad Committee get it he does not care. It is on the Senate calendar, and, speaking after the manner of Calhoun, he says something must be done, and he don't care what.

Mr. Wheeler and the Speakership.

Mr. Wheeler, of New York, has again been heard from. He would not only not be Speaker of the House if every member voted for him, but he wants Blaine re-elected. Blaine has a remarkable faculty for making engagements and promises which are always remembered, &c. However, Mr. Wheeler is satisfied with the Chairmanship of the Pacific Railroad Committee.

The President's State Dinners.

The President will give his first State dinner on the 8th of January, the guests being members of the Cabinet and their wives, Vice President and Mrs. Colfax, General and Mrs. Sherman and Admiral and Mrs. Porter. State dinners will be given at the White House every alternate Thursday during the season.

Embarrassing Increase of Army and Navy Cadets—Proposed Reduction of the Number of Officers.

The House Committee on Appropriations will meet to-morrow to hear the Secretaries of War and of the Navy with regard to the increase of the next House by fifty members and the consequent increase of appointments to cadetships in West Point and Annapolis, as the fifty new Congressional districts will add fifty cadets to each of the two colleges. While the army and navy remain at their present peace footing such an increase of officers is unwarranted and positively burdensome. Even at present more officers are turned out in West Point and Annapolis than can be conveniently placed in the two branches of the service. This is particularly the case with regard to the navy. The Appropriations Committee now proposes to reduce the increased number of cadets by some means which will not deprive Congressmen of their present privilege. The Secretary of War is opposed to any reduction, saying that employment could be found in the army for the additional fifty officers. He says more officers are required in the army than in the navy, and that the present number of officers in the former is proportionately smaller than in the latter. The Secretary of the Navy is in favor of a reduction, and of lengthening the period of study from four to five years. This would be tantamount to a reduction of twenty-five per cent, as the cadets of each class could graduate after five instead of four years. Considering that boys of fourteen are admitted into the Naval Academy, they would after five years of preparatory study still be very young for the position of commissioned officers. Five members of the Appropriations Committee—Messrs. Garfield, Hale, Sargent, Marshall and Palmer—will be in attendance to-morrow. Of these Messrs. Hale and Garfield are known to be in favor of a reduction.

Army Surgeons Asking for Reinforcements For Their Corps—More Doctors Than Soldiers.

The army surgeons are urging an increase of their corps, and they invite attention of Congressmen to the fact that 150 civilian doctors have to be employed to care for the sick at the hospitals of the different forts and posts. It is also true, however, that there are more surgeons in this city than enlisted men on duty, and that if some of them could be sent from their cosy quarters to attend to the post hospitals on the frontiers, there would not be such a number of civilian doctors needed. The medical "ring" here, of the navy as well as the army, should be looked into and razeed at once.

Powell's Picture of Perry's Victory.

Powell, the artist, has arrived here, with his palette, paints and brushes, anxious to complete his painting of Perry's victory, so Moran's great picture of the canyon of the Yellowstone, for which Congress paid $10,000 last Summer, was taken down down from the blank space at the back of the northeast grand staircase, Senate wing, and Powell's canvas is to be unrolled in its place. It remains to be seen whether Powell will persuade Congress to increase the sum of $25,000 voted for this picture, the greater portion of which he has already received.

Nevada's Electoral Vote in Danger.

Mr. J. H. Mills, of Nevada, arrived here to-day with the Electoral vote of that State for Grant and Wilson. The envelope was addressed to Vice President Colfax, but that functionary was not here to receive it. The State Department, in the person of the Secretary, was unwell, and not able to relieve Mr. Mills of his burden. To-morrow is the last day of grace, and unless the State Department is able to attend to this duty Nevada will have no voice in the Electoral College. Mr. Colfax has shown but little desire to receive the envelopes which contain his political and official death warrant.

Contemplated Change in the Whiskey Regulations.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue contemplates a change in the whiskey regulations on the 1st of January, under which alteration an allowance of one fermenting period, but in no case more than forty-eight hours, will be made upon the opening of additional tubs before those additional tubs are included in arriving at the producing capacity. Heretofore additional tubs have been included from the moment they were opened. This new ruling will be prospective from the 1st of January, but in no case will be retroactive, or, in other words, will relate entirely and only to the products of January and future periods.

No Legacy or Succession Tax—S'cat!

In case of a devise of property left in trust to provide for the support of domestic animals the Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that there is no legacy or succession tax. This question was raised on the will of a lady in Boston who left property for the maintenance of a cat.

Ingredients in Native Wines.

The new circular of the Internal Revenue Department about native sparkling wines, the substance of which was telegraphed hence last night, states that any ingredient may be added to those wines which is used in foreign countries in the production of what is accepted as pure wines.

Purchase of Land for a Government Building.

The Secretary of the Treasury has accepted the proposition of Messrs. Edward Cadwalader and Samuel Poorman to sell the property at the corner of Fourth and L streets, in Sacramento, Cal., for the sum of $30,000. A new government building is to be erected on this property, which fronts 180 feet on L street and 160 feet on Fourth street.

District Attorney Bliss' Commission.

The commission of George Bliss, Sr., as United States Attorney for the Southern district of New York was forwarded to him to-day by the Attorney General; also the commission of William Patrick as United States Attorney for the Eastern district of Missouri.

The Condition of the Banks.

The Comptroller of the Currency has called for reports of the condition of the national banks at the close of business on Friday last, the 27th inst.

A New National Bank.

The Northfield National Bank, of Northfield, Minn., has been organized, with a capital of $50,000.

Treasury Balances.

The following were the balances at the close of business to-day at the Treasury Department:—

Currency	$5,194,715
Coin	73,985,425
Including coin certificates	22,832,500
Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit	25,145,000

RUSSIA.

A Foreign Prince of Royal Blood Indicted for Forgery—His Crime and Lineage—Conviction and Sentence.

[From the Exchange Gazette, of St. Petersburg, Dec. 6.]

A few days since the public of St. Petersburg saw standing before the bar of a St. Petersburg Court of Justice Prince Michael Lusignan, a descendant of the former Kings of Cyprus, Jerusalem and Armenia. The family of the Lusignans is one of the oldest of royal origin, and goes back to the twelfth century. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that when Prince Lusignan appeared before the Court to answer a charge of forgery a large audience had gathered together to witness the event.

Among those present in the Court was the father of the accused, Prince Louis Lusignan, bent down with age and sorrow. It was sad to look upon the old man, reduced from great wealth to extreme penury, and condemned to witness the disgrace of his family in the person of his only son.

THE PERSONAL HISTORY OF THIS OLD MAN

is so full of interest that we cannot refrain from giving a few of its main incidents. Prince Louis Lusignan was born in Cyprus, April 19, 1806, and received from his father an inheritance which amounted to about six million pounds, mostly in money. This fortune had been placed for safe keeping in the hands of his uncle on the mother's side, Athanasius, Metropolitan of Nicomedia. On Easter Sunday, 1821, Athanasius was arrested by the Turkish Governor, and, together with the Patriarch of Constantinople, put to death. The entire fortune of Prince Louis was confiscated and he himself barely escaped with his life, owing to the exertions of the Spanish Minister in Constantinople and the good offices of some members of the British Bible Society then in Turkey. After wandering about for nearly a year Prince Lusignan went to Athens and entered the Greek service.

In the year 1828 he came to St. Petersburg and offered his services to the Russian government on the following conditions:—

First.—To receive no pay nor mark of distinction for his services.

Second.—Not to become a Russian subject.

The conditions were accepted, and Prince Lusignan was assigned to service in one of the regiments with the rank of Captain. Since entering service the Prince took part in nearly every campaign made by the Russian army. By degrees his means of living became well nigh exhausted, and his efforts for recovering his lost fortune from the Turkish government met with continual obstacles till a few weeks before the war between France and Germany, when Napoleon III., through one of his ministers, offered to use all his influence to recover the property of Lusignan on condition of receiving 10,000,000 francs for his services in case of success. Prince Lusignan on this occasion received an autograph letter from Napoleon, in which the above-mentioned conditions are referred to. The war with Prussia, however, gave the hero of Sedan something else to think of besides saving the property of the Lusignans.

Failing fortune and money embarrassments prompted his son to commit the crime of forgery. He has been found guilty and condemned to exile in the Ural country. The decision of the Court will be submitted to His Majesty the Czar, and some mitigation of the punishment is hoped for.

RAILROAD CRASH IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, Dec. 30, 1872.

The half-past three P. M. train from Montreal ran into the up train, which was awaiting its arrival here in the railroad yard. The upright rod on a switch broke, being full of frost, when the engine struck the rail and threw the train on to the track where the other train was standing. The baggage car struck the engine and demolished it. The baggage car and the two cars following were somewhat smashed.

THE NEW SYNDICATE.

Secretary Boutwell's Present Position.

WILL THE SYNDICATE BE RENEWED?

Senator Sherman to Have Mr. Cameron's Chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee to Make Room for Mr. Boutwell to Head the Committee on Finance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

"I am very decidedly of the opinion, though I do not wish to be quoted as saying it, that Mr. Secretary Boutwell has pretty sharply violated the law in his operations with the Syndicate." Thus said a distinguished chairman of one of the most important House committees of the present Congress.

It will be remembered that an effort was made during the last session to legalize the Syndicate job, and that it utterly failed. A resolution giving it a thin coat of whitewash was, indeed, reported from the Ways and Means Committee and rushed through the House under the previous question gag rule, but the Senate refused to touch it. In short, the scheme was barely tolerated. It was not in any sense legalized or even endorsed. It was utterly repudiated and condemned by the people and press, and barely tolerated by the Secretary's political friends in the lower House of Congress. The Senate has not thus far investigated it.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S PRESENT POSITION.

In view of these well known facts Mr. Boutwell's present position becomes a matter of great public interest. Is he preparing to repeat the Syndicate operation? If the scheme was such a great benefit to the country as he pretends, why is the repetition so long delayed? What is the real cause of the delay? Why has the funding of the new loan by the Syndicate plan been suspended for one whole year if the plan itself was honest and fair all round?

Fourteen months ago Secretary Boutwell was about the worst frightened man to be found in or about the national capital. The HERALD had given his Syndicate scheme a thorough exposure; republican members of Congress talked about impeachment for violations of law, though they knew party rules would not permit such an act of justice. At all events the Syndicate transactions were abruptly terminated and the corps of Treasury officials stationed in London was recalled.

Though the Syndicate managers were perfectly willing to keep up the profitable operation of exchanging their certificates of deposits of gold in banks where no such amounts of coin existed for interest-bearing bonds, Mr. Boutwell was too badly frightened to prolong the profitable pastime. It was thought best to hold up until public opinion could have time to cool off, and until the Presidential election was over with. The ring managers were temporarily shut out of the national Treasury, and an attempt was made to pacify an outraged people. A resolution giving the job a thin coat of whitewash was rushed through the lower House of Congress, but the Senate refused to sanction it in any way, either directly or indirectly; and there the matter now stands.

OBSTACLES TO A RENEWAL.

Though the Presidential election is over and past, and the House of Representatives has given Mr. Boutwell's Syndicate scheme a thin coat of white wash, there are yet several obstacles in the way of its renewal. Public opinion has not yet cooled down to the proper point where such a job would be safe. The Senate Finance Committee has not yet been heard upon the subject, and investigating committees abound. But the principal obstacle is nothing more or less than the Massachusetts Senatorial election. Secretary Boutwell is a candidate for the Senate, and does not dare to start another Syndicate job until after the Senatorial election. His friends expect to caucus him into the position of chairman of the Senate Finance Committee in place of Senator Sherman, who is to be compensated with the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee, that Senator Cameron says he does not care to keep. For these and other reasons to be given hereafter the proposed job is delayed; but meantime the parties interested are engaged in manipulating public opinion, or, rather, "popularizing" the old Syndicate, by sending out manufactured "news items" and in a hundred different ways known to experienced and well paid lobbyists. Here is one of their items:—

Secretary Boutwell, in his statement before the Ways and Means Committee, gave a history of the arrangements which he made in this country and Europe to negotiate the funded loan. He also stated in reference to his future plans that he had a verbal proposition from Jay Cooke & Co. to negotiate the loan in precisely the same manner as they negotiated the other. They had also informed him that the Rothschilds had agreed to go into the negotiation and strengthen it by their influence. He understood that they had an idea that when they shall have disposed of the five per cent bonds they can go on and dispose of four and one-third per cents in the same way. He thought the government had already lost by the delay in negotiating the new bonds, and, in his judgment, it would be better to dispose of the remaining five per cent bonds now than to wait.

WHAT IT IS FOR.

The substance of the above was given out at the Treasury Department immediately after Assistant Secretary Richardson's return from Europe, nearly a year ago, and it has been semi-officially promulgated, with a tolerable degree of regularity, nearly every month since. Its object is to humbug the people into the belief that the Syndicate funding job of 1871 was a fair and honest business transaction, beneficial alike to the taxpayer and bondholder, though rather hard on the poor Syndicate brokers, who were compelled to perform the laborious and responsible task of handing one set of bonds over their counter and taking back another for the mere song of some three million dollars commission.

The long and short of the whole story is that Mr. Boutwell's proposal to renew the Syndicate looks remarkably like a job. By the plan proposed it will actually cost more to convert sixes into the new fives than we shall save in interest in four years; besides, it creates a great financial crushing machine, to be worked at the pleasure of the ring, quite regardless of the business interests of the country. It is a mistake to think of engaging in any great financial transactions at this time, when so much uneasiness is felt as to the future on the other side of the Atlantic. The Bank of England notes have been unusually high for some months past. In France everything is uncertainty and alarm, and in Germany it is not much better.

OPEN COMPETITION AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

If it is thought best, however, to attempt a further conversion of bonds at the present time let the Secretary of the Treasury throw the business open to public competition, and award it to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders.

There are several thousand responsible bankers in the United States. Let us have, therefore, "a competitive examination," and ascertain who will transact the business the best and cheapest. At all events, no repetition of a mere pretence of throwing it open to the public will be tolerated. It will be remembered that Secretary Boutwell, previous to his arrangement with the Syndicate, offered the loan to bankers in general, or to a large number, at one-quarter of one cent commission; but before many bonds were disposed of he put the whole business exclusively into the hands of his friends, the Syndicate operators, at terms that are understood to have netted them a commission of one and one-half per cent, besides incidental profits, or about six times more than he offered when he threw the business open to public competition.

It will also be remembered that Secretary Boutwell advertised his first offer of one-quarter of one cent commission far and wide; but that the Syndicate arrangement, about six times better for the operators, was conducted with the most profound secrecy, and it was not until the terms were published in the HERALD that the people had any idea of their nature. In fact, the nature and extent of the Syndicate encroachment upon the taxpayers' treasury would be to this day a profound secret had it not been for the HERALD'S explorations of the Fifteenth street financial labyrinth.

As we are to have a new Finance Minister some nine weeks hence, whether Mr. Boutwell goes to the Senate or not, it would seem to be the part of wisdom for the present Secretary to let his successor commence the business. Let the job be postponed.

X.

CONFLAGRATION IN OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1872.

A fire broke out in the block occupied by Hamilton, Coe & Co., booksellers, on the east side, at two o'clock this morning, and destroyed the block, with nearly all its contents, including the jewelry store of H. W. Paal and the drug store of H. C. Whitney. The loss on stock is $30,000; insurance $21,000. The loss on building is $13,000; insurance $17,000.

FIRE IN FULTON, N. Y.

FULTON, Dec. 30, 1872.

The knitting factory of H. S. Conde & Son was burned this afternoon, about five o'clock, causing a total loss. The fire originated in the picker. The loss on the building is $12,000; insured for $7,000. The loss on stock and machinery is $60,000; insured for $40,000 by policies in the Royal Lancashire, Ætna, Hartford, North America, Franklin, Pennsylvania and North Missouri Companies.

AMUSEMENTS.

Edwin Booth as "Richard III."

The production of "Richard III" at Booth's Theatre last night, with Mr. Edwin Booth in the title part, was the occasion of a large gathering of the tragedian's friends. We have not seen a better house at any of the theatres this season, which is saying much, for some of them have been very great, both in numbers and quality. The first thing to be said of the performance, though the least gracious, is that Richard cannot be numbered among Mr. Booth's greatest parts, great as it is in comparison with what it would be in the hands of any other actor. This is especially true of the first act; but the thorough lack of support is perhaps as much the cause of this apparent weakness as his own lack of sympathy with the brutal instincts of the violent and deformed creature the English once called King. Never was actor so feebly supported, and with a sort of poetic justice the feebleness of the others returned upon him to mar his work. The Lady Anne of Miss Ellen Morant was not simply bad—it was so bad that that there was nothing to the part except words. Nor was Miss Bella Pateman's Queen Elizabeth sufficiently dignified to lift Mr. Booth out of his extreme necessity of playing to automata. The Duchess of Miss Mary Wells was better than either of the others—so much better, indeed, that had those been equal to this there would be little reason to complain. The other parts were fairly done, Messrs. Bangs, Becks, Fenno and the rest playing their indefinite noblemen with sufficient ability to satisfy the necessities of the tragedy. Of Mr. Booth's playing, as a whole, we do not wish to speak on this first representation this season of a part in which he is so well known. It was full of his peculiar art, clear, finished and concise. His elocution was never at fault, and his stage business was equally faultless. After the first act he sometimes rose to the highest exhibitions of passion, and we do not think we should have been impelled to find fault with his acting in the early scenes if it had not been for the unfortunate character of the cast. His love-making was made to a woman the like of whom no man ever courted before, and whom no murdering king would care to woo, even were he intent on crimes and schemes such as those of this hunch-backed Englishman. It is certainly a grave error to so cast a piece, and if it were necessary to criticise Mr. Booth's acting, which is always great enough to provoke the highest encomiums for his many fine points, we should do it independently of every other part of the picture. At the matinée, on Saturday, Mr. Booth plays Don Cæsar de Bazan and Richard every evening during the week. There can be no doubt that he will continue to fill the house while he remains at his own theatre, for the fine touch of his genius is such that people will see him over and over again.

Bowery Theatre—The "Swamp Angels."

Last evening the thrilling four-act drama of the "Swamp Angels," evolved principally from the letters of the daring HERALD Special Commissioner, Mr. A. B. Henderson, and the inner consciousness of Mr. Charles Foster, a well-known playwright, was reproduced at the Bowery Theatre to a very large and highly excited audience. The drama is generally descriptive of the adventures hair-breadth escapes and daring doings of the HERALD Commissioner among the lawless Lowery gang of the swamps of North Carolina. The drama is well written, and the dialogue is of a physically humorous character throughout. The shooting of the murderer who slew old Pop Strong, in the first act, is all that the heart of the Bowery could desire in the way of speedy justice, and the advent of the HERALD Commissioner at Low Neck station is intensely graphic. The Boston Damas is very humorous and very fat, and the young lady who delineates the eccentric Yankee girl from Cape Ann or Penn Yan—it was difficult to discover which—were both artists in their way. The author of the play, Mr. Foster, played the part of old Allan Lowery and did it justice in every detail, and Henry Berry Lowery (Mr. W. L. Street), the chief of the outlaws, was as bold and revengeful looking a ruffian in appearance as ever strode the Bowery boards. The beauty of this drama is that for the long length of four acts—the second act closed at half-past ten o'clock—it always appeals to the higher emotions of mankind and womankind. Vice is either clubbed on the back of the neck or shot through the brain throughout, and in almost every instance virtue shrieks triumphantly and discovers its lost kindred in a series of tableaux. This is as it should be. The HERALD, the mighty journal of civilization and truth, was enthusiastically cheered in every act, beginning with the second, and full and overflowing houses are certainly guaranteed to this thrilling drama.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

How Southern People Feel Concerning the Louisiana and Alabama Troubles.

WATER VALLEY, Miss., Dec. 20, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

For the article "The Treatment of the South—Are the Southern People to Have Peace?" please accept the thanks of every law-abiding citizen of the country. The writer of it sees through the same spectacles that every honest man of the South does. With nothing to lose and all to gain, the defeated rascals, with the hope of federal interference, "pitch in" to get the places of the honest and dishonest elected. Between the two scramblings the people suffer.

The New York "journal of civilization" (?) made bold some time since to say that the "devilment in the South kicked up since the war was in those States where the Southern whites had the supremacy." While it is patent to the whole world that they have had less power in South Carolina, Arkansas and Louisiana, in those very States has there been most disorder. In Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, Texas and others, as fast as that very same rebel element has gotten control disturbances have ceased; nor has it been at the expense of the new civil and political rights of the blacks or of the minority whites. These are facts, ventilated by the HERALD. We are glad to see it. We are really getting anxious to know if the federal government, now rendered supreme by the changes in the constitution—whether we are to occupy in the future the relative position of Ireland to England, or whether the States of our section are ever to be considered again as coequal members with the others of the federal Republic? If the former, send us honest governors who will relieve us of our dishonestly imposed burdens of debts and annual taxes; if the latter, leave us alone in our elections to work out our own salvation under the new order of things, and let the federal powers interfere in domestic affairs only to prevent violations of federal law. We would soon get rid of our Ameses, who misrepresent us in the National Legislature; our Kelloggs, our Warmoths and Lewises at home, and put honest negroes or representative white men in their stead. We might throw out a few Pools also; but our people of the North would be better satisfied with the honesty of our Lamars after a little acquaintance.

Least oppressed in Mississippi, by their inability to heap up a debt by the issuance and sale of bonds—thanks to repudiation—we feel it annually in an average tax of two and a quarter per cent upon the entire assessed property of the State, increased to three and a quarter and four in the towns and villages. Humphries turned the State over to Ames out of debt, and two or more hundred thousand dollars in the Treasury. Estimated expenses last year, $900,000; taxes collected, $2,000,000. All gone and debt increased $450,000. Internal improvements! Where are they? In North Carolina, for her $20,000,000 increase, where are they? In Alabama one railroad, the only instance in the entire South, and the debt for that represents double its actual cost. Is it disloyal to complain or not? we ask the great North. Were we dogs it would be allowable to bark.

W. A. HERRING.

THE FRENCH REPUBLICAN MANIFESTO.

The republican members of the French Assembly have issued a manifesto, of which the following is a translation:—

DEAR FELLOW CITIZENS—For the last three weeks France has been agitated, work has slackened, business has been checked, anxiety has taken possession of the public mind, the national existence has been, so to speak, suspended. This uneasiness is caused by the divided state, from which the Assembly appears unable to issue, which renders the government of the Republic powerless, and destroys in its germ all hope of stability. Honest but timid minds have hitherto believed that circumspection, prudence, temporizing, would suffice to put an end to this situation. Illusion is no longer allowable. The recent votes in the Assembly show that a majority can neither establish itself there nor even be formed there. Thus the government, so far from being able to govern, seems sometimes as though it were not sure even of existence. Crises are incessantly recurring which are fatal to every interest. Hence the conviction in the minds of all clear-sighted patriots that it is time for the country to resume the exercise of its sovereignty, in order to put an end to a contention which the country alone can settle. In the month of August, 1871, at the very sitting in which the Assembly assumed constituent powers, the party of the Union Republicaine brought forward a motion proposing the integral dissolution of the Assembly and a fresh appeal to the electors. The adoption of this measure would have put an end to the difficulties which were beginning; it would have spared the country the trials to which it has been subjected since that period. At the present moment a large fraction of the Assembly recognizes that a dissolution is the sole issue for those who desire to avoid fresh perils. On all sides the electors are adopting this view. A dissolution obtained by legal means, such is our object, such the avowed desire of the nation. We openly reject all means of violent pressure; we repudiate force wherever it may proceed from; we are enemies of disorder. We have, during the last two years, given numberless proofs of this, for we have been found united around the government of M. Thiers whenever it has been threatened. We ask the country to continue our work, to form by fresh elections a powerful majority capable of giving to the government of the Republic an effective support and of ensuring the pacific triumph of the national will and the stability of the republican institutions.

Dear fellow citizens, your patriotism has come to our assistance. You will ensure by your zeal the victory of public opinion. Above all things take note and remember that the right of petition is an inviolable right, the exercise of which is guaranteed by the laws of the country. It is intimately linked with the principle of the national sovereignty. To violate it would be to violate universal suffrage itself.

Edmond Adam, Allemand, Ancelon, Arrazat, Barni, Berlet, Martin Bernard, Paul Bert, Louis Blanc, Melvil Bloncourt, Boucau, Bouchet, Charles Boysset, Emile Brelay, Brillier, Henri Brisson, Brousses, Armand Caduc, Carion, Albert Castelnau, Jules Cazot, Challemel-Lacour, Colas, Corbon, Cotte, Adolphe Cremieux, Daumas, Dereguaucourt, Dorian, Dreo, Dubois, Ducuing, Pascal Duprat, Dupuy, Paulin Durieu, Escarguel, Esquiros, Farcy, Ferrouillat, Gambetta, Ganault, Gandy, Alphonse Gent, Rene Goblet, Godin, Grandpierre, Greppo, Joigneaux, Henri de Lacretelle, Laflize, Lafont de Fongaufier, Laget, Alexis Lambert, Langlois, Amedee Larrieu, Laurent Pichat, Henri Lefevre, Lepère, Lepouze, Lherminier, Loustalot, Mercier, Millaud, Henri Monier, Moreau, Naquet, Ordinaire, Parent, Peyrat, Edgar Quinet, Rathier, Michel Renaud, Rouvier, Salneuve, Sansas, Scheurer Kestner, Schœlcher, Simiott, Taberlet, Tardieu, Testelin, Tiersot, Tirard, Tolain, Edmond Turquet, Viox.

PARIS, Dec. 10, 1872.

THE TAMMANY PRIMARIES.

Elections Last Evening—The New General Committee—A Quiet Time.

The Tammany primaries were held last night, and the following candidates from each Assembly district were elected members of the General Committee:—

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

John Fox, William Shine, Jeremiah Kennefick, John Egan, Matthew T. Byrne, Thomas McCormack, Richard Enright, Michael Meehan, Morris Jacobs, Henry Opp, Patrick A. Gillen, Claus F. Hawk, James Sullivan, William B. Pugh, James Healey, Dennis Quinn, John F. Berrigan, William Heddendorf, Hugh Kelly, Thomas E. Smith, William H. Burns, James P. Wilson, John Tubbs.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Timothy Brennan, William Walsh, William P. Kirk, Patrick Lysaght, William Hughes, Andrew J. White, John Fitzpatrick, Maurice O'Connell, Hugh Keane, Denis Burns, Thomas D. Conroy, Edward Henry, John Powers, Martin J. Keese, Maurice Scanlan, Frank Murray, Jeremiah Murphy, William Kennedy, Thomas J. Nealis, Jacob Koehler, John Kennedy, Timothy Darcey, M. H. Kearney.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

James Hayes, Ambrose O'Neil, Joseph Shannon, Diedrich Knabe, Francis McKenna, Michael Feeney, John Lee, Charles M. Clancy, James Conlon, John A. O'Brien, Michael Brophy, Thomas Casey, John O'Neil, Patrick Campbell, James McGuire, Patrick M. White, James Dougherty, Daniel O'Reilley.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Edward J. Suandley, Thomas Sheils, Edward T. Fitzpatrick, James Ryan, John J. Blair, Daniel O'Brien, Roday S. Brassell, William Colligan, Michael H. Whalen, John Smith, Julius Stitch, John C. Keating, Edward Clarkson, Bernard C. Ryan, George J. Brown, Peter Maher, Michael Reynolds, Charles Lindeman, Owen O'Rourke, George Linda, Edward Dargan, James Heffernan, Patrick McNamara, John Glass, Philip Collins, John Sunken.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Nelson W. Young, John Kelly, Edwin R. Meade, James Boyle, Jacob Mohrman, Joseph F. Rogers, Charles Suess, Maurice Hart, James Fay, George W. Van Voorst, Louis C. Bruns, John Purcell, Bernard Neis, Adrian J. Roberts, Philip Ketterer, Henry A. Gumbleton, Henry Hughes, Ralph Bogert, Thomas C. Knox, Joseph Jennings, James H. Roome, John H. Statlander, John Garrie, Thomas Nelligan, John McGinn, J. Charles Koch, Henry Warner, Edmund M. Plum.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Timothy J. Campbell, James Carraher, William Clancey, Jeremiah F. Delaney, Michael Healy, Thomas Brady, John Hughes, Albert G. Bearuss, Peter McAleer, Michael Moloney, Jacob King, Patrick J. McLaughlin, Matthew Patten, John Byrns, John Brown, Jacob Scherding, Frederick Zimmer, Thomas Dowd.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Morris S. Miller, Martin T. McMahon, John T. Tully, James W. Fowler, Algernon S. Sullivan, Joseph Strauss, James W. Collier, Charles W. Upham, Elliott Sandford, Charles Golden, John W. Greene, Patrick Reid, John McCauley, Michael Wilson, George S. Walsh, Peter B. Olney, H. H. Porter, John C. Williams, Patrick McCabe, John Hampson, Michael F. Dougherty.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Seth C. Douglass, Edward D. Gale, Albert Allenspack, Daniel W. Gruber, Alburtis Wood, Hulett Odell, James Carr, Martin Neidig, Philip Goldman, Jacob Morton, August Braun, John Kintz, Charles Morris, William Campbell, Matthew McSherry, Henry Seigel, Rudolph Krausholdt, George Kinzer, Julius Folk, Robert De Lacey, Thomas J. Carleton, James Durning, Stephen Mott, A. Stauff, Thomas Kerrigan, George Smith, Jr., Thomas Dolan, John F. Gerdes, Peter Wiegenroth, J. W. Reppenhagen.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

William G. Bergen, Ignatius Flynn, Daniel Williams, William J. Van Arsdale, John Oakford, John Mack, John J. Levy, Thomas Moore, William H. Dongan, Thomas Coonan, James D. McClelland, Ramson Parker, Jr., Michael J. Cahill, William Dodge, Thomas Simmons, Lawrence McDermott, William H. Gray, Robert Culkin, James Bogert, John Richardson, William Carroll, Andrew J. Mathewson, Joseph O'Neil, William Schneider, David P. McBrien, Charles O'Rourke, John Houghtalin.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Anthony Eickhoff, Colonel John Guth, William B. Maclay, J. William Guntzer, Owen Murphy, Dr. Philip Merkle, John J. Dymond, George Steinbrecher, Chris. Bendinger, P. M. Coonon, F. V. Enring, G. A. Heinrich, Charles McNulty, Jacob W. Moore, Charles Weltz, Samuel Mullen, John Zahn, John N. Reynolds, Conrad Reidenbach, Joseph M. Ohmeis, Joseph Koelble, Henry Kempf.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

John Morrissey, Augustus Schell, Horace F. Clark, Louis Lorillard, Richard C. Fellows, J. Henry Ford, William Sauer, Bernard Maguire, F. B. Spinola, William J. A. McGrath, P. G. Moloney, Charles W. Baker, William A. Barr, James S. Thayer, George Law, Jr., Thomas Lynch, Thomas Dunlap, James Wall, William J. Flammer, Michael Dougherty, Patrick McConnell, Peter Trainer, David McAdam, Michael Shaughnessy, Peter Herman, Terence Geary, Thomas Maher, F. H. Hamilton, Thomas Mulligan, B. K. Murphy.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Henry Woltman, Joseph Koch, William W. Cook, Owen Keenan, Thomas F. Daly, James Donohue, James McGovern, Jacob Fleischhauer, Patrick Keenan, John E. White, Samuel S. Acker, Albert Krauss, John Monks, Daniel Hanley, Frank Murray, Patrick Reilly, Aaron Aarons, John Keenan, Michael Murray, Simon Mayer.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Edward L. Donnelly, Jacob Links, Patrick Campbell, Christopher Fine, Sidney P. Nichols, Thomas Lynch, Henry Cooney, Philip McDowell, James Barker, Edward Berrian, Alexander J. Shields, William J. Kane, Thomas Smith, William Brennan, Joel O. Stevens, Charles Cowan, William Lamb, James Harris, Hugh Lavelle, Peter Young, Edward Dolan, Richard Flanagan.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

John W. Chanler, Bernard Reilly, Peter Gillespie, Aaron J. Westervelt, John T. Kelly, Jacob A. Gross, Michael Hahn, Philip Weber, George Caulfield, John Henig, Sebastian Michel, John A. Foley, John Murphy, Thomas Sullivan, Michael Lestrange.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Thomas A. Ledwith, Oliver Charlick, William Salmon, Peter Radley, Charles Conley, John H. Tietzen, James P. Rogers, Edward Fitzpatrick, John Morris, James J. Deery, Peter Sanger, Thomas Costigan, Joseph Blumental, Rufus Hatch, Michael Fitzsimons, Edward Brucks, Robert Power, William S. O'Brien, Edward Lodore, Francis Morgan, Leonard Gatman, Patrick Brady, Thomas Baw, Patrick Mackey.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Abram S. Hewitt, Samuel J. Tilden, Edward Cooper, John T. McGowan, Peter Woods, John Julian, John Mullane, James Maher, Thomas Brogan, Michael Dolan, Abram Hummel, Thomas Reilly, John Kelly, John B. Dolan, Alfred T. Ackert, George Kelly, Michael G. Fagan, Marx Crowley, Jacob Seitz, Bryan McMahon, Cornelius Dugan, William Kelly, Edward Duffy, John Nesbitt, John Carr, John Malone.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

James E. Coulter, Thomas Ryan, Nicholas Seagrist, Robert J. Brown, Thomas Roach, Hiram Calkins, John Duggan, Jr., John G. Tielgen, Chas. H. Haswell, Thomas Kerrigan, George W. Plunkitt, Thomas Higgins, James Hamblin, Adam Heid, Michael Whelan, Francis Blessing, Michael Harrington, Patrick H. Power, Chas. McIntyre, John Makewen, Charles Feitner, Jerome Buck, John G. Carey, Leon C. Dessar, James O'Brien, John M. Calhoun, Lawrence McIntee, Frederick Smyth, Arthur Flynn, Frederick Meyer.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

John Kelly, Josiah Sutherland, Richard Croker, Michael Kane, Henry R. David, Nicholas Killien, Joseph Garry, George W. Gaffit, Nicholas Hoffman, J. A. Hallanan, William J. Shields, Hugh F. Farrell, Matthew Nugent, Abraham R. Lawrence, William H. Wickham, Michael Gavin, Henry McCabe, Michael Geberan, Judson Jarvis, Michael O'Connell, Farrell Dorrity, Jeremiah Murphy, Edward Kelly, Robert Ball, Jacob C. Wand, William Sinclair, Sr.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Daniel F. Tiemann, Andrew Smith, Wm. L. Wiley, David L. Baker, John J. Marrin, R. W. Van Voorhis, James T. King, Thomas Penton, John G. Schull, J. F. Magnin, Bartholomew McDonald, Patrick Shields, Peter Masterson, John Jasper, John McCormack.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Wm. C. Conner, James A. Flack, Julius Johnson, Feodore Mierson, Wm. H. Quincey, Charles H. Lyons, Thomas Duffy, George J. Wood, S. Goldenberg, O. Sackersdorff, Owen Moran, John Kavanagh, Franz Koehler, Wm. Henry, Henry New, Wm. Dunham, John Butler, John Eagan, Robert McCafferty, John Russell, John D. Coughlin, James L. Miller, Matthew Murray, Patrick Donahue, Peter Rush, Charles K. Hartshorn, Wm. H. Leonard, Joseph Rosenthal, Joseph Meeks, Patrick Anthony, Wm. Gallagher, Henry E. Barton, Wm. Caberry, Al. Bedell, Abraham Dowdney, James Thornton, Isaac Sommers.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

J. J. Kelly, C. Jones, W. McManus, A. Thain, E. C. Sheehy, J. Stein, T. McGinniss, J. McGuire, W. H. Johnson, J. Balmor, W. Z. Wood, M. Cogan, M. Brann, J. McCurker, J. Drew, T. Owens, J. H. Sullivan, W. H. Kipp, F. Dunnican, J. T. Brown, T. R. Feely, G. Stewart, E. W. Hinman, J. S. Turner, M. J. A. McCaffery, J. McGuire, M. J. Bannon, J. F. Miller, P. McManus.

CARL SCHURZ'S LECTURE ON GERMANY AND FRANCE.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 30, 1872.

Senator Carl Schurz delivered his lecture on Germany and France to-night, in Allyn Hall, to a large audience, who listened with evident pleasure and interest to his rapid sketching of the characteristics of the two nations and of their leading men, past and present.

AFRICA.

Progress of the Territorial Secession Movement at the Cape of Good Hope.

First Ministry Under Responsible Government—Treasury Income and Outlay—The Diamond Fields—Religious and Industrial Progress—Death of a Veteran Soldier and Settler.

By mail from Africa we have our files of Cape of Good Hope journals, dated at Port Elizabeth on the 1st of November.

Citizen Agitation for Colonial Territorial Secession.

The Port Elizabeth *Herald* of November 1 has an editorial on the progress of the citizen agitation for colonial, territorial and governmental separation. It says:—

The monster petition to Queen Victoria from the Eastern Province, praying for separation of the provinces, has already attached to it upwards of twelve thousand names, and many more signatures will yet be obtained. At the last election of member of the Legislative Council, about a year ago, the number of registered electors in the Eastern Province was 14,573, and 12,000 signatures to a petition is a very large number to obtain out of such a population.

THE FIRST MINISTRY UNDER RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

The only subject of general political interest which occupied attention during the fortnight after the despatch of the previous mail was the formation of the first Ministry under responsible government. The *Cape Argus*, which is the Cape Town organ of the liberal or responsible government party, stated, apparently with authority, that Mr. Molteno had been "sent for" to form a Ministry, and that the following gentlemen were asked to take office:—Mr. Advocate de Villiers, Attorney General; Mr. Vintcent, Treasurer General; Mr. Glanville, Native Affairs, and Mr. C. A. Smith, Public Works. The formation of the first Ministry is a difficult task, all the more difficult from the fact that the Colonial Parliament will be dissolved after next session, and few South Africans care to take office for a year with a general election in prospect.

TREASURY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The Port Elizabeth *Herald* of November 1 says:—"The comparative statements of the revenue and expenditure of the colony in the quarters and years ending June 30, 1871 and 1872, have just been published. The returns are very satisfactory, showing, as they do, an increase of revenue and a decrease of expenditure both for the quarter and the year. The total ordinary revenue for the quarter and years ended June 30 last was £275,187 against £172,739, showing a net increase of £102,448. The increase under the head of customs alone is £63,006; land sales, £15,201; special receipts, £12,783, and land revenue, £8,015."

THE DIAMOND FIELDS.

[From the Diamond Field (newspaper), Oct. 24.]

A white diamond of twenty odd carats was found at Waldek's Plant on Monday last. Upwards of two hundred claims were marked out at Niekerk's Folly and licenses issued on Friday last by Mr. Inspector Boyes. Larkin's Flat, however, a short distance down the river, is more in favor with and is being worked by a large number of diggers.

CHURCH PROGRESS.

Special religious services in connection with the opening of a new Wesleyan chapel in Russell road, Port Elizabeth, were held. In the morning the Rev. William Impey, General Superintendent of Wesleyan Missions, formally opened the building for Divine service and dedicated it to the worship of God. The evening service was conducted by the Rev. J. Fish. The collections at the three services amounted to £66.

COLONIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

A Cape Town journal says:—We are much pleased to report that while the Cape Colony has taken no formal official step to occupy a place in the Vienna Exhibition, thanks to the liberality of Mr. N. Adler, Consul for Austria at Port Elizabeth, that it will nevertheless be represented in this grand gathering of nations. South African produce in its raw and manufactured state will be presented. Diamonds in the so-called matrix, rough and cut; copper ore, iron ore and other minerals; ostrich feathers, ivory, skins in great variety, in their rough state and properly dressed; wool of every kind, and in its various stages, from grease to snow white; mohair, wine, wood of all kinds, argol, buchu, tortoiseshell, silk, cotton, coffee, sugar, gold and gold-bearing quartz, and indeed everything which will show the productive powers of this country will appear to the best advantage at the Exhibition.

DEATH OF A VETERAN SOLDIER AND COLONIST.

The death of William Denton, a British Kaffrarian settler of 1820 and a Waterloo hero, is recorded. Mr. Denton belonged to the Second regiment of *Life Guards*, and was severely wounded at the battle of Waterloo. He died at Mount Pleasant, Lower Bushman's River, Cape Colony, at the age of eighty years.

OUR HARBOR DEFENCES.

One Who Does Not Agree with "Defence"—How the Country Might Be Soon in a Condition to Resist John Bull's Iron-clad Fleet.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I observed yesterday a communication in your invaluable newspaper, in which the writer shows how easy a supposable English fleet might enter the port of New York, and that, too, after he has prepared some iron-clads and a wooden fleet of Yankee vessels, all backed by the forts of the harbor. Selah! how he writes? Does he think the defence of our harbor is so much from above water as below? Imagine the English fleet coming in! Why, torpedoes would be so laid upon the bar and in the entrance that, by a system only known to our Naval Torpedo Corps, when every vessel of the English fleet occupied its position over a triple row of torpedoes, each and every vessel of the English fleet would in spite of itself signalize its position over the particular torpedo to a corresponding number in the battery on shore, and even sound a bell to hurry up the officer to apply the wires and blow up not one, but the entire fleet, no matter whether the fleet came by night or day. Again, does he think our naval commander would risk all his monitors outside when he commands such a few? Oh, no. Should Mr. Johnny Bull ever get over the bar with his huge iron-clads he would find the monitors with their light draught lying where the Bulls could not get at them—to wit, in shoal water, there to calmly and deliberately plant fifteen-inch steel shot just where these wall-sided foreign monsters soon get their pangs of death. Besides, fast wooden vessels would, before these Englishmen could awake to the reality that they were on our coast, find some of Lay's torpedoes plunging under their bottoms at two or three miles' distance at sea and urging them heavenward with from 300 to 500 pounds of nitro-glycerine as the motor. Also, does he think any fleet in the world could get into New York harbor, with this nation given thirty or sixty days to prepare? Why, we would not only defend New York, but every harbor of importance on the coast. Let me enumerate what could be done by the navy alone, and let the Army speak for itself—and the Lord knows it can do that.

The Navy could have ready the Roanoke, three 15-inch, three 250-pounder rifles, all in three turrets; the Dictator, two 15-inch guns; the Saugus, two 15-inch; the Puritan, two 20-inch; the Ajax, two 15-inch; the Canonicus, two 15-inch; the Mahopac, two 15-inch; the Manhattan, two 15-inch; the frigate Minnesota, fifty 9-inch guns; the Mediterranean squadron, consisting of the Wabash, 45 guns; Brooklyn, 20; Congress, 16; Plymouth, 12; Shenandoah, 11; Wachusett, 6; the North Atlantic squadron, consisting of the Worcester, 15 guns; Canandaigua, 10; Shawmut, 3; Wyoming, 6; Nipsic, 3; South Atlantic—Lancaster, 22; Ticonderoga, 10; the Monongahela, 10; Juniata, 8; the Franklin, 45; the Florida, 24; the Tennessee, 24; the Richmond, 14; Ossipee, 8; Santee, 50; Constellation, 10, and some few others. This would be no mean force to meet, 8 monitors of 20 guns, nearly all 15-inch calibre, and 422 9-inch and 11-inch guns. Give the command of these to an intelligent Admiral who knows how to handle such a fleet, say Admiral David D. Porter, and I will venture to say with these and the torpedo corps of the navy, a gun need not be fired from any fort or battery that could be placed at Sandy Hook. John Bull, John Crapeau, John German or Johnny Russia, either one or all, would never get inside Sandy Hook point, or even over the bar.

If our Legislators want to do something for the navy why don't they put our monitor system in order, provide at least twenty of them, to be kept ready for a week's call at the furthest; also build twenty fast sloops of war, as you suggest, with not less than ten guns, fitted with every torpedo appliance and at least one of Lay's torpedoes to each? Besides, have on hand fifty of those wonderful torpedoes, also some at each naval station. When they wish to concentrate them, say at New York, a train of platform cars can bring them all here in eighteen hours, and they can be launched and soon be at the desired point for use; and so effective are they that you can single out the enemy's most formidable ship and destroy her in the midst of the fleet.

FLUCK.

DEATH OF A GOVERNMENT EMPLOYE.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 30, 1872.

Colonel Edward Loraine, Chief Engineer of the James River and Kanawa Canal, and recently in charge, under Colonel Craighill, of the United States Government Survey of the Central Water Line, died to-day, aged fifty-five years. He was a native of New Orleans.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

"Ring Out the Old, Ring in the New; Ring Out the False, Ring in the True."

PREPARING FOR THE ADVENT OF 1873

Observances of the Anniversary at Home and Abroad.

Old and Curious Customs of New York's Great Day of Conviviality.

"TIME'S TIDE A-TURNING IS."

Trinity's Traditional Chimes—"Goodby, Old Year," and Welcome to the New.

The end of the old year has arrived, and with the chimes of old Trinity at midnight we shall be launched into the unexplored future of 1873.

It is the fashion on this particular day to indulge in a good deal of self-examination and retrospection—to cast a look back over the pages in the ledger of life and turn over a clean leaf, to begin the entries for the time ahead. This is a great day for making holy and praiseworthy vows, especially among young men between the ages of twenty and thirty, and, it might be added, young women between the ages of sweet sixteen and adolescent twenty-five. All the follies and scrapes, the lost opportunities, the thoughtless mistakes are conjured up by the wand of memory, and "we won't do it again" is about the way the general resolution to amend is expressed. It is also a great day with

THE ARMY OF OLD BUMMERS

who go on sinning from one calendar year to another, but are always prepared to cry "halt" on this momentous occasion. Launching into another year has something in it suggestive of jumping the life to come, and people pause to think if the time be not opportune for switching off from old habits and starting on a fresh and improved track for the future. Convivialists, with a mental reservation that New Year's Day is to be excepted, take their final drinks to-night and vow to patronize cold water for the rest of their lives. Seven-eighths of these vows may withstand the cold of the winter, but as a rule they yield to the seductive allurements of the thirsty Summer months. With the world of young ladydom New Year's Eve (in New York particularly) is one of uncommon excitement, for on the morrow they must perforce show themselves in their best bib and tucker to multitudes of marriageable young men. Doubtless there is little sleep for the ladies this blessed night. To-morrow (for them) rolls in no petty pace, for it is

THE GRAND LOTTERY DAY

whereon many prizes for life may be drawn, and just as inevitably many, very many, blanks. That so interesting an occasion should be distinguished by some observance or ceremony appears but natural, and we accordingly find various customs prevail—some sportive, others serious, and others in which both the mirthful and pensive moods are intermingled. One of the best known and most general of these customs is that of sitting up till twelve o'clock on this night and then, when the eventful hour has struck, proceeding to the front door and unbarring it with great formality to "let out the Old and let in the New Year." The evening is a favorite occasion for social gatherings in Scotland and the north of England, the assembled friends thus welcoming together the birth of another of Father Time's ever-increasing though short-lived progeny.

IN THE ISLAND OF GUERNSEY

It used to be the practice of children to dress up a figure in the shape of a man, and after parading it through the parish to bury it on the sea shore or in some retired spot. This ceremony was styled "*Enterrer le vieux bout de l'an.*" In Philadelphia the old year is fired out and the new year fired in by a discharge of every description of firearm—musket, fowling piece and revolver.

A custom prevails, more especially among English Dissenters, of having a midnight service in the various places of worship on the last night of the year, the occasion being deemed peculiarly adapted both for pious meditation and thankfulness, and also for the reception and retention of religious impressions. And to the community at large the passing away of the Old Year and the arrival of his successor is heralded by the peals of bells, which, after twelve o'clock has struck, burst forth from every steeple, warning us that another year has commenced.

THE TENNYSONIAN JINGLE.

Tennyson has been ringing out the old and ringing in the new for many years, and we purpose to give a couple of his verses with the old ring in them:—

> Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky!
> The flying cloud, the frosty light;
> The year is dying in the night—
> Ring out, wild bells, and let him die!
>
> Ring out the old, ring in the new;
> Ring, happy bells! across the snow
> The year is going—let him go.
> Ring out the false, ring in the true!

The

DEATH OF THE OLD YEAR

is marked with appropriate religious services among many of the churches. The Methodists have their watch-night services, which are celebrated with considerable unction. The congregations assemble an hour or so before midnight, and with fervent prayer, addresses and hymns of thanksgiving for past mercies fill up the fleeting moments of the dying hour of the year. Every effort is made to convince the unrepentant of sin, the natural depravity of man, and the constant transgressions even of the most perfect are painted in the most vivid colors.

MANY CONVERSIONS

are made on these occasions; indeed it is rare that they pass away without any visible fruits. Sometimes, it is true, the extravagant excitement which marks these exercises has brought them into ridicule, but still they have done their share of good in the past and should be able to do the same in the future. In the early days of Methodism in England "watch-nights" once a month were observed among the societies on the night preceding the full moon. As a religious service it originated among the colliers of Kingswood, who had their regular Saturday night bacchanalian carousals; but under the preaching of the Wesleys and their coadjutors those miners became Christians: they could never, however, be prevailed upon to give up their gin and water. In the "old country" the church members frequently, and as many as possible, stand round the alter rails, and, clasping each other's hands, sing hymns lustily, and then, kneeling down, continue in solemn silent prayer for five or more minutes while the hand of time counts the minutes which separate the old year from the new, and passing rapidly by indicates that the new year has begun. Americans do not give such rigid attention to this

ANCIENT RELIGIOUS CUSTOM

as do their Wesleyan brethren of Great Britain and Ireland. At nine to-night the services will begin in most of the Methodist churches and all the sinners, enough of whom are around New York to make a pretty considerable congregation, are cordially invited to attend. At the old John street church a great crowd and many conversions of the hard cases in the Fourth ward may be anticipated.

OLD-TIME OBSERVANCES.

Memories are still preserved by tradition of the imposing manner in which New Year's Eve was observed at the monasteries when England was still a dependency of the Roman Catholic Church. The Abbot sat in his chair of state at the head of the refectory table, and as the year trembled on the verge of death the serving brother filled a mighty cup styled Poculum Caritatis, and the superior and all the brethren drank in succession to each other. The merry monks of old then held high festival through the night, making the monastery walls ring with their revelry. In France New Year's is the great social festival of the year. It is honored chiefly by the mutual interchange of gifts, and has even come to be known as "*Le Jour des Étrennes.*" Each male member of the family makes a present of some kind to all the other members. No matter though the *étrenne* be but worth a sou's worth of bonbons or comfits, it must be rendered. Ladies, however, are exempted from giving; it is simply their privilege to receive what may be offered, and as all of their friends give something,

A FASCINATING YOUNG LADY,

with a respectable number of admirers and friends, generally makes a very pretty little rake. In order to keep alive a spirit of emulation among the gentlemen the gifts are sometimes spread out on a table in the drawing room, and each donor enjoys the proportionate amount of credit to which his measure of generosity has entitled him.

A PRIMITIVE PEOPLE.

In the primitive parish of Deerness, in Orkney, Scotland, it was customary in the beginning of the present century for old and young of the common class of people to assemble in a great band on the evening of the last day of the year and commence a round of visits throughout the district. At every house they knocked at the door, and, on being admitted, commenced singing to a tune of its own a song appropriate to the occasion. The following is an extract from what may be termed a restored version of this chant. The Queen Mary alluded to is evidently the Virgin:—

> This night it is guid New'r E'en's night—
> We're a' here Queen Mary's men;
> And we're come here to crave our right,
> And that's before our lady.
>
> The very first thing which we do crave—
> We're a' here Queen Mary's men;
> A bonny white candle we must have,
> And that's before our lady.
>
> Good wife, gae to your butter ark
> And weigh us here ten mark.
> We houp your ale is stark and stout,
> For men to drink the old year out.

The inner door being opened,

A TREMENDOUS RUSH

was made for "the ben" of the house. The inmates furnished a long table with all sorts of homely fare, and a hearty feast took place, followed by copious libations of ale, charged with all sorts of good wishes. The party would then proceed to the next house, where a similar scene would be enacted. How they contrived to take so many suppers in one evening Heaven knows. No slight could be more keenly felt by a Deerness farmer than to have his house passed over unvisited by the New Year singers.

ADVICE TO NEW YEAR'S CALLERS.

Coming down to the manner in which New Year's will be observed to-morrow among ourselves, we have some advice to give the young men who will go out aroving and adrinking. Take heed, young men, that you do not fall into the fatal error of Sir Lucius O'Dowd, and destroy your happiness and your lives by confusion of drinks. If you imbibe whiskey straight, keep straight on whiskey, but if you want to have an early interment under the sod of Greenwood mix up claret with pale brandy, then fall back upon sherry and fetch up again on old rye. In this way you will throw some business in the way of the undertaker and disappoint your creditors. Young men will drink to-morrow in spite of anything we may say, so that it is but right and proper that they should be guided in the way that will bring upon them the least evil. Our New Year's

CUSTOM OF VISITING

would be a mighty slim affair without the grog. That everybody will freely concede. It is a libel on humanity that this should be so—that friendship itself depends for its vitality on the wine cup or the whiskey bottle. Unfortunately it is too true that very many young men hail New Year's Day as a day of carousal when they may get drunk as old Silenus under the suspension of the rules, and get drunk at other people's expense. Then there is a host of old topers who are always ready for a drink, provided somebody treats. Now to-morrow these chaps see an endless series of free drinks before them through the day, and the very prospect is in itself intoxicating. They almost get drunk by anticipation. It is a pity the beautiful custom of renewing acquaintances and friendly relations should of late years have fallen so much from its former high estate through means of the sottish, soulless, vulgar rabble of deadbeats, who insist on making it, in place of a genial, kindly occasion for friends to meet and be decently sociable, a day of drunken,

SLOBBERING REVELRY.

Of course, in every home to-morrow excitement will begin with the very dawn. To-night the tables will be spread with a bounteous store of good cheer—boned turkey and sandwiches, cakes, bonbons, kisses and a thousand other palatable things. The sideboards will be laden with glittering legions of glasses, commanded by well filled decanters of variously tinted "pizen."

The last preparations are at length completed, a final and anxious glance is thrown at the *tout ensemble* of the display, and then the family sit down to a hasty and not very hearty breakfast. Scarcely has the last morsel been swallowed than the gentlemen light their cigars and stroll off to the livery stable to find carriages to carry them around on their journey of liquid joy. As for the ladies they are all in a tremendous flutter. They put a few finishing touches to their toilets, proceed to the drawing room, and await with the most pleasurable sort of anxiety the

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST VISITOR.

Some intimate acquaintance is the one most likely to put in a first appearance. The strangers come along in the afternoon, when the ice has been broken and there is no bother in mixing in with the people who may happen to be present. Of course there is much drinking of healths, much chaffing, some flirtation, and once in awhile a case of love at first sight of the most incurable stripe. To the ladies it is very pleasant up to three or four o'clock. After that time hiccupy chaps come along with their nice silk hats at an angle, their gloves stained with cigar stumps, and their manners decidedly brusque and ungentle. Then it is that a cloud of silent disgust and weariness steals over the ladies, and though they may laugh and look gracious to the last, they must abhor in their inward hearts the appearance of these hapless young men who toyed with the benzine enemy until he stole their brains away.

EVERYBODY WILL "RECEIVE" TO-MORROW.

It is to be a day of universal conviviality, and hundreds of young men calculate to make at least one hundred calls apiece. This being the case, let them take heed, and after the twenty-fourth call fall back upon lemonade and coffee.

All else there is occasion to say is to wish a happy New Year and endless returns of the day to the readers of the HERALD.

OLD TRINITY'S CHIMES.

As is the usual custom Mr. James Ayliffe will ring the old year out and the new year in, in the belfry of old Trinity, commencing fifteen minutes before twelve P. M. Mr. Ayliffe has arranged for the bells two separate medleys, introducing the following melodies:—

"Hail, Columbia!"
"God Save the Queen."
"Yankee Doodle."
"We're A' Nodding."
"Champagne Charley."
"Annie Laurie."
"Shoo, Fly."
"Red, White and Blue."
"Put Me in My Little Bed."
"Captain Jinks."
"Flying Trapeze."
"Gypsy's Warning."
"Mabel Waltz."
"Little Maggie May."
"Oh, Would I Were a Bird!"
Also several other melodies.

FESTIVAL IN THE FIVE POINTS.

Christmas Festivities of the Children of the Italian School at the Chapel of the House of Industry.

The little ones of the Children's Aid Society's Italian school, of 44 Franklin street, were last night made happy at a festival in the chapel of the Five Points House of Industry. About nine hundred persons were present. The chapel was finely decorated with evergreens, and a Christmas tree, twenty feet in height, was loaded with elaborately-dressed dolls, and with bells, tin whistles, squeaking cats and other trinkets, valuable in the eyes of those who are of the unsuspecting age of four and a half. Tables were covered with gifts of a more substantial and useful character, donated by ladies interested in the purposes of the school.

THE FLAG OF ITALY,

surmounted by a golden crown and garlanded with evergreens, had a conspicuous place over the centre aisle, and on every side little banners bordered with stars announced a "merry Christmas" to the world. The brilliantly lighted room, with its crowds of happy children, afforded a strange contrast to the wretched buildings without, whose dilapidated roofs and toppling fronts were half covered with snowdrifts, and concealed the squalid rags and famished form of many a suffering, starving wretch.

THE DISTRIBUTION

of gifts was made by a number of ladies and gentlemen, and they consisted of calico dresses and dolls for the girls and stout shoes and worsted comforters for the boys, with toys for the smallest ones. These outfits were only given to about two hundred and fifty of the children, though there were altogether 400 present. Those not regular in attendance received as their share of the good things only oranges, cakes, sweetmeats and worsted nightcaps or mittens.

AN ADDRESS

was delivered in English, and afterwards in Italian, by Professor Botta. Some beautiful and many elegantly dressed ladies came in carriages, and those of the poor in the vicinity who could make themselves presentable congregated about the entrance and in the lobby. These were particularly delighted with the children's singing. The Consul General of the Italian government, the Messrs. Fabri and several other well-known Italians were also present.

SUNDAY SCHOOL FESTIVAL.

The annual Sunday school festival of the Twenty-fourth street Dutch Reformed church was held in the basement of that edifice last night. The exercises consisted of singing, speech-making and present giving and taking. The room was tastefully draped with evergreens, and two Christmas trees, which were lighted with wax tapers, softened its hard outlines. About 400 gifts were distributed to the same number of children. They consisted of boxes of candy, books, toys and other little odds and ends which delight children. The children were not the only recipients of presents, for the pastor and Sunday school superintendent each received a handsome arm-chair, elegantly upholstered, which were the gifts of the teachers. Miss Knight, the teacher of the infant class, received an elegant chromo lithograph and a subscription for one year to the *Intelligencer*. A large work basket was presented to Miss Trainor, the teacher of the Bible class. Short addresses were made by the pastor, Mr. Deidey, and Superintendent Pitcher, who referred to the many benefits of the year now drawing to its close, and expressed a hope for a continuation and a multiplication of the same in the year to come.

After the festival the teachers held a private meeting.

DEATH OF A NUN.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 30, 1872.

Sister Mary Louise, one of the Nuns of the Visitation, died last evening at Monte Maria, in this city, of pneumonia, aged thirty-nine years. She was a daughter of the late David Williamson, of Baltimore county, Maryland, and had been a *religieuse* for nineteen years.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Social Life in the Capital During the Holidays.

THE PROGRAMME FOR NEW YEAR'S DAY.

What Will Be Done at the White House.

LIST OF THE PRESIDENT'S VISITORS.

Private Receptions, Dinners, Parties and Literary Reunions.

MARRIAGES TO TAKE PLACE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1872.

Christmas this year was chiefly a day of indoor observance, icy winds and snow being in possession of the outer walls. The children's parties so common to the time were nearly, if not all, broken up by the severe weather, fond parents declining to expose their darlings, spite of warm wrappers, carriages and short distances, and stout hearts in the youngsters themselves. On Christmas Eve, though, a great gathering of the little folks took place in the apartments of Mme. Schiebie, a German lady of acknowledged beauty and brilliant talents, for whose pleasant acquaintance our society is under obligation to Mrs. Dahlgren, widow of the renowned Admiral. A large tree, loaded with gifts for her young guests and lit by a brilliant Bengal light, was the centre of attraction for the children, while the hostess herself proved no less attractive to the many children of larger growth who had their juniors in charge. To borrow the language of the concert and lecture room, the audience was of a most select description.

Last week little Miss Niles, of I street, assisted by the nieces of General David Hunter, the pioneer of emancipation as a "war measure," got up a Christmas Fair for the benefit of the orphans, which they managed with as much ability, and far less jealousy, than the elder sisters who now and then venture into such little enterprises of mingled vanity, flirtation and charity. The tables were attended by several little girls, dressed in pretty, coquettish-looking caps, which gave the wearers a decidedly Frenchified look. All

OUR "BEST PEOPLE"

patronized the Orphans' Fair, which was one of the most pleasant and substantial events of the holiday season.

The little children of St. Rose's Industrial Home were gladdened by a generously laden tree, the gift of Mrs. Bingham, wife of General Grant's Chief Quartermaster at Vicksburg, now an assistant of Quartermaster General Meigs; and at all the charitable institutions there were ample gifts and glorious dinners.

The Dutch Minister Resident, Mr. Bernhard de Westenberg, gave a gentleman's dinner party at Welcker's on last Monday evening, at which the Ministers of France, Spain, Turkey, Portugal and Peru, and other diplomats, were the guests, with Mr. Assistant Secretary Hale representing the State Department. The dinner was an elegant affair. But one more interesting was that given by Mr. Charlton, of the British Legation, a few nights before, in honor of Miss Mary Campbell, to whom, as already mentioned in these letters, he is engaged to be married. The party numbered twelve, and comprised of course only the relatives and intimate friends of the "happy pair."

Mr. Carlisle, one of Washington's great advocates and at present counsel for Great Britain and for Spain before the British and Spanish Commissions on claims now sitting here, entertains the Ministers of those two countries, together with Lady Thornton and other members of the diplomatic corps this evening. On next Friday Attorney General Williams will follow with a diplomatic dinner, his guests being the leading members of the corps.

CHURCH SERVICES

were well attended on Christmas morning, such as did not go upon constraint of conscience being called out by the "extraordinary holiday attractions" which the temples of religion, as of the drama, had prepared and announced beforehand. The Metropolitan Methodist, where the President, Vice President and other dignitaries of state hold sittings, opened with an ambitious programme on the chime bells at early dawn. The rustic Episcopal church of St. John, directly across Lafayette square from the President's house, held out the triple temptation of a new chancel, an elaborate evergreen decoration, and a choral choir of twelve boy sopranos, three boy altos, three adult tenors and three bassos in English Cathedral music. The Epiphany church, where Sir Edward Thornton has his pew, offered the best church quartet in the city, and an adornment of post, pillar and roof surpassing all former efforts. The ritualists of St. Paul's were treated to a midnight mass, if such an advanced term may be used without offence to Anglican ritualism. The Catholic churches all made extra provision of music of course. At St. Aloysius' about thirty masses were celebrated in all during the morning. This church was very beautifully decorated.

GENERAL THADDEUS P. MOTT,

of the Egyptian army, and son of the late Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, is here, with his wife, awaiting the arrival of Prince Hassan, third son of the Khedive, whom he is to accompany in a tour of the United States. Mrs. Mott, a lady of Greek parentage, is a beauty of the Southern type, a good speaker of English and very lively and engaging in conversation.

Representative Tyner, of Indiana, was married on Christmas Eve, at the Metropolitan church, to Miss Hinds, of this city, the ceremony calling out almost

A QUORUM OF BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

West End gossip connects the name of Mr. George W. Riggs, a banker, whose sober shirt front disdains to sparkle with the emblems of mushroom national banks and crédits mobilier, with the charming widow of an old-time editor of the days of Gales and Seaton. The same authority has it that the daughter of Senator Schurz, after her return from Europe, is to marry Mr. Boker, a wealthy New York merchant. One of Senator Frelinghuysen's daughters is also reported engaged, Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., formerly of the State Department, and now a law student at New York, being the reputed winner of the fair maid of Jersey.

Mr. J. F. D. Lanier, the New York banker, has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Dunn, wife of the Assistant Judge Advocate General, and has now gone on a business journey to New Orleans.

THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME

of the President's New Year receptions is out, and is in all respects the same as those of former years. At eleven o'clock the ceremony is to begin with the reception of the Cabinet Ministers and their families, who will then remain and assist in the reception of the diplomatic corps. The receptions take place in the Blue parlor, which is handsomely decorated and illuminated for the purpose. Supporting the President and Mrs. Grant will be Generals Babcock and Dent, the military secretaries; Marshal Sharpe, the Yankee "lord chamberlain;" Secretaries Fish, Boutwell, Belknap and Robeson, with Attorney General Williams and Postmaster General Creswell; Mrs. Frederick and Mrs. Louis Dent, the sisters-in-law of Mrs. Grant; Mrs. Sharpe, her sister, and Mrs. Babcock, wife of the President's chief secretary. Several of the Cabinet ladies will also be present, including Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Boutwell, Mrs. Creswell and Mrs. Williams, Miss Nellie Grant, her cousin, Miss Dent, and possibly other young lady friends will also assist. All these ladies have

SPECIAL TOILETS IN PREPARATION

for the event. As usual, the Marine band, in full uniform, will be stationed in the spacious vestibule of the Mansion to furnish the reception music. The diplomatic corps, in court dress—with army and navy uniforms upon such members as are entitled to wear them—will be headed by Blacque Bey, the Doyen or senior member of the corps; but Secretary Fish will present the members to the President, while General Babcock will perform the same office for Mrs. Grant. The Ministers making their first New Year's call will be the Chevalier de Souza Lobo, of Portugal, probably accompanied by Madame Lobo; Admiral Don José Polo de Bernabé, of Spain; Baron Henri d'Offenberg, of Russia; the Marquis de Noailles, of France, probably attended by the Marquise, his wife; Señor Don Carlos Martin, of Colombia, with Señora Martin and his daughter, the Señorita; and, finally, Señor Don Vincente Dardon, of Guatemala and Salvador. The other Ministers, to whom the ceremony will not be new, though still interesting for its opportunities of friendship and reunion, are, besides Blacque Bey, already mentioned, Sir Edward Thornton, Baron Lederer, of Austria and Hungary; Colonel Frerte, of Peru; Señor Mariscal, of Mexico; Count Corti, of Italy; Mr. Stenerson, of Sweden and Norway; Mr. Schlozer, of Germany; Counsellor Borges, of Brazil (who on account of the death of his wife's brother will be unattended); Mr. Delfosse, of Belgium; Senator Flores, of Ecuador; Mr. Preston, of Hayti; Mr. Westenberg, of Holland; Jugoi Mori, of Japan, and Consul General Hitz, of Switzerland.

LITTLE STARS OF FASHION.

Several of the envoys and ministers will be brilliantly attended. Minister Thornton will have four secretaries, Admiral Polo, five secretaries and attachés, with one lady; Baron Offenberg, four secretaries and attachés, with two ladies, and the Marquis de Noailles, six secretaries and attachés, with the Marquise. Señor Garcia, of the Argentine Confederation, and his lovely wife will be missed, as will Señor Roberts and his beautiful Cuban wife. The successor of Mr. Roberts—Admiral Polo—has left his family, with the exception of one son, a student of the Georgetown College, in Spain. The Admiral, who came here with a reputation rightfully belonging to

A POLITICAL DEMAGOGUE

of the same terminal name, has lived down the unpleasant mistake, and is one of the best-liked members of his corps. He is genial, frank and affable in manner; fifty in years, but with the appearance of forty; is of low stature and slender in figure, with light hair and side-whiskers sprinkled with gray, a hale and ruddy complexion and a prepossessing face. Long and intimate association with Anglo-Saxon men and manners has engrafted many traits upon his native character familiar to Americans; and, so far from being hostile, he is extremely partial to Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-American "ideas."

AN IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC QUESTION

connected with New Year's Day is the weather, which has really been bad enough for the past few days to try all the nationalities, except the Cossacks and Scandinavians and that stalwart Patagonian whom posterity may yet see, in savage regalia, presenting his credentials from the Court of Terre del Fuego at the White House. Sir Edward Thornton has been kept indoors from his suburban walks for two or three days by the snow, and is more disturbed and downcast than in the anxious time when he and Minister Schenck were being nightly called from their beds to decipher and answer puzzling despatches from their querulous chiefs of the State Department and Downing street. But the present meteoric indications give promise of two or three good long stretches about town, if not in the country, between this and Wednesday, and it is hoped that Sir Edward will be bright and cheerful again by New Year's morning.

THE RECEPTION—PART TWO.

After a half hour with the foreign Legations, the Supreme Court Judges, Senators and Representatives, Judges of the Court of Claims and Judges and officers of the District of Columbia will be admitted to see the President. This miscellaneous and black-coated delegation will not excite much interest, and will be speedily swept out through the East Room to admit the army and navy officers, the former in the elegant new uniform that the predilection of the good-looking War Secretary, for a handsome man well dressed, has bestowed upon the military service. General Sherman will head the army officers, and Secretary Belknap will present them. Admiral Porter will lead the navy into action, and Secretary Robeson will stand by to pilot the gallant tars past the shoals and quicksands of the Blue Room. There is a friendly competition between the army and navy officers here as to which branch of the service will make the finest display on New Year's Day. The navy is to be reinforced from Annapolis, and the marines will be gorgeous to behold. The heads of bureaus of the several departments, the soldiers of the War of 1812 and the association of oldest inhabitants will follow the army and navy in swift succession, and then for an hour the President and the White House, the Marine band and the ushers will be given up to all who choose to enter, and in any costumes they please to wear. During

THE CITIZENS' RECEPTION,

so called, there is a great crush, some confusion and a good deal of amusement.

After calling upon the President the diplomats will next call upon the Secretary of State, the army officers upon the Secretary of War, the navy upon Secretary Robeson, the judiciary upon the Attorney General, the heads of bureaus upon their respective chiefs, the Senators, in the absence of the Vice President, upon whom they please, and Representatives upon the Speaker of the House. The calls of official duty being thus out of the way those of social obligation and pleasure will be continued by the gentlemen all day, except between the hours when the subordinate government officers stay at home to receive those employed under their direction.

THE SOCIAL RECEPTIONS

of New Year's Day will be numerous and splendid, particularly in the army and navy circle. The families of Generals Delafield, formerly chief of the Engineer corps; Ramsay and Dyer, former and present chiefs of the Ordnance corps; Hunter, Commander of the Department of the South in the early part of the war; Dunn, Assistant Judge Advocate General; Humphreys, present chief of engineers and successor to Hancock as commander of the Second Army corps; Thomas, former Assistant Quartermaster General; Bingham, of the Quartermaster corps; Barnes, the Surgeon General, and Meigs, the Quartermaster General; of Admirals Porter, Goldsborough, Powell, Radford and Sands, Commodores Reynolds, Wise, Boyle and Patterson, General Zeilin, of the Marine corps, and Drs. Maxwell and Pinkney will all hold receptions. The families of Senators Frelinghuysen and Stockton, both of New Jersey, will also receive.

GOVERNOR COOKE'S FAMILY

receives on Georgetown Heights; Mrs. Woodhull, mother of General Max, late Secretary of Legation at London; Mrs. Ross Ray, Mrs. Turnbull, Mrs. Marshall Brown, Mrs. Niles, of I street, assisted by Mrs. General Hardie, of New York, and Mrs. Judge Fisher, are among the prominent ladies in private life who hold receptions.

Mr. Horatio King, formerly Postmaster General, has issued cards for the customary Saturday literary reunions at his house during the season, and others in society are preparing to do the same. This style of entertainment has become very popular here, affording the means of at least oral publication before select audiences to many light essays and poems, with sufficient merit to be entertaining, but not profound enough to go into print.

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary Celebrated Last Night—Medicine: Its Past, Present and Future.

The twenty-fifth anniversary meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine was held last night at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. Dr. E. R. Peaslee presided. Dr. E. S. Dunster delivered the principal address of the evening. He said, in looking back to the career of medicine it becomes clear that grave faults have been committed. One of the principal causes of the stagnation of medicine for fifteen centuries was the slavish respect for authority. Garabsus did more than any other one man to usher in a spirit of free inquiry. To-day it has become impossible for us to be spell-bound by the assertions of authority. Another error was the misconception of the causes of disease. We can trace in all the ancient notions about disease the idea that disease is something added to the body; now the general idea is that disease is

A PERVERTED HEALTHY PROCESS,

that is, something less than life, but still a part of life. It were an easy task to prolong the list of errors which have been committed in the past. Perhaps our successors, a few centuries hence, will regard us just as we regard our predecessors of a few centuries ago. But this is certain: We are in advance of all our predecessors in regard to two essential points—First, actual knowledge, and, second, in greater certainty in our methods and processes. In proportion as we adopt scientific methods in our investigations we shall attain more absolute and perfect results. I think that the assertion that while the science of medicine has been steadily advancing the art of disease has not advanced at all, is not founded in truth. In anatomy the advance which has been made is marvellous. We have also more positive and certain results in diagnosis.

THE ORIGIN OF TYPHUS FEVER

has been traced to imperfect sewerage and the impregnations of drinking water with fecal matter. The bearing of soil moisture upon the prevalence of consumption has been made an especial study in our own land, and a steady diminution in the number of cases has followed the removal of the cause. The modes of the communication of contagious diseases are ascertained, and the prevention of the spread is entirely within control, provided only that sufficient power be delegated by the State authorities. But I must here cease, for assuredly the assertion that the medicine of to-day is immeasurably superior to that of the past has already been made good. Turning to the future of medicine, it is evident that her progress will be proportioned exactly to the degree with which she adopts, in all her work, the logical methods which already have been productive of such brilliant results in the physical sciences. In medical education studies must be taken up in their logical and progressive order, and a knowledge of at least the rudiments of the physical sciences must be demanded before taking up the medical studies proper.

BERGMANN, A BREMEN BUTCHER, BAGGED.

Yesterday afternoon Louis Bergmann, a butcher, employed on the steamer Bremen, was arrested by Officer Kaiser on board said vessel, on a charge of being concerned in the smuggling of a large quantity of gold leaf from Germany into this country. The prisoner professed a profound ignorance of the English language when interrogated as to his alleged implication in the illegal importation of the leaf. One of the Custom House officers and an officer of the steamship prefer the charge, and Bergmann is held to await examination.

A FLORIDA COMMISSIONER MISSING.

Yesterday morning information was lodged with the Jersey City police authorities to the effect that J. S. Adams, the Immigration Commissioner for the State of Florida, had left his apartments at Taylor's Hotel on Saturday, since which he has not been heard of. Hon. W. H. Gleason, Lieutenant Governor of Florida, has employed detectives to search for the lost Commissioner.

OCEAN TRAFFIC.

The Atlantic Steamship Lines of 1872.

PASSENGERS AND CARGOES CARRIED

The Enormous and Profitable Business of the Year—The Vessels Employed and Voyages Made Between New York and Europe—The New Steamships Building and the Lines for Which They Are Intended.

The ocean traffic in steamships carried on between the United States and Europe, it is hardly necessary to advise, is vast and important. Though for years of the greatest magnitude, it is constantly increasing, and the profits therefrom go into the huge pockets of foreign companies, who recognize with glee that so long as our national Legislators are blind to the interests of the American people just so long will they be on the topmost wave of prosperity. During the year 1872 ten regular steamship lines, all owned by European capitalists, have semi-weekly and weekly plied their vessels between the ports of New York and those of that country. From the smallest to the largest of these, ranging from about one thousand tons to over five thousand tons, they are fine specimens of naval architecture and mechanical skill, many of them being such magnificent and complete productions in respect to strength, capacity and comfort that it would seem improvement, in the face of perfection, must now halt. These lines, representing 125 steamships, all close the year with great profit, and so enticing is the trade that the owners and directors of each have within the twelve months contracted for almost a score of additional vessels, and measures are now being adopted to form new companies for the purpose of starting other lines on an extensive scale to New York and lesser Atlantic ports, which projects, it is unnecessary to say, will likely prove an almost insurmountable obstacle in the way of conducting successfully an American line, wholly under the control of citizens of the Union, should one in the future be inaugurated.

The particulars of this vast European trade for the year 1872 are of much interest to the mercantile community, showing as they do what capital and enterprise, when no obstacles interpose, can accomplish, and possibly the narration may open the eyes of intelligent representative men to that point of conviction that will urge them to use the influence they possess in the direction of aiding and promoting the interests of American citizens. The details submitted below are accurate and can be fully relied upon. They embrace the vessels employed in each line, their tonnage, the number of passages from and to New York, the cargoes carried either way and their character; the number of passengers, both cabin and steerage, from and to European ports, with other items of interest that will command earnest attention. It has been a year of many severe storms and consequent disasters. Gallant steamships with long lists of passengers, happy in the prospect of pleasant voyages across the broad ocean, have recorded the unpleasant tidings of hurricanes and hairbreadth escapes from total destruction; and one stanch vessel, with a commander congratulating himself on his full freight and general good luck, looking to his happy English home, left this port, never again to be heard from. Her fate is but a matter of speculation; yet one can imagine how, in the shadows of the night or the mists of the morning, ship and crew, without, perhaps, the chance for the latter to pray, were buried in the deep. Still, with these sad remembrances, the several lines have been greatly prosperous, and the inference is exceedingly well managed.

NATIONAL LINE—NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Although but nine years in existence, this line has been extremely successful and has annually so increased its business and constructed so many new ships that it stands to-day among the more prominent who do the carrying trade between Europe and New York. Its vessels are grand specimens of naval architecture, all of iron, of full power, and at present among the largest in the trade. The profits of this line speak well for the ability displayed in its management, a fact generally known among shipping men and those whose business it is to become acquainted with such details. Twelve vessels in all were employed during the year, the names and net tonnage in the Liverpool via Queenstown service being as follows:—Spain, 4,871 tons; Egypt, 5,089 tons; Canada, 4,276 tons; Greece, 4,310 tons; England, 4,600 tons; Italy, 4,310 tons; France, 3,575 tons; making a total tonnage of 31,132 tons. These vessels during the past year made fifty-five weekly trips from Liverpool to this port and fifty-four from here to Liverpool, the quickest of which are accredited to the Spain in April last, in running from Queenstown to Sandy Hook in eight days and thirteen hours; and the Egypt in making the passage eastward in eight days and fourteen hours. The cargoes carried between the points of sailing reach the enormous quantity of 323,000 tons, being divided from Liverpool to New York in steel rails, tin plates, manufactured steel and iron in bundles and sheets, soda, skins, rice, earthenware, hops, Dundee goods, silks, prunes and sardines from Bordeaux, wines from Rotterdam, &c., to the amount of 108,300 tons; and from this port to Liverpool, 214,700 tons, consisting of grain, cotton, tobacco, cheese, lard, bacon, pork, beef, flour, &c. In the twelve months the line has brought to New York 32,690 cabin and steerage passengers, and taken from here 5,393 persons in the cabin and steerage. The management in this city advises that the cabin trade has greatly increased during the year, and that the new ships Canada and Greece, by being constructed with spar decks, similar to the other vessels, have become quite popular, insuring comfort and safety in wet and heavy weather. The England is now undergoing extensive alterations, and will be spar-decked. She will also have new engines. The National line, during 1872, has been running vessels direct to London and return. On the trips to the westward they call at Havre for goods and passengers. It is proposed to forward a steamer weekly either way, so soon as the trade will warrant, which time the agent here looks forward to hopefully. The vessels employed in this service are:—The Queen, 4,471 tons; Erin, 4,040 tons; Holland, 3,547 tons; Helvetia, 3,976 tons; Denmark, 3,724 tons; aggregating a tonnage of 20,058 tons. These have made twenty-one trips from London to New York via Havre, and twenty trips to London direct. The cargoes amounted to 40,590 tons, consisting of pig iron, lead, wool, paper, soda, rice, ale, pickles, burlaps, &c.; and from Havre, champagne, brandies, chinaware, fancy goods, leather and dry goods. To London the cargoes have been chiefly grain, cheese, provisions, sewing machines, hops, apples, &c. The cabin and steerage passengers leaving here numbered 1,121, and arriving at this port 13,500. The Queen, Erin and Helvetia are having new engines of the compound principle built for them, an improvement which will put them in the front ranks among the modern Atlantic fleet.

ANCHOR LINE—NEW YORK TO GLASGOW.

This line of transatlantic packets has been unprecedentedly prosperous during the few years of its existence. During the twelve months passed twenty-nine vessels have been engaged in their New York trade. Of these belonging to the company were the Alexandria, Anglia, Assyria, Australia, Britannia, Caledonia, California, Columbia, Dorian, Europa, India, Iowa, Ismailia, Napoli, Olympia, Sidonian, Trinacria, Tyrian, Venetia and Victoria; and in the same time they chartered or freighted the following:—Andes, Alps, Violet, Fenella, Nemesis, St. David, Northumbria, Miranda and Mazeppa. These are from 1,000 to 3,500 tons burden. The New York and Glasgow vessels call at Londonderry to land and embark passengers. In connection with this traffic there are branch lines to various ports in Europe. By one, the Northern Scandinavian, there are despatched three or four steamers monthly, connecting on arrivals from New York with the ports of Granton, Christiansand, Christiana and Gottenburg. Another branch of the company's service is from Glasgow to ports in the Mediterranean, which maintains during the busy season a weekly communication. The above vessels during 1872 made 110 trips each way, being from Glasgow, via Londonderry, 76; and from Mediterranean ports, 34. Many of these, notwithstanding the stormy weather experienced, were in excellent time. The cargoes brought from Glasgow to New York consisted principally of pig iron, machinery, granite, iron rails, dry goods, clay pipes, &c., amounting to 120,000 tons; and from the Mediterranean ports green fruits, dried fruits, railroad iron, wines, sumac, dry goods, statuary, &c., to the figures of 37,500 tons. The outward cargoes, footing up a total of 179,500 tons, were made up of grain, flour, provisions, lard, oilcake, staves, sewing machines, cheese, apples, &c. The year's business in passengers consisted of 2,655 cabin and 27,210 steerage—in all 29,855, from Glasgow and Londonderry, and from the Mediterranean 268—all cabin. There sailed from here in their vessels to Glasgow and Londonderry 3,225 cabin and 5,710 steerage passengers, footing up the grand total of 29,178. The fine steamers Anglia and Australia have each crossed the Atlantic eighteen times during the year. The new vessels are the California, Victoria, Italia and Olympia. The first and second of these are magnificent productions, and fully equal in strength and appointments to any vessels afloat. The Caledonia and Napoli, though not new, strictly speaking, were lengthened fifty feet and fitted anew throughout. There are building for the Anchor line and rapidly approaching completion, to be in readiness for the Spring trade, to complete the fleet of "weekly express passenger steamers," the Bolivia, Castalia, Elysia, Ethiopia and Utopia. These will be of nearly four thousand tons burden, and in every particular, in matter of construction and appointments, of the first order.

CUNARD LINE—NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

This well-known and substantial line of steamships still holds its former great prosperity. There have been employed during the year the Abyssinia, Calabria, Java, Olympus, Samaria, Algeria, China, Kedar, Palmyra, Morocco, Aleppo, Cuba, Malta, Parthia, Tarifa, Batavia, Hecla, Marathon, Sidon, Siberia, Russia and Scotia—in all twenty-two vessels, aggregating 60,000 tons. The character of this fleet need not be commented upon. The steamships are built of first class materials, in the best possible manner, and their appointments are of the highest order. They made the extraordinary number of 137 trips each way in the twelve months, the quickest passages being from New York in eight days and two hours, and from Queenstown, eight days and six hours. The cargoes brought from Liverpool consisted of dry goods, iron, tin, machinery, &c., to the amount of 210,000 tons, and to Liverpool grain, cotton, provisions, &c., about 274,000 tons—in all, the enormous quantity of 484,000 tons. The number of passengers carried by the above steamships was 72,463, divided in the following manner:—From Liverpool, cabin, 9,770; steerage, 46,452—total, 56,222; from New York, cabin, 8,540; steerage, 7,601—total, 16,141. This company have in course of construction the Bothnia and Scythia, steamships which when completed will surpass in tonnage and appointments the finest of the present superior fleet.

WHITE STAR LINE—NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Though comparatively in its infancy, the White Star line has made for itself a name in the Atlantic carrying trade. Its vessels are among the largest and most complete in their fittings afloat. Their construction introduced for the first time many of the improvements that have so conduced to make an ocean voyage, in the absence of terrific storms, one of comfort and pleasure. The vessels employed during the year were the Atlantic, Oceanic, Baltic, Republic, Celtic and Adriatic, each of the enormous burden of about three thousand five hundred tons. These made during the year thirty-seven trips to New York and thirty-five to Liverpool, the average time westward being nine days, eleven hours and eleven minutes, and eastward, eight days, nineteen hours and fifty-eight minutes. The quickest trip on record, or so reported, was made by the Adriatic of this line. She left Queenstown May 16, and arrived off Sandy Hook in the remarkable time (apparent) of seven days, eighteen hours and fifty-five minutes. The passengers carried in the several trips from Liverpool will number somewhere about twenty thousand and from New York about twelve thousand. These figures are not accurate, but approximate to correctness. The cargoes brought to this port consist of coarse and fine dry goods, in bales and cases, and, in season, oranges, lemons and grapes, sardines, steel, tin plates, bleach powder, soda ash, potash, hardware of all kinds, iron rails, porter in casks, wines and liquors, dried fruit, earthenware, wool and hops, about two thousand tons each trip. From New York they have averaged every sailing about 45,000 bushels of grain, 1,750 bales of cotton, 400 tons of provisions, and during the season 30,000 boxes of cheese, aggregating about two thousand tons. The vessels building are the Germanic and Britannic, and if possible they will surpass the ocean palaces now owned by the company. The United States mails are carried by these steamers.

INMAN LINE—NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The long established and popular Inman line employed during the year fourteen vessels, being the City of Brussels, 3,069 tons; City of Montreal, 4,459 tons; City of Paris, 3,081 tons; City of Brooklyn, 2,911 tons; City of London, 2,965 tons; City of Limerick, 2,535 tons; City of Halifax, 1,000 tons; City of Antwerp, 2,391 tons; City of Baltimore, 2,367 tons; City of Washington, 2,805 tons; City of New York, 3,500 tons; City of Dublin, 1,998 tons; City of Bristol, 2,800 tons, and City of Durham, 1,000 tons. These made eighty-six trips each way, averaging about one thousand tons of cargo, that to New York consisting of dry goods, steel, iron, tin plates, wire, machinery, and to Liverpool made up of cheese, flour, bacon, pork, beef, lard, corn, wheat, apples, potatoes, &c. The passengers carried in the several voyages number 63,670, being of cabin and steerage that arrived here, 54,500, and sailed from here, 9,170. Several very quick trips have been made by these vessels, the more noteworthy that of the City of Brussels, which left New York November 9, arriving at Queenstown in eight days, six hours and thirty minutes. The same vessel sailed from Queenstown September 20 and arrived off Sandy Hook in eight days, four hours and sixteen minutes. The Inman line has in course of construction two vessels, the City of Chester and City of Richmond. They will be important additions to its enormous and justly popular fleet.

WILLIAMS & GUION'S LINE—NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

This line is among the most promising in the Atlantic trade, and deservedly so, as its vessels are large, stanchly constructed and well appointed. There were employed during the year six steamships—the Manhattan, 2,965 tons; Minnesota, 2,965 tons; Wisconsin, 3,225 tons; Wyoming, 3,430 tons; Nevada, 3,125 tons, and Idaho, 3,132 tons. The trips made each way number fifty-two, bringing to this port 1,251 cabin and 24,992 steerage passengers, and taking to Europe 1,540 cabin and 3,531 steerage passengers, the working of the twelve months footing up a total of 31,314. The cargoes carried averaged, each way, 2,000 tons, consisting of dry goods, and metals from Liverpool and grain, provisions and cotton from New York. The Montana was launched in November, and will be ready to take her place on the line in February next. The Dakota will be launched in a few weeks and be ready for business early in the Spring. These new vessels are constructed in the best manner and will be well fitted.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY—NEW YORK TO HAMBURG.

In this line, making regular weekly trips from Hamburg, via Havre, to New York, and from New York, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, to Hamburg, are the following steamships:—Frisia, Thuringia, Silesia, Westphalia, Holsatia, Cimbria and Hammonia, each about three thousand tons burden. The steamers Allemannia, Saxonia, Germania and Vandalia are employed for extra trips to this port during the Summer months, while during the Winter they form a weekly line from Hamburg, via Havre, Havana and New Orleans. The steamers Borussia, Batavia and Teutonia, from the Hamburg-West India line, run monthly from Hamburg, via Grimsby, Havre and St. Thomas, to Colon (Aspinwall), also touching Laguayra, Porto Cabello, Curacoa and Savanilla, while on their return trips to Europe they also stop at Trinidad. During the year the steamers made fifty regular and seven extra trips to New York, carrying 5,562 cabin and 37,225 steerage passengers, while 3,978 in cabin and 5,047 in steerage were conveyed from this port to Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg. The cargoes on an average reached 1,000 tons from Hamburg and Havre each trip, consisting of dry goods, metals, German and French produce, wines, hops, &c., aggregating about sixty thousand tons. From New York to Hamburg the steamers have carried about fifteen hundred tons each trip, made up of provisions, grain, rosin, sewing machines, clocks, agricultural machines and implements, furs, starch, apples, &c., making an aggregate of about eighty-five thousand tons. The vessels building for the company are the Pomerania (Hamburg and New York), Franconia (Hamburg and New Orleans), and Rhenania, Suevia, Alsatia and Lotharingia (Hamburg and West Indies). These are to be well built, full-powered and finely appointed.

NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD—NEW YORK TO BREMEN.

During the year this line has employed fourteen steamships—the America, Bremen, Deutschland, Donau, Frankfort, Hansa, Hanover, Hermann, Koln, Main, New York, Rhein, Strassburg and Weser—each of 3,000 tons burden. These made seventy-five round trips, bringing to this port 46,420 passengers, of which number 10,000 were cabin, and taking therefrom 3,377 cabin and 6,479 steerage passengers. The cargoes averaged 900 tons from Bremen and Southampton, and consisted of dry goods, silks and hardware, while the outward freight, averaging 1,200 tons, was made up of cotton, provisions, grain and tobacco. The new steamer Mosel, of 3,500 tons, is due here next month, and will be followed by the Oder, Neckar, Hohenzollern, Hohenstaufen and Salier, making a regular semi-weekly line. The North German Lloyd also maintains a fortnightly line between Bremen and Baltimore via Southampton with four steamers, and is building two others to keep up a weekly line during the year. In addition to these the company runs four steamers between Bremen and Aspinwall, touching at St. Thomas, Colon, Savanilla, Curacao, Porto Cabello and Laguayra.

BALTIC LLOYD—NEW YORK TO STETTIN.

Five steamships were employed in this line during the year, these being the Humboldt, Franklin, Bladworth and Jason, each of 2,000 tons, and the Thorwaldsen, 2,600 tons. These made twenty-three voyages, carrying to Stettin 15,200 tons of cargo, consisting of general merchandise, provisions, &c., and to New York 2,750 tons, made up of wines, drugs, metals, &c. The passengers of the twelve months number 6,748. There are now building for the company two vessels, which will be larger than any others of the line, and possessing superior accommodations, combining all the modern improvements in this respect. The names will be the Ernst Moritz Arndt and Washington.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY—NEW YORK TO HAVRE.

This line employed during the past year six steamships—the Pereire, Ville de Paris, St. Laurent, Washington, Europe and Nouveau Monde—each of three thousand tons burden. They made twenty-six voyages each way in the twelve months, carrying 13,487 first-class passengers and an average cargo both east and west of 550 tons. As these vessels were built for the passenger trade, the amount of cargo carried is comparatively small. The vessels building are the Ville de Havre, Ville de Lyons and Atlantique. They will be of large tonnage and well appointed.

A FRATRICIDAL STRUGGLE.

Albert, George and Charles Ellis, the three acrobatic brothers who used to perform at Barnum's, went into the shooting gallery 457 Eighth avenue last evening and soon engaged in a fight among themselves. In the course of the melée Albert drew a pistol, which his brothers, in attempting to take from him, accidentally discharged, the ball passing through his left hand. He was taken to the Twentieth precinct station house, where the wound was dressed by a physician, after which he left for home.

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